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Bennett  
of Birney, 1884

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d. 103









*Abbe Victor  
Marsillien  
1750*

*Marsillien*

# GENEALOGICAL MEMOIRS

OF THE

*Kindred Families*

OF

THOMAS CRANMER,

ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY,

AND

THOMAS WOOD,

BISHOP OF LICHFIELD.



*Illustrated*

WITH TWELVE SHEET PEDIGREES, ENGRAVINGS OF ALL ARCHBISHOP CRANMER'S  
OFFICIAL SEALS, AND SHIELDS OF ARMS.

BY

ROBERT EDMOND CHESTER WATERS, Esq., B.A.

BARRISTER OF THE INNER TEMPLE,  
ETC. ETC.

*(Two Chapters from the unpublished Memoirs of the Chesters of Chicheley.)*

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printed for private circulation.*

## PREFACE.

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A FEW copies of these two chapters have been printed for the use of those who are specially interested in the families of Cranmer and Wood. They are complete in themselves, but form part of a large unfinished work, which comprises the history of a multitude of families, and is entitled *Genealogical Memoirs of the Extinct Family of Chester of Chicheley, their Ancestors and Descendants*.

Genealogy is so often confused with pedigree-making that people are apt to forget that it is a necessary element in history and biography, to which it is a help or a hindrance according as the laws of historical evidence are observed or violated. The pedigrees contained in these Memoirs have been examined link by link, and are now for the first time narrated in detail. The version hitherto received has seldom borne the test of critical research, but errors have been silently corrected, except where silence might imply that some authority had been overlooked. My own accuracy will be easily tested, for every statement is vouched by reference to authorities, and those genealogical proofs which cannot be consulted in any public library are quoted in full or in abstract. It must be borne in mind that conclusions are often drawn from cumulative evidence, and that there is a latent force in authorities which is imperceptible to those who have not consulted them *all*.

My arrangement of the notes and references has been adopted after much consideration; for notes which are not on the same page as the text are practically lost to the general reader, and at the same time he

seldom cares to pick them out from amongst the confusion of a crowd of references. I have attempted to solve the problem by placing at the foot of the page those notes which illustrate the text and are intended to be read along with it, whilst the references to authorities which are only interesting to the critical reader are postponed to the end of the chapter, and are referred to by numbers in brackets.

My obligations to my friends Colonel J. L. Chester and Mr. G. E. Cokayne, Lancaster Herald, are imperfectly acknowledged by my numerous references to their Genealogical Collections, for they have often in their kindness helped me to clear up difficult points by making searches and extracts for me at the Will Office and the College of Arms.

I am sensible of many deficiencies, and that many clues might have been further pursued by those who are happy enough to enjoy better opportunities of research; but it will disarm some criticism to know that these Memoirs were written at the dictation of a helpless invalid, in the intervals of pain, during an illness so hopeless, wearisome, and protracted, that it has outlasted the nearest ties of natural affection.

EDMOND CHESTER WATERS.

KENSINGTON,

March 1877.

# CONTENTS.

## CHAPTER I.

### *The Cramers of Aslacton* (pp. 1-15).

	PAGE
Origin of the name and family of Cranmer . . . . .	1
The Crammers of Sutterton . . . . .	1
Edmund Cranmer married the heiress of Aslacton . . . . .	2
John Cranmer of Aslacton . . . . .	2
Thomas Cranmer of Aslacton . . . . .	2
His Latin Will . . . . .	3
His children by Agnes Hatfield his wife . . . . .	3-6
Dorothy Cranmer, wife of Harold Rosell . . . . .	4
Agnes Cranmer, wife of Edmund Cartwright . . . . .	4-5
Jane, wife of John Monins, Lieutenant of Dover Castle . . . . .	6
John Cranmer II. of Aslacton. His two wives and children . . . . .	6-8
Richard Cranmer and his children . . . . .	6-7
Susanna Cranmer, wife of Thomas Brooke als. Cobham . . . . .	7
And afterwards of Anthony Vaughan of Littleton . . . . .	8
Thomas Cranmer II. of Aslacton. His two wives and children . . . . .	8-13
Nicholas Morton, the Pope's Penitentiary . . . . .	8
Edmund Cranmer and his children . . . . .	9-10
Robert Cranmer of Chevening and his two wives . . . . .	10-12
Anne Cranmer, Lady Herry's, and her issue . . . . .	12-13
Thomas Cranmer III. of Aslacton. His two wives and children . . . . .	13-15
Will of his widow Elizabeth . . . . .	15

### § II. *Archbishop Cranmer and his Issue* (pp. 15-30).

His education . . . . .	15
His college life . . . . .	16
His marriages . . . . .	16
His change of Arms and Seals in 1539 . . . . .	17
His estates at Kirkstall and Arthington . . . . .	17-19
His collection of book and mss. . . . .	19
His death and placable temper . . . . .	20
His widow Margaret and her subsequent marriages . . . . .	21
His son-in-law Thomas Norton the poet, and his career . . . . .	21-26
Norton's children by Alice Cranmer . . . . .	27
Robert Norton the author . . . . .	27-28
Thomas Cranmer of Kirkstall . . . . .	28-30
His wife Catherine Rogers . . . . .	30

§ III. *Edmund Cranmer, Archdeacon of Canterbury, and his Descendants* (pp. 30-54).

	PAGE
The Archdeaconry of Canterbury usually held by a near relative of the Archbishop . . . . .	30
The Archdeacon unfairly accused of simony . . . . .	31
His deprivation in 1554 . . . . .	31
His wife Alice Sands . . . . .	31
His children . . . . .	32
Thomas Cranmer, the Registrar of Canterbury . . . . .	32-34
His monument at St. Mildred's, Canterbury . . . . .	33
His widow Anne . . . . .	34
Origin of the word Registrar . . . . . (note)	34
Thomas Cranmer's ten children . . . . .	35-42
Anne Cranmer, wife of John Seller, B.D., and her children . . . . .	35
George Cranmer, Hooker's favourite pupil . . . . .	35-36
Thomas Cranmer the lunatic . . . . .	36
Elizabeth Cranmer, wife of Alexander Norwood . . . . .	37
Dorothy Cranmer, wife of Dr. Spencer, President of C.C.C. . . . .	37-39
Afterwards wife of Dr. Field, Dean of Gloucester . . . . .	39
Rachel Cranmer, wife of John Blowfield . . . . .	40
Susanna Cranmer, wife of William Floud, and her children . . . . .	40-41
Rachel Floud, wife of Isaac Walton . . . . .	41
Sarah Cranmer, Mrs. Parry . . . . .	41
Will of Henry Parry, Bishop of Worcester, 1614 . . . . .	41
Margaret Cranmer, wife of John Boate, B.D., and her children . . . . .	41-42
William Cranmer, Deputy of the Merchant Adventurers at Rotterdam . . . . .	42-43
His six children . . . . .	43-54
Susanna Cranmer, wife of Edward Kenrick of Rotterdam . . . . .	43-44
Their children . . . . .	44-46
Susan Kenrick, wife of Benjamin Peake . . . . .	44
Elizabeth Kenrick, wife of William Williams, and her children . . . . .	44-45
Mary Kenrick, wife of John Lewyn, and her children . . . . .	45-46
William Lewyn, Clerk of the New River Company . . . . .	45
Sir Justinian Lewyn, Master in Chancery . . . . .	45
Rebecca Kenrick, wife of John Moore . . . . .	46
Dorothy Kenrick, legatee of Isaac Walton . . . . .	46
John Kenrick of Flore . . . . .	46
Matthew Kenrick of Oporto . . . . .	46
Susanna Cranmer's second husband, Thomas Tomlins . . . . .	47
His Will . . . . .	47
Her Will . . . . .	47-48
Her two children by Tomlins . . . . .	48-49
Sarah Tomlins, wife of Sir Robert Jenkinson, Bart., and her children . . . . .	48-49
Thomas Tomlins the younger. His Will . . . . .	49
Elizabeth Cranmer, wife of John Webb, of Rotterdam . . . . .	49
George Cranmer of St. Leonard's, Bromley . . . . .	50
Mary Cranmer, wife of Thomas Hartley of Rotterdam, and her children . . . . .	50
Her second husband, Thomas Eyans of Bow, and her daughter . . . . .	50
Sir William Cranmer, Governor of the Merchant Adventurers of London . . . . .	50-51
Anne Cranmer, wife of Nathaniel Wyche, President of India . . . . .	52
Her second husband, Sir John Clobury of Winchester . . . . .	52-53

# CONTENTS.

vii

	PAGE
Her Will . . . . .	53
Her seven children . . . . .	53-54

## § IV. *Origin of the Cranmers of Mitcham* (pp. 54-59).

Robert Cranmer, purchaser of the Manor of Mitcham, 1652 . . . . .	54
Letters of Sir Isaac Heard about his parentage . . . . .	55-56
Discovery of his parentage . . . . .	57-59
His father, John Cranmer, Clothworker of London . . . . .	58
John Cranmer's parentage . . . . .	58-59

## § V. *The Arms and Seals of Archbishop Cranmer* (pp. 59-68).

Grant of a new Coat of Arms to the Archbishop . . . . .	59-60
Official Seals of Archbishops of Canterbury . . . . .	61
Cranmer's Archiepiscopal Seals . . . . .	62-63
Cranmer's Prerogative Seals . . . . .	64-65
Cranmer's Faculty Seals . . . . .	66-68

Proofs and Authorities . . . . .	69-73
Appendix of Extracts from Paris Registers relating to the Cranmers . . . . .	73-75

Descent of Hughes and Smyth from Chester and Cranmer . . . . .	76
Pedigrees of Cranmer :	

No. I. The issue of Archbishop Cranmer, and connexion of the different branches of his family . . . . .	77
II. Cranmer of Aslacton, Notts . . . . .	78-79
III. Cranmer of Astwoodbury, Bucks, and Loudham, Suffolk . . . . .	80
IV. Cranmer of Chevening, Kent . . . . .	81
V. Cranmer of Mitcham, Surrey, and of Quendon, Essex . . . . .	81
VI. Cranmer of Canterbury and Rotterdam . . . . .	82-83
VII. Descent of Floud als. Lloyd and Crawley als. Boevey from Cranmer . . . . .	84

## CHAPTER II.

### *The Cranmers of Astwoodbury, Bucks, and of Loudham, Suffolk* (pp. 85-100).

John Cranmer of Alcester . . . . .	85
Anne Cranmer, wife of Lewis Cooke als. Cawdrey . . . . .	85
Samuel Cranmer, citizen and brewer of London . . . . .	85-91
His first wife, Margaret Symonds . . . . .	86
Her first husband, Philip Alford of the Swan Brewery, Whitechapel . . . . .	86
His uncle James Eynyon of London and Honingham . . . . .	86
His Will . . . . . (note)	86
Samuel Cranmer's purchases of estates . . . . .	87
He is made Sheriff and Alderman of London, 1631 . . . . .	87
His wife's death in 1633. Her funeral certificate . . . . .	87
Mistake of the heralds about his descent . . . . .	87
His pedigree at the Visitation of London, 1634 . . . . .	88

	PAGE
His second marriage . . . . .	88
His Will . . . . .	89
Inquests held after his death . . . . .	89-90
His widow . . . . .	91
Her M.I. at Astwood . . . . .	91
Sir Caesar Cranmer als. Wood, Kt. . . . .	91-99
His wife Lelis de la Garde and her family . . . . .	92
Her brothers-in-law, Sir Thomas Bond, Bart., and Sir Gabriel Silvius, Kt. . . . .	92
Her appointment in the household of the Duchess of York . . . . .	93
Her assistance at the deathbed of the Duchess . . . . .	93
She is made Bedchamber-woman to Queen Catharine . . . . .	93
Caesar Cranmer, Equerry to both wives of James II. . . . .	93
His conversion to the Catholic religion . . . . .	93
He assumes the name of Wood . . . . .	93
His policy of insurance against fire . . . . .	94-95
Account of the oldest offices for fire-insurance in London . . . . .	95
Andrew Card, Solicitor-General of Queen Catharine . . . . .	(note) 95
Sir Caesar's Chancery suits with the Duke of Southampton about Sir Henry Wood's estate . . . . .	96-97
His death in 1707, and his children . . . . .	98
Mary Cranmer, wife of Sir Walter Blount, Bart. . . . .	98
Anne Cranmer of Somerset House. Her Will . . . . .	98-99
Dame Lelis Wood als. Cranmer, widow of Sir Caesar . . . . .	99
Charles Wood als. Cranmer of Loudham . . . . .	99-101
Treaty for his marriage with Lady Mary Tudor . . . . .	99
His sale of his patrimony . . . . .	100
His Will . . . . .	101

### § II. *The Woods of Hackney* (pp. 102-109).

Henry Wood, servant of Queen Elizabeth . . . . .	102
Henry Wood II. of Heckington, Lincolnshire . . . . .	102
Thomas Wood, Sergeant of the Pastry . . . . .	102-103
His wife Susanna Cranmer and their children . . . . .	102-104
John Wood, brewer of Hackney, and his children . . . . .	104-109
His widow Anne Wood . . . . .	105-108
Pedigree of Wood . . . . .	106-107
Mary Wood, wife of Thomas Kirke . . . . .	108-109

### § III. *Sir Henry Wood, Kt. and Bart.* (pp. 109-120).

He is made Treasurer of the household of Queen Henrietta Maria, 1644 . . . . .	109
Death of his first wife at Paris in 1648 . . . . .	109
His second marriage in 1651 to Mary Gardiner . . . . .	109
Sir Thomas Gardiner, Recorder of London and Solicitor-General . . . . .	110-114
Pedigree of Gardiner . . . . .	112-113
Issue of Sir Thomas Gardiner . . . . .	114-116
His widow Dame Rebecca Gardiner, and her Will . . . . .	116
Sir Henry Wood's purchases of land in Suffolk . . . . .	116-117
He is created a Baronet, and is made on the Restoration Clerk of the Board of Green Cloth . . . . .	117

# CONTENTS.

ix

	PAGE
Lady Wood is appointed Bedchamber-woman of Queen Catharine . . . . .	118
Her death in 1665, and character . . . . .	118
Sir Henry Wood's good stories, and influence at Court . . . . .	118
Marriage settlement of his daughter . . . . .	119
His eccentricity . . . . .	119
His Will . . . . .	120
His daughter Mary, Duchess of Southampton . . . . .	120-121
Anecdotes of her husband's boyhood . . . . .	121

## § IV. *Dr. Thomas Wood, Bishop of Lichfield* (pp. 122-140).

His early preferments . . . . .	122
His promotion to the Deanery of Lichfield in 1664 . . . . .	122
His marriage in 1666 to Grace Clavering . . . . .	122
His unpopularity at Lichfield and Durham . . . . .	123
Anecdote of his brother-in-law, Sir James Clavering . . . . .	123
Complaints of the Prebendaries of Lichfield against the Dean . . . . .	124-126
He is consecrated Bishop of Lichfield, July 2, 1671 . . . . .	127
His correspondence with Archbishop Sheldon about non-residence and dilapidations . . . . .	127-130
He inherits the Wood estates from the Duchess of Southampton . . . . .	129
His refusal to settle his estate on Charles Cranmer . . . . .	130-131
He is cited in the Court of Arches by Archbishop Sancroft . . . . .	131-134
His suit for dilapidations against Sir Andrew Hackett . . . . .	131-134
Both suits are referred to the arbitration of the Bishops of Peterborough and London . . . . .	134
The award of the Arbitrators, June 18, 1684 . . . . .	134
The Archbishop's sentence of suspension against the Bishop of Lichfield . . . . .	134-135
The forms of submission proposed to the Bishop . . . . .	135-136
His suspension removed by the general pardon . . . . .	136
The Archbishop's formal absolution of the Bishop . . . . .	137
The Bishop's mean way of living at Hackney . . . . .	138
His charitable foundations at Clapton and Ufford . . . . .	138
His litigation with the Duke of Southampton . . . . .	139
His death at Astrop Wells, April 18, 1692 . . . . .	139
His Will . . . . .	139-140

## § V. *The Webbs of Kensington and Suffolk* (pp. 140-153).

Elizabeth Wood, wife of Anthony Webb of Kensington . . . . .	140-141
Their children . . . . .	141-143
Henry Webb als. Wood of Great Bealings, his two wives and children . . . . .	141-143
Elizabeth Webb, wife of Sir John Chapman, Lord Mayor . . . . .	143-145
Sir John Chapman unfairly depreciated by Macaulay . . . . .	144
His children by Elizabeth Webb . . . . .	145-146
Thomas Webb als. Wood, Clerk of the Kitchen to William III. . . . .	146-147
His children . . . . .	147-153
John Webb. His Will . . . . .	147
Susanna Webb, wife of Robert Oneby of Barwell . . . . .	147
Her son Robert Oneby of Loudham . . . . .	148
Litigation arising out of his Will . . . . .	148
Anthony Webb murdered by the Earl of Lincoln's servants . . . . .	148-149
Lord Lincoln's irritability and corpulence . . . . .	(note) 148



	PAGE
Bethia Webb, wife of Sir Francis Chester, Bart. . . . .	149
Elizabeth Webb, wife of Sir William Chapman, Bart., the South Sea Director . . . . .	149-152
Her two sons successively Baronets . . . . .	152
Pedigree of Webb . . . . .	150-151
Grace Webb, wife of William Bressy . . . . .	152
Her son William Bressy . . . . .	152
Her second husband William Seward, one of the disciples of Whitfield the Methodist . . . . .	152
His daughter Grace Seward, wife of Josiah Roberts . . . . .	153
Proofs and Authorities . . . . .	153-156
Appendix I. of Extracts from Parish Registers . . . . .	156-158
Appendix II. of Admissions at the Inner Temple . . . . .	158

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### ENGRAVINGS.

Archbishop Cranmer's later Faculty Seal . . . . .	<i>to face</i> Title-page
" " Archiepiscopal Seals . . . . .	p. 62
" " Prerogative Seals . . . . .	64
" " earlier Faculty Seal . . . . .	68

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### ADDENDA.



P. 2. ARMS OF ISABELLA DE ASLACTON, WIFE OF EDMUND CRANMER.

FACSIMILE OF ARCHBISHOP CRANMER'S SIGNATURE.

P. 54. Joseph Cranmer, second surviving son of Robert Cranmer the purchaser of Mitcham, was Secondary of the Pipe Office in the Exchequer, and purchased the manors of Chickney and Quendon in Essex. He was the ancestor of the extinct family of the Cranmers of Quendon.

## CHAPTER I.

*The Cranmers of Aslacton.* II. *Thomas Cranmer, Archbishop of Canterbury, and his issue.* III. *Edmund Cranmer, Archdeacon of Canterbury, and his descendants.* IV. *The Origin of the Cranmers of Mitcham.* V. *The Arms and Seals of Archbishop Cranmer.*

MARY CRANMER, the wife of Sir Anthony Chester III. and the mother of his children, sprung from a family whose name will never be forgotten in Protestant England, for she was fourth in direct descent from the eldest brother of Thomas Cranmer, the illustrious Archbishop of Canterbury and Martyr.

The archbishop and his brothers were born at Aslacton, a hamlet in the parish of Whatton in Nottinghamshire, which had been the seat of the family since the reign of Henry IV. But the original habitation of the Cranmers was at the manor from which they took their name, in the parish of Sutterton, in the Lincolnshire fens. (2) Cranmer means a lake or mere abounding with cranes, which in olden times were esteemed a dainty dish, and there are places of this name in Norfolk and Somerset as well as in Lincolnshire. It is often pronounced Cranmore, and is invariably so written in the West of England. (3) The arms of the Cranmer family, a *chevron between three cranes*, are, like many ancient coats, an heraldic pun on the name. Such coats are technically described as *armes parlantes*, *arma cantantia*, or canting arms.

Thoroton, in his *History of Nottinghamshire*, carries back the genealogy of the Cranmers to the reign of Edward I. by supplying from some old heraldic pedigree the names of five generations who flourished at Sutterton before the removal of the family to Aslacton. (4)

HUGH DE CRANMER had issue by Matilda, daughter of William de Sutterton,  
GILBERT CRANMER, who had issue by Ida, daughter of Adam de Loughton,  
HUGH CRANMER, who was the elder brother of John, and the father of  
THOMAS CRANMER, whose son EDMUND married the heiress of Aslacton.

But there is not a particle of evidence to prove that any of these personages ever existed, except that Holles found the name of 'Hugo de Cranmere' on the painted glass in the west window of Sutterton Church. (5)

The proved pedigree begins with EDMUND CRANMER of Sutterton, who acquired the lordship of Aslacton in the beginning of the 15th century by his marriage

with Isabella, the daughter and heiress of William de Aslacton. Her ancestors had held from time immemorial of the Lords Deincourt the manor from which they derived their name, and were probably descended from Walchelin, the mesne tenant of Walter de Aincourt at Aslacton in Domesday. (6) They also held from a very early period under the baronial family of Newmarch lands in Hawksworth and Whatton, which formed part of the Domesday fee of Gilbert de Ghent. (4) Their feudal connexion, and perhaps relationship in blood, was acknowledged by their bearing the arms of Newmarch, *Argent five fusils conjoined in fess gules*, with the addition of a *golden escallop on each fusil* by way of difference. The lords of Aslacton were often persons of great local consideration, for Simon de Aslacton was high sheriff of the counties of Nottingham and Derby in 1259 and 1260 (44 & 45 Hen. III.), (7) and his descendant Reginald de Aslacton served in Parliament as one of the knights of these shires in 1344 (18 Edw. III.). (7)

Edmund Cranmer and his wife Isabella were both living in 4 Hen. VI. (1425-6), when they purchased by fine certain lands in Aslacton from William de Sibthorpe. (4)

JOHN CRANMER, son and heir of Edmund, inherited the manor of Aslacton, and married Alice, daughter of . . . Marshall of South Carleton in North Muskam, Notts. (9) He had issue: I. Thomas, his son and heir; II. John Cranmer, a priest, who witnessed his brother's Will in 1501.

THOMAS CRANMER of Aslacton, son and heir of John, is better known to us, for his Will and epitaph have been preserved. He married Agnes daughter of Lawrence Hatfield of Willoughby in the Hundred of Thurgarton, who was connected by marriage with the Marshalls of Muskam. (10) Her brother Stephen Hatfield married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Thomas Molineux Kt. of Hawton, Notts, and was the father of Henry Hatfield,\* whom Archbishop Cranmer calls 'my kinsman and surveyor of my lands,' in a letter to Cromwell, dated 28th April 1534. (11) The arms of Hatfield were, *Ermine on a chevron sable three cinquefoils Or*, (8) and it has been alleged that the family sprung from a cadet of the lords of Hatfield in Holderness, (12) but this descent is neither proved nor probable.

It is evident from the education which Thomas Cranmer gave to his son that he was a man of sense, who loved field-sports and appreciated learning. (2) He died 27th May 1501, the day of the date of his Will; and it is probable, from the age of his children, that he died in the prime of life. He was buried at Whatton, and his tombstone is thus described by Elias Ashmole the Antiquary, who visited Whatton Church in 1662 with his note-book in his hand: (13)

Between the body of the Church and the North Isle, on a plaine Alabaster Tombe is cut the portraiture of a man and this inscription: 'Hic jacet Thomas Cranmer Armiger, qui obiit 27 May 1501—Cujus animæ ppitictur Deus, Amen.' Near his head, on the left side this coate, a chevron

\* Henry Hatfield died 27th June, 26 Hen. VIII. (1534), leaving by his wife Alice, sister and coheir of Sir John Heroy Kt., two infant daughters and coheirs, viz. Elizabeth, aged six, and Barbara, aged two. (10)

between three cranes; and on the right side this coat, five fusils in fess, each charged with an escallop.

His Will is in Latin, and was proved at York 1st Oct. 1501. (14)

In Dei nomine, Amen, xxvij<sup>o</sup> die mensis Maii, anno Domini millesimo quingentesimo primo, Ego, THOMAS CRANMER, DE ASLACTON, ARMIGER, compos mentis et sanæ memoriæ, licet æger in corpore, condo testamentum meum in hunc modum. In primis lego animam meam Deo Omnipotenti, Beatæ Mariæ, et Omnibus Sanctis, corpusque meum sepeliendum in eccl. par. Sancti Johannis Beverlaci de Watton. Item do et lego, nomine mortuarii mei, prout jus exigit et requirit. Item lego eccl. par. de Watton prædictæ, pro emptione unius novæ companæ, xs. Item lego fabricæ capellæ Sanctæ Trinitatis de Aslacton prædictæ, vs. viijd. Item volo quod feoffatores mei sinant Agnetem, uxorem meam, occupare et habere tertiam partem omnium terrarum et tenementorum meorum ad terminum vitæ suæ, prout jus dotis suæ in se exigit et requirit, excepto duorum messuagiorum et octo bovatarum terræ de quibus prædicta Agnes habet statum, prout in quadam carta inde confecta plenius liquet. Item volo et requiro feoffatores meos quod ipsi sinant Thomam, filium meum, habere et occupare annuatim, ad terminum vitæ suæ, xxs., redditus, percipiendos de terris et tenementis meis in Watton prædicta: et quod Edmundus, filius meus, habeat et occupet annuatim, ad terminum vitæ suæ, xxs., redditus, percipiendos de meis terris et tenementis in Watton prædicta: et si contingat præfatum Thomam aut Edmundum obire, vivente fratre suo prædicto, tunc volo quod prædicti, xls., integre remaneant eorum diutius viventi, ad terminum vitæ suæ. Et post eorum discessum volo et concedo quod prædicti, xls., integre remaneant Johanni, filio meo, et hæredibus suis imperpetuum. Item lego Margaretæ, filiæ meæ, v. marcas, excepto patrimonio. Item Emmotæ, filiæ meæ, v. marcas, excepto patrimonio, percipiendas de parte mea. Residuum vero omnium bonorum meorum superius non legatorum do et lego Agneti uxori meæ, quam ordino, assigno et constituo meam veram executricem, ut ipsa bene et fideliter disponat pro salute animæ meæ, prout ei melius videbitur expedire. Item ordino et constituo reverendum in Christo patrem dominum Thomam Abbatem de Welbek supervisorem hujus testamenti mei. In cujus rei testimonium huic ultimo testamento meo sigillum meum apposui.

His testibus domino Thoma Wilkinson\* vicario de Watton prædicta, domino Edwardo Colynson canonico de Welbek, magistro Johanne Cranmer, Alano Holt, Thoma Warde, Johanne Drake, Johanne Sullyard, et aliis. Datum die et anno supradictis.

Probatum, 1<sup>o</sup> Oct. 1501, at York.

Thomas Cranmer had issue by his wife Agnes Hatfield three sons.

I. JOHN CRANMER, his son and heir.

II. THOMAS CRANMER, afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury.

III. EDMUND CRANMER, afterwards Archdeacon of Canterbury.

He had also several daughters, but the authorities are not agreed about their number, and only four are identified by positive evidence.

I. MARGARET, and II. EMMOT, are the only daughters named in their father's Will, who leaves to each of them five marks over and above her patrimony. I presume that these daughters both married, and that one of them was the wife of that unknown brother-in-law of Archbishop Cranmer, who perished in the conflagration of Canterbury Palace on 18th Dec. 1543. (15) I presume also that her sister is the person referred to in the Articles exhibited against the Archbishop in 1543, wherein it is stated that his sister had with his consent married 'one Bingham' in the lifetime of her former husband, 'a milner,' and that her daughter was the wife of Mr. Commissary. (16) It has been guessed that this Bingham is the Henry Bing-

\* Thomas Wilkinson was Abbot of Welbeck in 1503.

ham, whom the Archbishop calls 'my kinsman and servant,' in a letter soliciting for him the office of the Auditorship of the Church of Lincoln, (17) and that he is the Mr. Bingham, to whom the Corporation of Canterbury sold in 1551 the site of the Blackfriars in St. Peter's parish. (18) '*Mr. Commissary*' of 1548 would be, I presume, Dr. Christopher Nevynson the Advocate, who undoubtedly held this office on 10th Sept. 1539. (19) He died very rich in 1551, (20) and his Will shows that he held on lease a considerable estate from the see of Canterbury. (21) His wife's name was Anne, but neither the Will nor the pedigrees of Nevynson in the Visitations give any clue to her parentage.

III. DOROTHY CRANMER married Harold Rosell of Ratcliffe on Trent, the heir of an ancient family in Nottinghamshire. (22) Her son Thomas was the godson of his uncle the Archbishop, who took much interest in his education, and wrote from Otford in Oct. 1533 as follows: (23)

Brother Rosell,

In my right hearty wise I commend me unto you, and in like wise to my sister your bedfellow, &c. And whereas I understand that your son is very apt to learn and given to his book, I will advise you therefore that ye suffer not him to lose his time; but either that ye set him forth to school at Southwell, or else send him hither unto me, that at the least between us he utterly lose not his youth, &c. Further, I pray you, have me commended unto your Father and Mother. And thus fare ye well.

The Archbishop wrote again to Rosell on 12th Oct. 1533, that since the date of his last letter he had heard that mortal sickness prevailed at Southwell, and therefore he had better send his son forthwith to Master Stapleton, the parson of Bingham, who had set up a free school in his parish, and to whom he had written by the same bearer, commending his nephew to his care. (23)

If Thomas Rosell was the eldest son of Dorothy he died young, for her son and heir was named John, and was the father of another John, who married one of the coheirs of the last Cranmer of Aslacton.

Harold Rosell was in 1536 Clerk of the Kitchen to Archbishop Cranmer, (24) who rewarded his services by the gift of the manor of Woodhall in Ratcliffe on Trent. This manor was granted with other lands to the Archbishop by Henry VIII., and after his attainder for high treason Rosell and his wife were summoned in Easter Term 1554 to prove that it had been legally conveyed to them for a good consideration. (25) It seems that they established their title at law, for the manor descended to their posterity. When they died is unknown to me, for there is no Inquest on record, and no Will can be found at York or in London. Their son and heir John Rosell had a younger brother Nicholas, who was one of the supervisors of the Will of his cousin, Thomas Cranmer of Aslacton, in 1578.

IV. AGNES CRANMER married Edmund Cartwright, afterwards of Ossington in Nottinghamshire. (26) The younger son of a family of minor gentry, he was raised to wealth by the favour of his wife's brother the Archbishop, (27) who gave him a beneficial lease of the manors of West Malling, East Malling, Ewell, and

Parrock, and of the site of Malling Nunnery in Kent. These manors were granted to Archbishop Cranmer by the Crown on 28th April 1539 in exchange for other lands belonging to the see, (28) and Cartwright's lease was so valuable that his grandson was offered in 1601 8000*l.* for the term then unexpired. (29) This was not the only lease of Church lands which Cartwright obtained from his brother-in-law, for on 8th Jan. 1539-40 the Archbishop granted a lease for eighty years of the impropriate rectory of St. Nicholas Thanet to Edmund and Agnes Cartwright as joint tenants at the rent of 40*l.* per annum. (30) In the next reign Cartwright purchased the manor of Ossington, near Newark, which belonged before the Dissolution to Lenton Priory, and continued to be the chief seat of his descendants until the end of the last century. (26) He was not affected by the disgrace of his benefactor, for he was scrupulously loyal to Queen Mary, and his eldest son Hugh took an active part in February 1553-4 in resisting Wyatt's rebellion. (31) He died on 21st July 1554, and was buried at Ossington, where his tomb displays the arms of Cartwright impaling Cranmer and Aslacton. (26)

EDMOND CARTWRIGHT of Ossington, Notts, Gent. Will dated 8 Sept. 1553.

To be buried in Ossington Church. To my wife Agnes, £40 a year out of my manors of West Malling, East Malling, Ewell, and Parrock, and elsewhere in Kent. My said wife Agnes to enjoy my manor of Ossington, Notts, for life, with remainder to Hugh Cartwright my son and his heirs male; remainder to my son George Cartwright in tail male; remainder to my son Edmond in tail male; remainder to my son Thomas in tail male; remainder to my son Peter in tail male; remainder to my son John in tail male; remainder to my own right heirs.

To my son Hugh my lease of the late dissolved monastery of West Malling, Kent, &c., with remainder to my five younger sons successively, and also £20 in money. To my five younger sons 14 marks each at 23, and also sundry articles of plate. To my daughter Peckham, a gilt glass cup for a remembrance; and to each of Mr. Peckham's children and hers, 20*s.* To my daughter Anne £60, and sundry plate, if she marry with the consent of my Executors. To my brother George, 20*s.* and a gown. To my cousin Edmond Cartwright of Norwell, a gown; and to his brother George, a gelding. To Sir Ralph Bacon, my priest, 20*s.* To my cousin Richard Petynger of Retford, £5. 6*s.* 8*d.*, which he borrowed of my wife and me. My lands and tenements in East Malling to be sold. Residue of my personal estate to my wife Agnes and my son Hugh, whom I appoint my executors; Harold Rosell gent. and my nephew Nicholas Petynger to be overseers of my Will.

Will proved 30 Aug. 1554, in C.P.C., by the son Hugh Cartwright, the widow Agnes renouncing. [7 More.]

Agnes Cartwright survived her husband two years, for she died 18th Aug. 1556, when her son Hugh was found to be her heir. (32) She had issue six sons and two daughters, viz.:

1. HUGH; 2. GEORGE; 3. EDMUND; 4. THOMAS; 5. PETER; 6. JOHN. 1. ELIZABETH, married Reginald Peckham Esq. of Wrotham in Kent, who died in 1554, and was buried at Ossington. (26) 2. ANNE, married, after her father's death, William Clerke Esq. of Wrotham, and had many children. (33)

All the received pedigrees of Cranmer are agreed in omitting altogether MARGARET and EMMOT CRANMER, whose existence is clearly proved by their father's Will; but most of them say that Archbishop Cranmer had four sisters, and they

make up the number with the names of JANE, wife of John Monins, Lieutenant of Dover Castle, and ISABEL, wife of Sir . . . . Shepey Kt. Of Isabel and her husband I can find no trace whatever outside these pedigrees, but Jane Monins was a real person, although her parentage is not clearly established, and therefore I have set down what I have found about her and her husband.

JOHN MONINS, Lieutenant of Dover Castle, died in 1554, seised inter alia of the manor of Charlton near Dover. (34) He was not a Knight, although he is so styled in many Cranmer pedigrees, for he calls himself Gent. in his Will, which was proved at Canterbury on 21st Jan. 1554-5. (35) It thence appears that his wife's name was Jane, and that he left issue two sons and at least three daughters. But the authorities are by no means agreed that his wife was a Cranmer, or that the mother of his children was named Jane; (36) and the great pedigree of Monins in the College of Arms (attested in 1779 by Ralph Bigland and Isaac Heard, Norroy) states that the mother of his son and heir, Thomas Monins of Barton in Canterbury, was Margaret, daughter and coheir of Thomas Alde Esq. of Ash in Kent. (37)

JOHN CRANMER of Aslacton, son and heir of Thomas by Agnes Hatfield his wife, was scarcely 14 years old when his father died in 1501. He was still very young when he married Joan, daughter of John Fretcheville Esq. of Stavely in Derbyshire, who bore *Azure a bend between six escallops Argent.* (38) Her father died 20th Jan. 1509-10, and was the head of an ancient and knightly family, which claimed baronial rank, for his ancestor Ralph de Fretcheville was summoned to Parliament as a Baron in 1298. However, none of Ralph's descendants were Peers of the Realm until John Fretcheville Esq. of Stavely was created Lord Fretcheville by Charles II. in 1664. (39) If (as is probable) Joan Fretcheville had the same provision made for her on her marriage as her sister Anne had, who married in 1498 Hugh de Annesley, she had 40% from her father for her portion and 6% per annum in jointure. (40) Joan died young, leaving a son Thomas.

John Cranmer married secondly Margaret, daughter of John Fitzwilliam Esq. of Hathilsey in Yorkshire, who claimed in 1516 the manor of Sprotborough as being the heir male of his family. (41) Her eldest brother John Fitzwilliam lived on terms of much affection and intimacy with the Cranmers, for his sons Ralph and Anthony were born at Aslacton. (41) John Cranmer was a grandfather before the elevation of his brother the Archbishop, and the rank of his two wives is a clear proof of his social position.

He had issue by his first wife Joan Fretcheville

I. THOMAS CRANMER, his son and heir.

By his second wife Margaret he had issue II. Richard, III. Susanna.

II. RICHARD CRANMER, was contented to spend his life at Aslacton in the dependent position of a younger son, occupying a farm at a nominal rent under the head of his family for the time being. He is affectionately remembered in the Will

of his nephew Thomas Cranmer in 1578, who says: 'I require my daughters to be good unto my uncle Richard, and to suffer him to enjoy during his life such lands as he now enjoyeth of my demise.' By his wife Alice, who was buried on 28th May 1576, (1) he had issue six children, who were all baptized at Whatton, but three of them died in infancy. He died at Aslacton, and was buried near his wife 31st Aug. 1583. (1) His children were:

1. THOMAS CRANMER was baptized 24th June 1554, and was named in 1583 one of the executors of his father's Will. He was still living in 1614. (42)

2. JOHN was baptized 20th Sept. 1558, and died an infant.

3. JOHN CRANMER was baptized 21st Sept. 1560, and proved his father's Will on 11th Jan. 1583-4. He was still living on 17th Dec. 1616, when his cousin Robert Cranmer of Chevening says in his Will: 'To John Cranmer, son of my uncle Richard Cranmer, 5 marks if he be living at the time of my death.'

4. PETER died an infant, and was buried 7th July 1564.

5. PAUL CRANMER, baptized 8th July 1565, was one of his father's executors.

6. MARY, baptized 9th April 1568, died at the age of 8 weeks, and was buried at Whatton on 9th June 1568. (1)

RICHARD CRANMER of Aslacton, Notts, Gent. Will dated 10 June 1583.

To be buried in the Choir of Whatton Church. All my goods to my three sons, Thomas, John, and Paull Cranmer, in equal shares, and I make them my Executors. Robert Brouxbie\* and Thomas Beane to be supervisors of my Will.

Will written by Ralph Lancaster, and witnessed by Robert Brouxbie, Thomas Smythe, Thomas Beane, John Arnall, and others.

Will proved at York 11 Jan. 1583-4 by John Cranmer the son.

III. SUSANNA CRANMER (daughter of John and Margaret) is said in the Visitation of Kent of 1619 to have been the widow of . . . Clerke, when she married Thomas Brooke als. Cobham, a younger brother of George, seventh Lord Cobham. He was Steward of the Household to Archbishop Cranmer, who held him in high esteem and wrote on his behalf to Cromwell on 5th Oct. 1536, begging for him a grant of the house of the Grey Friars of Canterbury, which was then at the King's disposal. (43) This application was not successful, but the Archbishop gave him a beneficial lease of the parks at Ford and Chislet, belonging to the see of Canterbury, which were long enjoyed by the family of Brooke. (44) He died in 1547.

THOMAS BROOKE, alias COBHAM, of the parish of Reculver, Esq. Will dated 5 Jan. 1544-5.

To be buried in the Choir of Hoathe Church. To my especial good Lord, the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, my great black horse and my signet. To Susan my wife, my lease of Chistlett Park, with remainder to Thomas my youngest son, and my patent of Fourde Park in Chistlett, with remainder to my eldest son Cranmer Brooke. Moreover, I humbly desyre my Lorde Grace of Canterbury to be soe good and graciouse Lorde unto the sayde Susane

\* Robert Brokesby was the stepson of the testator's nephew Thomas Cranmer of Aslacton.



my wyfe, as for to move my Lorde Cobham my brother, of his promise made unto me concerninge the joyneter of xx.£ by yere which he promysed to my sayde wyfe.

Will proved at Canterbury, 17 Jannary 1547-8.

His widow Susanna had the parks of Ford and Chislet for life, and re-married Anthony Vaughan, the bastard but acknowledged son of Sir Hugh Vaughan Kt. of Littleton in Middlesex, by whom she had issue Hugh Vaughan and Alice. (46)

THOMAS CRANMER of Aslacton, son and heir of John by Joan Fretcheville his first wife, married Cecily Quadring of a Lincolnshire family, and had by her a son Thomas, who was born in 1529. This date proves that Thomas and his father both married in extreme youth, for John (if he was then living) would only be about 40 years old when his grandson was born. Cecily died young, for her husband married again before 1538.

His second wife was Isabel or Elizabeth, daughter of Charles Morton Esq. of Bawtrey in Yorkshire, by Maude, daughter of William Dallyson Esq. of Laughton in Lincolnshire. (47) Her family derived their name from a small manor in the parish of Blyth, on the confines of Yorkshire and Nottinghamshire, of which they had been lords from time immemorial, and their arms were *Quarterly, Gules and Ermine, a goat's head erased Argent in the first and fourth quarters.* (48) They were distinguished in the reign of Elizabeth for their gallant adherence to the ancient faith, and with all their connections were deeply implicated in the Rebellion of 1569. Surtees has printed a pedigree of the kindred families of Morton, Norton, and Plumpton, addressed to Lord Burghley, and indorsed by him 'a trybe of wicked people.' (49) Isabel Cranmer's brother Nicholas Morton deserved Cecil's special indignation, for he was during a long period the ringleader of disaffection and intrigue against Queen Elizabeth's Government. He had been educated at Cambridge, and was one of the original Fellows of Trinity College named in the Charter of Foundation 19th Dec. 1546. In 1556 he was one of the six preachers in Canterbury Cathedral, but on the accession of Queen Elizabeth he remained staunch to the Catholic faith and retired to Rome, where the Pope created him D.D. and Apostolical Penitentiary (50) He was sent into England by Pius V. in 1569 to admonish the Catholic nobility that the Queen was a heretic and excommunicated, and had forfeited all right to the obedience of her Catholic subjects. (51) The result of his mission was the deplorable attempt of the Earls of Northumberland and Westmoreland to restore the old religion by force of arms, which was quickly suppressed without difficulty and without mercy. Morton escaped the cruel death which so many of his kindred suffered, and got safe back to Rome. He wasted the rest of his life in a series of hopeless plots and conspiracies against Queen Elizabeth, and was in constant communication with the Catholic exiles from England, whom he encouraged by promises of help and supplies of money from Rome. He frequently visited England in disguise, but the Government never succeeded in apprehending him. His nephew Robert Morton was not so fortunate, for he was executed in Lincoln's-inn-fields, under the

barbarous law of high treason, on 26th Aug. 1588. (52) Nicholas died in peace at Rome on 27th Jan. 1582-3, in the 66th year of his age, when one of his nephews, who was his companion in exile, raised a monument to his memory in the Chapel of the English College, with a long Latin inscription. (53)

Isabel Cranmer did not live to witness the misfortunes of her family, for she died in the year before her husband, and was buried at Whatton on 27th May 1550. (1) It is perhaps as well that her faith was not put to any severe test, for her three sons conformed to the new religion, and brought up their children as Protestants.

Thomas Cranmer obtained by the gift of his uncle the Archbishop the rectories of Whatton and Aslacton, which formerly belonged to Welbeck Abbey, and were comprised in the grant of lands made to the Archbishop by letters patent, dated 20th March 1547-8. (54) He died seised of these rectories and of the manor of Aslacton on 8th Dec. 1551. (55)

He had issue by his first wife Cecily Quadring

I. THOMAS CRANMER, his son and heir.

By his second wife Isabel Morton he had eight younger children, five sons and three daughters, who were all born at Aslacton and baptized at Whatton. (1) It will be seen that three of her sons married and had children, but of the rest nothing is known beyond their names.

II. CHARLES CRANMER was baptized on 6th Dec. 1539. (1)

III. MARGARET was baptized 23d Sept. 1541. (1)

IV. MARY died an infant, and was buried at Whatton 8th Aug. 1544. (1)

V. A SON, of whom nothing is known unless he be the SAMUEL CRANMER\* who contributed a copy of Latin verses, in praise of Bishop Jewell, to Humphrey's Latin life of that prelate, published in 1573. (56)

VI. JOHN CRANMER was baptized on 30th Jan. 1543-4, (1) and is known to have been the fourth son of his father, because he and his descendants bore a *martlet* in their arms for difference. (57) He settled at Alcester in Warwickshire, and was the grandfather of Dame Mary Chester, as will be shown in the next Chapter.

VII. EDMUND CRANMER was baptized at Whatton on 1st Sept. 1545, (1) and by the Will of his eldest brother Thomas enjoyed for 21 years the lease of a farm in Aslacton at a nominal rent. He married about 1583, and had five children, who were all baptized at Whatton. (1) His wife Jane was buried there on 20th Aug. 1590; (1) and when the lease of his farm expired in 1599 Edmund removed with his children to Chevening in Kent, where his prosperous brother Robert had a considerable estate. Robert died in 1620, and left by his Will an annuity to his brother; but Edmund did not long survive him to enjoy it, for he was buried at Chevening on 6th March 1622-3. His five children were:

\* It raises some slight presumption in favour of Samuel being the son of Thomas Cranmer and Isabel Morton that their next son, John Cranmer of Alcester, called his only son Samuel, a name hitherto unknown in the family. It is more probable, however, that Samuel of 1573 was a younger son hitherto unnoticed of Edmund Cranmer the Archdeacon, who was Jewell's companion in exile.

1. MARY CRANMER was baptized on 8th March 1582-3, (1) and is called in 1616 in her uncle Robert's Will *Mary Gittins*, being, as I suppose, the wife of Roger Gittins, who was one of the witnesses of the Will.

2. ELIZABETH CRANMER was baptized 2d May 1584. (1)

3. JOHN CRANMER, twin with Margaret, was baptized on 2d March 1585-6. (1) I suspect that he is identical with John Cranmer of the parish of St. Michael-le-Quern, Citizen and Clothworker of London, who married by license, on 21st March 1616-17, at St. Peter's, Paul's Wharf, 'Anne Gravenor, maiden,' and was by her the father of Robert Cranmer, who purchased the manor of Mitcham in Surrey in 1652, and founded a family there.

4. MARGARET CRANMER was baptized with her twin-brother John. (1)

5. THOMAS CRANMER was baptized 6th June 1587, (1) and was bound apprentice 18th Nov. 1605 to Samuel Iremonger of Watling-street, Merchant Taylor of London, when his father, then 'of Chevening Gent.,' gave bond for 200*l.* (58) He was made free of the Merchant Taylors' Company 22d. Feb. 1611-12, (58) and lived in St. Michael-le-Quern. It seems that by a wife named Elizabeth, who survived him and married again, he left a son of his own name, who died young and unmarried in 1636; for Thomas Cranmer of St. Michael-le-Quern, by a nuncupative Will made in his last illness and proved in C.P.C. 20th Oct. 1636, gave all his estate to his mother Elizabeth Parker.

VIII. ROBERT CRANMER (the youngest son of Thomas and Isabel) was baptized at Whatton on 14th Feb. 1546-7, and was the most prosperous of the family. He was bred to the Bar, and was admitted a student of the Inner Temple on 28th Aug. 1571. (59) It appears from the Will of his brother Thomas that Robert married before 1578, and was then already rich enough to be a lender of money, for Thomas owed him 80*l.*, the balance of a debt of 100*l.* Robert was twice married. His first wife was Elizabeth, daughter of . . . Crispe of the Isle of Thanet, by whom he had a son Thomas, who died young. He married secondly, before 1585, Jane, daughter of Henry Gray Esq. of Sussex, who was the mother of his daughter Lady Herry's. He purchased considerable estates in Kent in 1594, (60) and established himself at Chipstead Park, in the parish of Chevening, where he founded the Alms-houses which are still existing. (61) A few years afterwards he obtained an appointment in the Queen's household as one of the Yeomen of her Majesty's Jewel House, and in that capacity he signed the list of jewels and plate presented by the Queen to her courtiers and servants on New Year's-day 1599-1600. (62) This office was confirmed to him by James I. on 7th Feb. 1603-4, (63) and he certified the list of the King's New Year's gifts on 1st Jan. 1605-6, from which it appears that he ranked officially above the Grooms of the King's Bedchamber, for they only received ten ounces of gilt plate each, whilst the gift to him weighed twelve ounces and three quarters. (64) His town house was in the parish of St. Mary's, Aldermanbury, where his daughter married in 1606. (65) He was an

active magistrate for Kent and Sussex, (66) and was much respected by his neighbours; but in his old age he sank into a gossip and newsmonger, for Nicholas Archer of Saltwood in Kent deposed before the Council of State, on 13th March 1618-19, that he

heard Mr. Cranmer of Chepsted say, it was reported that the Lord Warden had committed suicide, and that the Earl of Dorset was to be Warden; also, that almost all the powder in Dover Castle was ashes and sand. (63)

Robert Cranmer had the misfortune to survive his only daughter, who died in 1613 leaving two sons, who were the heirs of their grandfather. He died at the age of 72, on 4th March 1619-20, and was buried at Chevening on the next day. (67) His monument, affixed to the wall of Chevering Church, shows the figures of a gentleman and lady in the costume of the period, kneeling at a desk with open books before them, and their daughter is sitting within an arch beneath them, with this inscription: (68)

Here lyeth interred the body of Robert Cranmer of Chepsted in the parish of Chevening, Kent, Esq., son of Thomas Cranmer of Aslacton, Notts, Esq., who married Jane, daughter of Henry Graye of the county of Sussex, Esq., and had issue one only daughter Ann Cranmer, married to Sir Arthur Herrys Kt., who alwaies lived in the true feare of God and in the good opinion of his countrye and neighbors, and being of the age of i.x. and xii. years, died 4 March A.D. 1619.

A shield of arms bears *Cranmer* and *Aslacton* quarterly, impaling, Argent on a bend cotized Gules three lions' heads erased Or, *Gray*.

ROBERT CRANMER of Chevening, Kent, Esq. Will dated 17 Dec. 1616.

To be buried in the Chancel of Chevening Church, near my late dear and only daughter the Lady Herries. To the poor of Chevening, 40s. To John Cranmer, sonne of my uncle Richard Cranmer, 5 marks if he be living at the time of my death. To Nicholas Noakes my servant, 5 marks. To all my other servants, 10s. apiece. To Jane my well-beloved wife, all my goods, jewels, and plate, and I make her my Executrix; in case of her death before performance of my Will, my grandsons Cranmer Herris and John Herris to be my Executors, their father Sir Arthur Herris Kt. to be their coadjutor and to administer during their minority. My son-in-law Sir Arthur Herris Kt. and my loving brother Edmund Cranmer to be overseers of my Will.

To my Wife towards my debts £178, which is secured by bond of Lewen Buskyn Esq.

As to my lands and manors, they are already settled by conveyances, excepting only certain lands disposed of by my Will. To my brother Edmund Cranmer an annuity of £10 for his life, to be paid quarterly out of my lands in Chevening, subject to which annuity I devise those lands to my Wife for life, and after her death, subject to an additional life annuity of £10, to Edmund Cranmer, to my grandson John Herris in tail, with remainder to Cranmer Herris in tail, remainder to my niece Mary Gittins in fee. To my Wife for life my bailiwick of Hithe and the lands appertaining thereto, and after her death to Cranmer Herris in tail, on condition of his assuring to his brother John other lands of the value of £10 p. a. My wife and after her death the heir in possession of my mansion at Chepsted to have the placing of the widows in the Almshouse of my foundation at Chepsted. In case Cranmer and John Herris die without issue, the lands I bought of Martin Barneham at Yorkhill to be sold and the proceeds to be thus distributed, viz. to my niece Rosell, my eldest brother's daughter, £600; to my niece Lady Thorold, wife of Sir John Thorold Kt., £400; to my niece Mary Gittyns, my brother Edmund Cranmer's daughter, £400; and the rest to my Wife.

*Witnesses:* Francis Sydney,\* Rector of Chevening, Roger Gittins, Thomas Yardley, Wm. Noakes.

Will proved in C.P.C. 6th April 1620 by the widow. [36 Soame.]

Jane Cranmer proved her husband's Will and survived him nearly 18 years. It seems that in her widowhood she was accused of being a Popish recusant, and was summoned before the Council of State for not attending church; but Mr. Turner, the minister of Sevenoaks, and six of the principal inhabitants certified on 29th Nov. 1623 that she was too ill to appear. (63) She was buried at Chevening, near her husband, on 2d Sept. 1637. (67) Her Will, which is dated 29th Jan. 1634-5, was proved by her grandson John Herrys 14th Sept. 1637.

ANNE CRANMER, the only child of Robert who survived infancy, was born in 1587, and married by license† at St. Mary's, Aldermanbury, London, on 17th July 1606, Sir Arthur Herrys Kt. (67) He was the son and heir of Sir William Herrys Kt. of Cricksea in Essex, (70) and was knighted by James I. at Oatlands two days before his marriage. (71) He had then just returned from making the grand tour, for he had the King's license on 12th May 1604 to travel on the Continent for three years. (63) Lady Herrys had three children, and died in the lifetime of her father at the age of 26, on 6th June 1613. Her monument in Chevening Church shows her kneeling at a desk with her two children kneeling behind her. A child in a cradle lies before her, and there is this inscription: (68)

Here lyeth interred the bodie of the Lady Ann Herrys, who was of personage comely, of mynde well disposed, to her husband loving. She was sole daughter and heir of Robert Cranmer of Chepsted Esq., and was married unto Sir Arthur Herrys Kt., son and heir of Sir William Herrys of Crixey, co. Essex, Kt., by whom she had issue two sons and one daughter, whose names were Cranmer Herrys, Jane Herrys, and John Herrys. She died 6 June 1613, and in the 27th year of her age.

Her three children were:

1. CRANMER HERRYS was baptized at St. Mary's, Aldermanbury, 28th April 1608, and was the heir of his grandfather Robert Cranmer in 1620. He was knighted by Charles I. on 21st June 1629, and married at St. Peter-le-Poor, London, on 22d July 1630, (67) Martha, daughter and coheir of Daniel Holford Esq. of West Thurrock, Essex, (70) by whom he had two daughters, Martha and Mary. Martha Herrys was heir to her father and married Charles Mildmay Esq., the uncle of Benjamin Lord Fitzwalter, by whom she had an only child Martha, the wife of Sir Charles Tyrrell Bart. of Springfield-Barney, Essex.

\* *Francis Sidney* matriculated at Oxford 2d July 1585 as the son of a gentleman of Kent. He was Proctor 1599, and was presented by King James I. Nov. 20, 1610, to the Rectory of Chevening, and by the Earl of Leicester, 3d Oct. 1617, to the Rectory of Penshurst. He had license to build an aisle to Penshurst Church 6th April 1631, and died before 14th May 1633. (69)

† *Marriage License from Bishop of London's Registry*, (65) 1606, July 15. Sir William Harris Kt. of Crixeth, Essex, and Robert Cranmer Esq. of Chepsted in the parish of Chevening, Kent, allege that a marriage is to take place between Arthur Harris Kt. of Crixeth aforesaid, a Bachelor, aged about 22, son and heir of the said Sir William Harris Kt., and Anne Cranmer, of St. Mary, Aldermanbury, London, maiden, about 19, daughter of the said Robert Cranmer Esq. To marry at St. Mary, Aldermanbury.

2. JANE HERRYS was baptized at Chevening on 28th April 1609, and was buried there on the next day. (67)

3. JOHN HERRYS was handsomely provided for at Chevening by his grandfather Robert Cranmer, and married Frances, widow of John Norris Esq., and daughter of Sir Thomas Dacres Kt. of Cheshunt, Herts, (72) by whom he had several children. He died at the age of 27, and was buried at Chevening on 1st Nov. 1638; (61) his widow Frances re-married at Cheshunt, 24th March 1644-5, William Prestley Esq. of Camfield Place, in Essendon, who was Sheriff of Hertfordshire in 1634. (72)

Sir Arthur Herry, the widower of Jane Cranmer, soon found another heiress, for he married at St. Olave's, Hart-street, on 31st Jan. 1614-15, Dame Anne Bowyer, the daughter and heir of Sir Nicholas Salter Kt. of Enfield, and the widow of Sir Henry Bowyer Kt., whom she had married at the same church on 4th Dec. 1609. (73) He had issue by his second wife, and died 9th Jan. 1632-3. (70)

IX. ELIZABETH CRANMER, the youngest child of Thomas Cranmer of Aslacton and Isabel his wife, was baptized at Whatton on 18th July 1548. (1)

THOMAS CRANMER of Aslacton, son and heir of Thomas and Cecily, was 22 years old when his father died in 1551. (55) He, like his father and grandfather, had two wives. His first wife Alice, the daughter of John Lacy Esq. of Cromwell Botham, near Halifax, was buried at Whatton on 20th Aug. 1558, (1) and left two children. He married secondly, about 1560, Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Hutchinson Esq. of Owthorpe, Notts, and widow of Richard Brokesby Esq. of Shouldby in Leicestershire. (74) She had four sons living by her first husband, whose eldest brother is mentioned by Leland amongst 'the gentlemen of Leicestershire that be there of most reputation.' (75)

Cranmer had the royal license on 7th June 1570 to convey the impropriate Rectories of Whatton and Aslacton to Nicholas Rosell and Robert Brokesby, (76) who were evidently trustees for him and his second wife and their heirs, for he was summoned 7 years afterwards to show his title to these same Rectories of which he was still in possession. (77) He survived all his children except two daughters (one by each wife), who were both unmarried at the time of his death. He died at the age of 49, and was buried at Whatton on 6th Dec. 1578. (1)

THOMAS CRANMER of Aslacton, Notts, Esq. Will dated 25 March 1578.

To be buried in the chancel of Whatton Church. Towards the repair of York Minster, 12*d*. Towards the repair of the highway between the fordhead in Aslacton and Pinsent Lane end, 10*s*., and of the other highways in Aslacton, 10*s*. To the poor in Bingham, 6*s*. 8*d*.; in Skerrington, 5*s*.; in Hauxford, 3*s*. 4*d*.; in Orson, 4*s*.; in Elton, 3*s*.; in Sutton and Granby, 5*s*. To the Vicar, 10*s*. for a statute mortuary. Towards making a causeway, 5*s*. To the repair of the highway between the cross and the parsonage, 5*s*.

To my daughters, Mary Cranmer and Alice Cranmer, £10 each. To Thomas, Robert, and Francis Brokesbie, 10 ewes and 10 lambs each. To Francis and Everitt Brokesbie, 1 yoke of two year old steers each. To my son Thomas Brokesbie's wife and children, 2 ewes and 2 lambs each, and the same to each of the children of my cousin John Rosell and of my cousin Thomas

Ellis. To my godson Thomas Ellis, 5 marks. To Dorothy, Elizabeth, Mary, and Jane Ellis, 10s. each. To my cousin Nicholas Rosell, 40s. To my brothers Robert Cranmer and Edmund Cranmer, £10 each. My brother Edmund Cranmer to have 21 years' lease, at the rent of 54s. 6d. per annum, of the farm in Aslacton, now occupied by Andrew Patchett, and settled on my daughter Mary after my decease. Francis Brokesbie to have a lease of 21 years, at the yearly rent of 38s., of the farm in Whatton, which is settled on my daughter Alice after my decease; and I charge my said daughter Alice to provide for her brother Everitt.

To my uncle Richard Cranmer, 40s., and to each of his children a heifer or a cow with calf, and 'I require my daughters to be goode to him and to suffer him to enjoy during his life such lands as he now enjoyeth of my demise.' To my wife, £20. To each of my men servants, half a quarter of barley; and to each of my women servants, one bushel of barley.

The residue of my personal estate to my daughters Mary and Alice and to my wife Elizabeth, in equal shares, but Mary and Alice are to forfeit their share if they do not make the leases hereinafore directed.

If any question arises on my Will, it is to be referred to Anthony Thorold of Marston, co. Lincoln, my cousin John Rosell of Ratcliff on Trent, my cousin Thomas Ellis of Great Pawnton, co. Lincoln, my brother Robert Cranmer, or any two of them, but Thorold or Ellis is to be one of such two. My daughters Mary and Alice and my wife Elizabeth to be my executors, and Mr. Anthony Thorold with my said cousins Rosell and Ellis to be supervisors of my Will.

My debts: to my brother Edmund, £10 or thereabouts; to my brother Robert, £80, 'I did owe him £100, whereof he had £4 with the lease at Carcoleston and £17 at the time of his marriage'; to Francis Brokesbie, £26 13s. 4d.; to Everitt Brokesbie, £26 13s. 4d.; to my shepherd Laurence, £4 5s.; to John Curson, £3; to John Drake, £3; to John Challance for wages, £5 6s. 8d.

*Witnesses*: John Rosell, William Smith, clerk, Richard Morris, Robert Morris, and William Waite.

Will proved at York 28 Feb. 1578-9.

He had issue by his first wife Alice Lacy two children, of whom only Mary survived him.

I. THOMAS CRANMER was baptized at Whatton 29th Dec. 1556, and dying before he was four years old was buried there 20th Aug. 1560. (1)

II. MARY CRANMER, coheir of her father, married after his death her cousin John Rosell Esq. of Ratcliffe on Trent, who was the grandson of Harold Rosell and Dorothy Cranmer. She was still living in December 1616, when her uncle Robert made his Will, and had issue a son and five daughters. Her granddaughter Elizabeth Rosell was the wife of Richard second Lord Byron of Newstead Abbey, from whom the Poet was lineally descended. (77A)

By his second wife Elizabeth he had three children, of whom only Alice survived him.

III. ALICE CRANMER was baptized at Whatton on 28th Aug. 1561, (1) and was coheir of her father with her half-sister Mary. She married after his death Thomas Molineux Esq. of Teversall, Notts, who died about 1593,\* leaving a son John (who was created a Baronet 29th June 1611, and is now represented by the Duke of

\* I have not ascertained the precise date of his death, but it is clear that the Baronetages are wrong in saying that he died in 1597; as his wife had five children by her second husband, who were all born before September 1599.

Norfolk), and two daughters: 1. Mary; 2. Elizabeth; who are all mentioned in the Will of their grandmother Cranmer.

Alice married secondly Sir John Thorold Kt. of Cawnton, Notts, the third son of Sir Anthony Thorold Kt. of Marston in Lincolnshire, (78) by whom she had five children, who were all born in her mother's lifetime, before 17th Sept. 1599. Sir John was knighted by James I., and was High Sheriff of Lincolnshire in 1616. His wife Alice was then still living, for she occurs in her uncle Robert's Will.

IV. ELIZABETH CRANMER was baptized at Whatton 1st Jan. 1564-5, (1) and died young in her father's lifetime.

V. THOMAS CRANMER was baptized at Whatton on 28th Nov. 1567, and dying an infant was buried there on 20th Aug. 1568. (1)

Elizabeth Cranmer, the widow of Thomas, survived her husband nearly 21 years, and died in Sept. 1599. She was buried at Whatton, but the parish register of that period is lost. (1)

ELIZABETH CRANMER of Aslacton, widow. Will dated 17 Sept. 1599.

To be buried in the chancel of Whatton Church by my husband. To the poor of Aslacton, 20s.; of Whatton, 6s. Towards mending Longbridge, 10s.; and Pinsent Lane, 10s.

To my son Robert Brookesbie, £100. To my sons Thomas and Francis Brookesbie, £10 each. To my son Everard, £7. To John Mollineux, £10 and a sorrel colt. To Mary and Eliz<sup>h</sup>. Mollineux, 50s. and a heifer of 2 years, each. To each of my son Thorold's 5 children, 50s. and a heifer. To Thomas Brookesbie, 6 bullocks, 2 or 3 years old, and a bay colt. To John Brookesbie, 4 bullocks. To Elizabeth Isabell and Mary Brookesbie, 2 heifers each. To my daughter Thorold, a piece of linencloth which last came from the Webster. To my nephew John Mollineux, one great brass pot. To each of my servants, one bushel of barley. To my servant Joane Moore, one ewe and a lamb and a stone of hemp. To my son Thomas Brookesbie's wife, a piece of Russet cloth. The residue to Robert Brookesbie my son, who is to be my executor. Mr. John Thorold my son and Mr. Thomas Ellis the younger, my cousin, to be supervisors of my Will.

Witnesses: W<sup>m</sup>. Smith, clerk and vicar, Thomas Littler, Hugh Crosby, and James Duke.

Will proved at York, 10 Oct. 1599.

## II.

Archbishop Cranmer was so conspicuous in Church and State at one of the most eventful periods of English History that the story of his life lies beyond the limits of a narrative like mine, which is mainly concerned with genealogical and personal details.

THOMAS CRANMER, the second son of Thomas Cranmer Esq. of Aslacton by Agnes Hatfield his wife, was born at Aslacton on 2d July 1489, (2) and was therefore in his twelfth year when his father died on 27th May 1501. He was sent to school at an early age, 'with a marvelous severe and cruell scolemaster,' but his father, 'albeit he was very desirous to have hym lernyd, yet wolde he not that he should be ignorante in civill and gentilmanlike exercises—so that when he was Archbishop he feared not to ryde the roughest horse that came into his stable—and there was none in his house that wolde become his horse better—and he wolde many tymes kill his dere with the cross-bow, and yet his sight was not per fayte, for he was



poore-blinde.' (2) Thomas and his brother Edmund inherited nothing under their father's Will but annuities of 40 shillings a year apiece, but their mother's jointure was sufficient to enable her to send them both to Cambridge. Thomas was elected a Fellow of Jesus College and commenced M.A. in 1515. (79) The date of his degree proves that his biographers are wrong in saying that he married in his 23d year, (80) for we know that he was M.A. at the time. (2) His marriage vacated his Fellowship, but his wife dying within the year of grace it was restored to him. Nothing is known about his wife except that she was related to the Host or Hostess of the Dolphin Inn at Cambridge. She is called Joan in the official report of his trial, but the accuracy of this document cannot be relied upon, for in the same page his living wife is called Anne, (81) when we know that her real name was Margaret. The only new incident in his College life which I have met with is, that in 1528 he was one of the executors of Mr. Aston of Jesus, who directs 'that Dr. Dowys, Dr. Cranmer, and Master Leonard Gyll have the whole disposition of my goods, and concerning the sum of my books I would have every Fellow (of Jesus Coll.) after his seniority to choose him one book, and the residue to be disposed among the young men in College.' (82)

Cranmer went on his second embassy to the Emperor Charles V. early in the spring of 1532, when he spent six months at Nuremburg. He lived there in the house of Andrew Hosmer, the Protestant Pastor, who, after the fashion of German scholars of that period, Latinised his name, and is better known as Osiander. The marriage of priests was not yet legal in England, but Osiander had no scruples in permitting Cranmer to marry his niece Margaret, and pronounced with his own lips the nuptial benediction. (81) Cranmer sent his bride over to England in the autumn, in anticipation of his own return, before he had any expectation of being promoted to the Primacy. (2) He was consecrated Archbishop of Canterbury on 30th March 1533, and Margaret lived with him more or less openly as his wife until the reign of Queen Mary, except whilst the Act of the Six Articles was in force, when she retired with her children into Germany. There was an ancient scandal

that she was smuggled from place to place in a chest when the Archbishop travelled in state, but this story was expressly contradicted in the next generation by Sir John Harrington on the authority of her daughter-in-law, who was then still living, and was related to Lady Harrington. (83)

It was during his wife's absence that the Archbishop changed, by the command of Henry VIII., the three cranes of his paternal coat of arms into three pelicans vulning themselves.

The king declaryng that those birdes shoulde signifie to hym that he oughte to be redie as the pellicane ys to shede his bloode for his



yonge ones brought upp in the faith of Christe; for (saied the king) you arr like to be tested yf you stand to your tacklyng at length. (2)

The pelican in her piety had long been a recognised emblem of the Passion of Christ, and there is an old distich :

Ut pelicanus fit matris sanguine sanus,  
Sic sumus sanati nos omnes sanguine Nati.

It afterwards became a favourite device in religious heraldry, and Cranmer was not the first prelate who adopted it. A pelican on an azure field was borne by Richard Fox, Bishop of Winchester, who died in 1528, five years before Cranmer's elevation, and these arms are still used by Corpus Christi College of his foundation at Oxford. Similar arms were assumed by several of Queen Elizabeth's bishops, either (says Strype) to imitate Cranmer or to signify their readiness to shed their blood for the Gospel. (84)

The Archbishop's new coat of arms is recorded amongst the undated grants of Sir Christopher Barker, Garter, which range from 1536 to 1550, but the date of the grant can be fixed within very narrow limits. It was commanded by royal proclamation on 16th Nov. 1538 (85) that henceforth Thomas Becket should not be esteemed a saint, and that his images and pictures throughout the realm should be destroyed. Up to this time the martyrdom of Becket had been represented on the official seals of every Archbishop of Canterbury since Archbishop Hubert (1193-1205), but Cranmer now proceeded to have new seals made, in which the martyrdom was displaced by a scriptural subject. In these new seals he continues to use the chevron between three cranes; but when the great Bible was published in April 1540 his arms are engraved on the title-page as follows: *Quarterly. 1 and 4. Argent on a chevron azure between three pelicans in piety Sable three cinquefoils Or, CRANMER. 2. Gules six lionceaux rampant within a bordure Or. 3. Argent five fusils in fess gules, each charged with an escallop Or, ASLACTON. On the fess point a crescent for difference.* (86) The new coat, therefore, was granted in the short interval between the engraving of the new seals and the publication of the great Bible. The variation from the private seal printed on the opposite page is remarkable, and suggests several interesting questions; but to avoid interrupting the narrative, the Archbishop's arms and seals are the subject of another section of this Chapter.

The Archbishop's letters to Cromwell on behalf of his kindred and personal friends are frequent, and he obtained for them a considerable share in the distribution of the abbey lands at the disposal of the Crown. But he cannot be accused of personal greediness, for the only bargain which he made for himself and his children was granted to him by the King unasked, at the motion of Dr. Butts. (2) This grant consisted of the sites and demesnes of Arthington Priory and Kirkstall Abbey in Yorkshire, and was made in 1543, (87) but no conveyance was executed until

after the accession of Edward VI., when letters patent were issued, on 1st June 1548, in pursuance of the following Indenture: (88)

THIS INDENTURE, made March 20, 1547-8 between the King of the 1st part, Edward Duke of Somerset Lord Protector, Sir William Paulett Kt., Lord St. John, Sir John Russell Kt., Lord Russell, Sir John Dudley Kt., and others of the 2d part, and Thomas Cranmer Archbishop of Canterbury of the 3d part.

Whereas the late King by his Will directed that all grants, &c., not perfected should be completed by his Executors, and that his counsellors were to perform all necessary acts during the minority of Edward VI. And whereas the Lord Protector and other his co-executors, knowing that the late King intended, in consideration of true and faithful service done by the Archbishop of Canterbury, as also for £429 14s. 2d., to have granted to him and his heirs for ever the site of *the late Priory of Arthington*, co. York, together with all lands pertaining, and also the site of *the late monastery of Kirstall*, in the same county, with all lands pertaining, and also *the parsonages and churches of Whatton and Aslacton*, Notts, to the late monastery of Welbecke in the same county lately belonging and the advowsons of the same, and also *the manor of Woodhall in Ratcliffe on Trent*, Notts, late parcels of the lands of Thomas Graye Esq., and also *the advowson of Kingsnorth* in Kent, to hold to the same Archbishop his heirs and assigns for ever, by the service of a 20th part of a Knight's fee, at the yearly rent of 12s. for Arthington, £6 5s. 1d. for Kirstall, 33s. 4d. for Whatton, 16s. 8d. for Aslacton, and to hold Woodhall and Kingsnorth of the King as of his castle of Nottingham by fealty only, in free socage and not in chief, and whereas the grant of the premises were not made in the lifetime of the said late King.

THEREFORE THE KING agrees by letters patent, to be made before the Nativity of St. John the Baptist next, to grant the same premises unto the Archbishop his heirs and assigns for ever.

The lands comprised in this grant were valued at 659*l.* 3*s.* per annum, and were thus disposed of by the Archbishop. He conveyed the Rectories of Whatton and Aslacton to his nephew Thomas Cranmer, the Squire of Aslacton, in augmentation of his patrimony; and he gave the manor in Ratcliffe on Trent to his brother and sister Rosell. He reserved for himself Kirkstall Abbey and Arthington Priory with their demesnes for the purpose of creating a family estate of inheritance. Three years afterwards he procured the necessary license from the Crown to carry this into effect; and in 1552 he conveyed these lands by two separate deeds of feoffment to Peter Hammond and others as trustees, (89) to hold the same to the use of himself for life, and after his death to the use of his executors for the term of 20 years, with remainder to his son Thomas Cranmer in tail, with remainder to his own right heirs in fee. (90) By this settlement the Archbishop secured for his only son an honourable position amongst the landed gentry at no great distance from the Nottinghamshire home of his ancestors. The united demesnes of Kirkstall and Arthington formed a noble inheritance for a country gentleman, although the revenues were of no considerable amount until the leases granted by the last Abbot of Kirkstall ran out. They comprised several manors with a woodland tract of romantic beauty, several miles in extent and abounding in valuable timber. The stately Abbey of Kirkstall stands in a sequestered spot on the banks of the Aire, three miles from Leeds. It had been stripped of its bells and other fittings at the Dissolution, but the fabric was still untouched, and its magnificence can be appreciated from the existing ruins, which are acknowledged to be the finest relic of monastic grandeur

in the kingdom. The lord of Kirkstall would always be a local magnate, and the Archbishop might reasonably anticipate that he was founding a family at Kirkstall which would in after generations perpetuate and revere his memory. On his attainder for high treason in 1554 the Crown took possession of the Yorkshire estates, but his conveyances of the other lands were upheld as valid, which makes it probable that they were framed as purchase deeds.

Cranmer was preëminently a lover of learning and of learned men, and his generous hospitality to foreign scholars has been universally acknowledged. His palace at Lambeth is gratefully described by Tremelli of Ferrara, the convert and godson of Cardinal Pole, as 'a house of public entertainment to all people of learning and piety' (*publicum doctis et piis omnibus hospitium*). (91) He formed there a noble collection of books and manuscripts, which was always open to men of letters, and was so rich in scarce and valuable works that Roger Ascham found there 'many authors which the two Universities could not furnish.' (92) This library was broken up on the Archbishop's attainder, when the bulk of his printed books found their way into the possession of Henry Earl of Arundel, the Steward of Queen Mary's Household and the last Earl of the house of Fitz Alan. He bequeathed all his books in 1579 to his son-in-law Lord Lumley, who died in 1609, when his library was purchased by Henry Prince of Wales. On the Prince's death many of his books were sold, and private collectors can show volumes inscribed with the illustrious names of '*Tho. Cantuariensis, Arundel, Lumley*.' (93)

Cranmer's manuscripts were numerous and important, for he 'seldom read without a pen in his hand, and yf he hadd not urgent busynes before hym he spente three partes of the daie in studie as effectualle as he hadd byn at Cambridge.' (2) His Collections from the Holy Scriptures and the Fathers filled several volumes written with his own hand, and there were many others in the hand of his secretary, Ralph Morice, who assured Queen Elizabeth that 'for the space of twenty years and more he was occupied most painfully in writing of no small volumes about the serious affairs of the Prince and the realm committed unto Archbishop Cranmer by Henry VIII. and Edward VI.' (94) These manuscripts seem to have been appropriated by his chaplains when he was committed to the Tower, for in 1563 six or seven volumes of them were discovered in the possession of Mr. Herd, a Prebendary of Lincoln, (95) and two others were detained by Dr. Nevynson, the Commissary of Canterbury. (96) They were then held as 'monuments of so great price and estimation' that Cecil wrote to Mr. Herd for transcripts of them at the Queen's dictation, (97) and Archbishop Parker procured letters from the Council of State to recover the commonplace books out of the hands of Dr. Nevynson, who denied for some time that he had got them. (98) The original volumes of the commonplace book are now the Royal MSS. 7 B xi. and xii., and belonged in 1659 to Mr. John Theyer of Cooper's Hill. They were purchased for the Royal Collection by Bishop Beveridge in the reign of Queen Anne for 50*l*. (98)

Archbishop Cranmer was burnt at Oxford on 21st March 1555-6, when, in the famous words of Latimer, 'such a candle was lighted in England as by God's grace will never be put out.' The best account of his martyrdom is contained in a contemporary letter from a Roman Catholic eye-witness, which has been often printed. (99)

The writer does not conceal his abhorrence of Cranmer's heresy, but he bears emphatic testimony to his 'patience in the torment and courage in dying, which would have matched with the fame of any Father of ancient time, but that he died in so evil a cause.' The steel band with which he was fastened to the stake is still in existence. It is hinged in the middle, and has a short chain pendant from each side. (100)

The merits of Archbishop Cranmer's character and his services to religion are a standing subject of controversy not only between Catholics and Protestants but also between Protestants of different schools, but all his biographers are agreed that he had many virtues and great attainments. There is one generous trait in his disposition which in the next generation passed into a proverb, for Shakespeare says of him : (101)

The common voice, I see, is verified  
Of thee, which says thus, 'Do my lord of Canterbury  
A shrewd turn, and he is your friend for ever.'

The origin of this saying is thus related by his faithful secretary Morice, whose keenness of observation and opportunities of observing are beyond question : (2)

For whosoever he hadd byn that hadd reportid evill of hym, or otherwaies wrought or done to hym displeasure, were the reconciliation never so meane or symple on the behalf of his adversarye, yf he hadd any thing att all relentid, the matter was both pardoned and clerelie forgotten, and so voluntarilie caste into the sachell of oblivion behinde the backe parte, that it was more clere nowe oute of memorie than it was in mynde before it was either commensid or committed ; insomuche that if any suche person sholde have hadd any sute unto hym afterwarde, he might well reckon and be as suer to obteyn (yf by any meanes he might lawfullie do it) as any other of his speciall frendes. So that on a tyme I do remember that D. Hethe, late archebisshopp of Yorke, partelie mislyking this his overmoche leuitie by hym used, saied unto hym : 'My lorde, I nowe knowe howe to wynne all thinges at your handes welenough.' 'Howe so?' quoth my lorde. 'Mary,' saied D. Hethe, 'I perceyve that I muste firste attempte to do unto you some notable displeasure, and than by a litle relenting obteyne of you what I can desire.' Whereat my lord bitt his lippe. as his manner was when he was movid, and saied : 'You saie well ; but yet you maie be deceyvid. Howbeit, havng some consideration so to do, I may not alter my mynde and accustomed condition, as some wolde have me to do.'

This singular freedom from every particle of rancour, and literal fulfilment of the precept to forget and forgive, seemed so incredible to Macaulay, who was a Scotchman by descent and a critic by profession, that he has distorted Cranmer's placable disposition into a reproach. But the same trait has been observed in others who have shared Cranmer's blood, and every detail is worth recording which illustrates the interesting question of 'hereditary genius.'

It is a painful incident in the story of his imprisonment and execution that none of his family ventured to incur the risk of contributing to his consolation and support. It is possible that his wife and children had taken refuge in Germany, and were out of reach, but he had at least two sisters in England, Dorothy Rosell and Agnes Cartwright, who were both largely indebted to his bounty. This desertion would be singularly galling to a man of Cranmer's sensitive and affectionate disposition, and greatly diminishes the interest of posterity in his wife and the relatives who survived him. If his widow Margaret ever left England she soon returned, for she became the wife of Edward Whitchurch the printer before the death of Queen Mary. (102) Her second husband had risen into note under the patronage of Archbishop Cranmer, and had borne no inconsiderable part in establishing the new religion. He shared in the varying fortunes of his patron, and soon after Queen Mary's accession he was cast into prison with his partner Richard Grafton for printing heretical books, when his release was only obtained by the sacrifice of a great portion of his stock in trade. Margaret may have married to secure a home, since Cranmer's whole estate was seized by the Crown, and her existence was ignored as a scandal to the Church. After her second marriage she lived at Camberwell, and it is supposed that her second husband is the 'Maister Wychurch' who was buried there on 1st Dec. 1561. (102) In the mean while her position had greatly improved, for Queen Elizabeth permitted her to enjoy the term of years in the Archbishop's Yorkshire estates, which had been reserved to his executors by the deed of settlement, and had been forfeited to the Crown on his attainder. (103) Margaret married a third time at Camberwell, on 29th Nov. 1564, Bartholomew Scott Esq., a Justice of the Peace for Surrey, and died about 1571. Scott married two wives after her death, and was buried at Camberwell on 5th June 1600. His epitaph in the church describes his first wife as '*Margaret ye wido of ye right reverend Prel. and Martyr Tho. Cranmer, Archbish. of Canterburie,*' (102) but he makes no allusion to her in his Will.

Archbishop Cranmer had issue by his wife Margaret three children :

I. THOMAS CRANMER, his only son and heir.

II. ANNE died young and unmarried in her father's lifetime. (104)

III. MARGARET CRANMER was with her brother restored in blood by Act of Parliament on 27th Feb. 1562-3. She was the first and childless wife of Thomas Norton, the author of *Gorboduc*, who afterwards married her cousin Alice Cranmer. He was one of the few poets and men of letters who have achieved distinction at the Bar and in Parliament, but his fame was clouded in later life by his pitiless bigotry. (105) Considering how famous he was in his generation both for good and evil, it is marvellous how soon he slipped out of memory, for Strype the historian describes him as '*a minister of good parts and learning,*' and calls him a Doctor of Divinity, (106) and his latest biographer confuses him with an obscure Oxford graduate of the same name. (107) He deserved too well of learning to be thus for-

gotten, and he was doubly connected with the family of Cranmer; it has, therefore, been a task of twofold interest to trace the outlines of his career.

THOMAS NORTON was born in London in 1532. (136) He was the eldest son of a wealthy citizen of the same names, who purchased from the Crown the manor of Sharpenhoe in Bedfordshire, and lived to witness nearly the whole of his son's career. He was not educated at either of the Universities, and was a mere boy when he entered the service of Protector Somerset as amanuensis. He was a ripe scholar from his youth, for he was only 18 when he published an admirable translation of the consolatory letter which Peter Martyr wrote to the Duke of Somerset on his enlargement from the Tower in 1550. (108) Being an enthusiastic disciple of the Reformers in religion he lost all prospects of public employment on the accession of Queen Mary, and in 1555 was admitted at the Inner Temple as a Student for the Bar. (99) His ultimate success in his profession sufficiently proves that he diligently studied the law, but he found time whilst he was keeping his terms for an enormous amount of literary labour. His favourite studies were theology and poetry, but the sonnets which brought him into notice have with a few exceptions escaped all research. (107) One of them is affixed to Dr. Turner's *Preservative or Triacle against the Poyson of Pelagius*, 1551, (109) and two of more merit were discovered by Ellis amongst the Cottonian MSS., (110) and have been lately more accurately reprinted for the Shakespeare Society by Mr. Cooper. (107) Their immediate and widely-spread popularity is proved by the following verses, which Jasper Heywood prefixed to his translation of Seneca's tragedy of *Thyestes*, 1560: (111)

There Sackville's Sonnets sweetly saute,  
And featly fyned bee;  
There Norton's Ditties do delight,  
There Yelverton's do flee  
Well pewrde with pen; such young men three  
As weene thou mightst agayne  
To be begotte as Pallas was  
Of myghtie Jove his brayne.

Norton's poetical colleagues both rose to distinction in after life, for Thomas Sackville became Lord Buckhurst and Earl of Dorset, and Christopher Yelverton (who wrote the epilogue to Gascoigne's play of *Jocasta* (112)) was afterwards Speaker of the House of Commons and a Judge of the King's Bench.

Calvin published at Geneva in 1559 his last corrected edition of the *Institutions of the Christian Religion*, when Norton immediately proceeded to translate it into English 'for the commodity of the Church of Christ,' that 'so great a jewel might be made most beneficial, that is to say, applied to most common use.' His translation was published in 1561, and he says in the preface, 'I performed my work in the house of my friend Edward Whitchurch, at whose special request it was undertaken.' (107) It can scarcely be doubted that he was then the husband of Margaret Cranmer, and was living with his wife under the roof of her stepfather. His whole leisure was not

engrossed by these severe studies, for it was in 1561 that he completed the tragedy on which his poetical fame chiefly rests. *Gorboduc* is the earliest regular drama in blank verse in the English language, and was written by Norton in conjunction with Sackville for the Christmas revels at the Inner Temple. It was acted by the gentlemen of that Inn before Queen Elizabeth at Whitehall, on 18th Jan. 1561-2, and the first three acts were Norton's composition. It has great literary merit, (113) and was deservedly admired by Sir Philip Sidney; (114) but its immediate popularity was owing to the plot, which insists on the necessity of settling the succession to the throne, and struck a chord in the heart of every Englishman at that anxious period. The first complete version of the Psalter in English metre was published in the same year, and 28 of the Psalms have Norton's initials affixed to them. They form no exception to the notorious baldness of Sternhold and Hopkins' Psalter, which, in the quaint words of Fuller, 'has in many verses such poor rhyme that two hammers on a smith's anvil would make better music.' (115)

In the mean while Norton had been called to the Bar, and was making way in his profession, for he was retained as standing counsel to the Stationers' Company on Lady-day 1562. His business now rapidly increased, and on 6th Feb. 1570-1 he was appointed Remembrancer of the City of London, an office which he was the first to hold. His duty was to remind the Lord Mayor of the visits which he was bound by custom to pay to certain places on certain days, and to report to him daily during the Session what took place in Parliament. (116)

He had published in the preceding year a translation of Nowell's Latin Catechism in quarto, but this was the last work of importance which he found time to write. It was not, however, the only production of his pen since 1562, for in 1567 his fanatical zeal displayed itself in three controversial pamphlets, the spirit of which is sufficiently indicated by the title of one of them. (117)

A disclosing of the great bull, and certain calves that he hath gotten, and specially the monster bull that roared at my lord byshop's gate.

The Rebellion of 1569 gave a new opportunity to his indefatigable bigotry to express itself in *A Warning against the dangerous Practices of the Papists*, and other tracts of the same kind. He had been a member of Parliament since 1558, when he was elected for Gatton, but had hitherto taken little part in debate. His new office procured for him the honour of being elected one of the members for the City of London, in the 3d Parliament of Elizabeth, which met 2d April 1571.

Margaret Cranmer did not live to witness this recognition of her husband's abilities, for she died without issue before 1568, when Norton was the husband of her cousin Alice, daughter of Edmund Cranmer, Archdeacon of Canterbury, who was the mother of his children.

The Session of 1571 was occupied by religious debates, in which Norton was a prominent speaker, and is described as 'a man wise, bold, and eloquent.' (118) He



warmly supported the Puritan members in their demand that Cranmer's project of ecclesiastical reform should receive the sanction of Parliament. This code of laws had just been published by Foxe the Martyrologist, under the direction of Archbishop Parker, with the title of *Reformatio Legum Ecclesiasticarum*, and the original manuscript, with Cranmer's corrections in his own hand, was then in Norton's possession. This is the only manuscript which is known to have remained to the Archbishop's family out of the wreck of his library, and was evidently given by Norton to his friend Foxe, for it forms the 11th volume of Foxe's Papers which were bought from Mr. Strype, and are now amongst the Harleian MSS. in the British Museum. (119)

Norton had published in 1569 a 'discourse touching the pretended match between the Duke of Norfolk and the Queen of Scots;' and when the Duke was tried for his life on 16th Jan. 1571-2 Norton was officially appointed by the Government to take notes of the trial. (120)

He was reëlected M.P. for the City of London in the new Parliament, which met on 8th May 1572, and was now in high favour with Cecil; but his sympathy with the Puritans had alienated the confidence of Archbishop Parker, (121) for in October 1571 Norton had taken on himself to address a letter to Whitgift, then Master of Trinity College, urging him to leave unanswered that libellous manifesto, entitled *An Admonition to the Parliament*, (122) which attacked the whole system of Church Government, and ultimately called forth the immortal work of Hooker.

He had been created M.A. by the University of Cambridge on 10th June 1570, as a twelve years' student, although he had never been a resident member of any College, and on 4th July 1576 he applied to the University of Oxford for incorporation, but there is no record of his admission. (123)

His subsequent career was disgraceful alike to himself and to the ministers of Queen Elizabeth, for his whole energies were devoted to the most cruel persecution of the Catholics. He was encouraged in his bigotry by his second wife Alice Cranmer, who was a woman of a temper so violent that she was subject to fits of insanity, and ultimately became a confirmed lunatic. In his zeal to procure information against the Catholics he travelled to Rome in 1579, and his diary,\* containing an account of his journey and of the Englishmen he met at Rome, with the details of his proceedings until his return to London on 18th March 1579-80, is still extant, although it has never been published. (124) After his return from Rome he was appointed licenser of the press by the Bishop of London, who styles him 'Counsellor and Solicitor of the City of London.' This appointment armed him with new authorities against books of Catholic tendencies, and he now deliberately took on himself the odious business of an Inquisitor. On 6th June 1580 he writes to Burghley to

\* This diary is now in the possession of Lord Calthorpe, and is included in the collection of original papers made by his ancestor Robert Beale, Clerk of the Council to Queen Elizabeth. (124)

excite his suspicions against Mr. Walmsley of Lincoln's-inn, who was proposed as Sergeant-at-Law, and whom he accuses of being a concealed Papist; (125) and on 30th Dec. in the same year he urged Sir Christopher Hatton to inquire into the authorship of a French book maintaining the innocence of the Queen of Scots. He suggests that it was written by an Englishman, and that 'the gentleman now in restraint should be examined about it.' (126) This examination was evidently intended to be made by torture, for in 1581 he was authorised by the Privy Council to put several prisoners to the rack, which he proceeded to do with the utmost brutality. One of his victims was Alexander Briant, a Seminary Priest, who was tortured on 7th May 1581; (127) and Norton acknowledges in a letter to Walsingham, that he told Briant before he was racked that, 'if he wolde not for his dutie to God and the Quene tell truth, he shold be made a foote longer than God made him.' (128) He put to the rack several other prisoners in the same year, of whom Campion the Jesuit was the most conspicuous. (129) Campion's sufferings ended in his execution at Tyburn on 1st Dec. 1581, and within a few weeks afterwards Norton was himself confined a close prisoner to his own house at Guildhall. His disgrace arose out of some disrespectful expressions against the Bishops, which he was alleged to have used in a conference with Mr. Hampton, afterwards Archbishop of Armagh, and out of his supposed participation in the libels which were then being circulated by the Puritans against the Queen's proposed marriage with the Duke of Anjou. His imprisonment did not restrain his violent fanaticism, for in his letter to Sir Christopher Hatton, on 28th Feb. 1581-2, begging his intercession, he protests that:

If I were so permitted, the Papists should know that howsoever I lie on the ground and cry on my knees to my Sovereign lord and lady, God and the Queen, that yet Norton with the true man's heart and face can and dare speak on tiptoe. (130)

He wrote constantly from prison to his patron Walsingham, (128) but he obtained his release through the intercession of Hatton and Cecil, for on 10th April 1582 he writes a grateful letter to Sir Christopher, thanking him for his liberation. (131) It is characteristic of the writer that he bitterly complains that his disgrace 'had given triumph to the enemies of God;' and he deplores 'the lamentable estate of my poor wife, whereof I am not yet in full hope of recovery, and her loss were my utter worldly destruction.'

His wife was not the only member of his family who was driven mad by religious excitement, for about this time his stepmother drowned herself in a fit of distraction. Fleetwood the Recorder, in a letter to Walsingham, attributes her death to her Popish education, saying: (132)

She in her youth was brought up in Sir Tho. More's howse, in which place she dyd lerne the idolatries, toyes, and usages in the night seasons, as thereby she was ledd by evill spirittes some tyme to hange her self, and some tyme to drowne her self. Some part of her lewd demeanor was in the exercise of Necromancia; that is to say, in conferences and speeches had (as she thought) with dead bodies, being of her old acquayntances.

But this is a libel on the Catholics, whose religion strictly forbids all such practices, and it is more reasonable to believe that she was distracted by compunction of conscience for assisting in the persecution of those who professed the religion of her childhood. Fleetwood adds that Norton's father was then 'very aged and extreme sick and not lyke to live,' but the old man managed to marry a third wife. She was of a suitable age, for she was the widow of Ralph Radcliffe of Hitchin, a school-master and dramatic writer of some reputation, who died in 1559. (133)

Norton was scarcely enlarged from prison when he was again employed in torturing the Catholics; and when the Earl of Arundel was examined at Whitehall by the Council, Norton accused him and the Countess of several offences, which were afterwards clearly proved to be false. (134) All these proceedings made him infamous on the Continent as well as in England, and he was styled by the Catholics 'Archicarnifex.' A book was published in France in 1585 describing the sufferings of the English Catholics, and the 3d Plate gives Norton's portrait with this inscription: 'Nortonus archicarnifex cum suis satellitibus auctoritatem suam in Catholicis lan- andis immaniter exercet.' (135) This book was not published until after his death, but he knew that the English equivalent of Archicarnifex was applied to him by the Catholics, for he complained to Walsingham on 27th March 1582 from prison that he 'had received the seditious book in which he is called Mr. Norton the rack-master.' (128)

His father died on 10th March 1582-3, when he came into possession of the estate at Sharpenho, (136) and in the following May he settled on his wife for her life the mansion there, with an annuity. His accession of fortune did not interrupt his profession, for he conducted the prosecution against William Carter, who was executed on 11th Jan. 1583-4 for printing '*a treatise of schism*,' by Parsons the Jesuit, which is entitled *Reasons that Catholics ought in any wise to abstain from heretical Conventicles*. (137) This was his last appearance in public life, for a few days afterwards he was again in trouble, and was committed to the Tower on a charge of high treason. It is characteristic of the man that he employed himself in prison in devising for Walsingham a series of severe and sanguinary statutes against the Catholics, of which the original MSS. is still in existence. (138) He soon obtained his release by the influence of his patron, but his health was now broken, and he died in his own house at Sharpenho on 10th March 1583-4, exactly a year after his father. (139) He made on his deathbed the following noncupative Will, which was proved in C.P.C. on 15th April 1584 by his wife's brother Thomas Cranmer, the Registrar of Canterbury:

In the name of God, Amen. THOMAS NORTON of Shapnoll in the Countie of Bedford, Esquier, A daye or twoo before his deathe or thereabouts, beinge sicke and weake of boddy, But yet of good and perfect remembraunce, made his last Will and Testamente nuncupatiue, And thereof made his brother Thomas Cranmer his Executor. To whome hee commytted the ordering and disposing of all his goods to be ymployed to the vse and behoofe of his wife and children. Theise beinge

witnesses, William Horne, vicar of Luton in the saide Countie of Bedford, the saide Maister Norton's Phisition, and divers others.

The usual inquest after his death was held at Luton on 27th June 1584, when it was found that his widow Alice was living at Cheshunt in Hertfordshire, and that his heir was his eldest surviving son HENRY NORTON, who was aged 13 years 8 months and 20 days at the time of his father's death. (140) Alice Norton was then an incurable lunatic, and was residing with her eldest daughter Anne, the wife of George Coppin Esq. of Cheshunt. (142) Notwithstanding her malady she lived to a great age, for she was still under the charge of Coppin and his wife on 11th Feb. 1601-2. (143) It is said that she became an inmate of Bedlam Hospital, (105) but I have not discovered the authority for this statement.

Norton had issue by his second wife Alice six\* children. (141)

1. ANNE NORTON married Sir George Coppin Kt. of Cheshunt, a rich practicer in the Court of Wards, and afterwards Clerk of the Crown to James I., who was knighted on 23d July 1603, (144) and had issue an only son Thomas, who was one of the Gentlemen of the Privy Chamber to Charles I. (142)

2. ELIZABETH NORTON married Miles Raynsford, and had two sons Robert and Garrett. She married secondly Simon Basell, and had a son Simon.

3. THOMAS NORTON, son and heir apparent, died an undergraduate at Cambridge in his father's lifetime.

4. HENRY NORTON, surviving son and heir, was aged 13 years 8 months and 20 days on the day of his father's death. (140) His cousin Manningham records in his diary that Robert Norton told him in Feb. 1601-2 that

Mr. Cokayne of Hertfordshire got his brother Henry by a wife into his house, and there married him upon a pushe to a kinswoman of his, and made a serving-man serve the purpose insted of a preist. (143)

5. ROBERT NORTON was of Markyate Cell near Dunstable. He was the only one of his father's children who inherited his literary abilities. He is presumed to have been the author of *A Mathematical Appendix; with an easy Way to delineate Sundials*. By Robert Norton. 8vo, 1604. And also of *The Gunner; shewing the whole Practice of Artillery and Artificiall Fireworks*. 1628, folio. (147) It is certain that he was the R. N. Gent. who translated into English Camden's *Annals*

\* Norton's son Robert says that his father had 'a plentiful issue,' (146) but he gives no information about his brothers and sisters, and they are not mentioned in the Visitation Pedigrees of Norton. My knowledge of their names is derived from a pedigree compiled in 1632 by John Philipott, Somerset Herald, which has been preserved by a collateral branch of the family in the United States of America, and is printed in the *New England Historical and Genealogical Register* for July 1859. Philipott, after the absurd fashion of the Heralds of his time, begins with a fictitious genealogy, which derives the Nortons of Sharpenho from 'Norvile that married into the howse Valois, and came into England with King William the Conqueror, and was his Cunstale;' but there is no reason to doubt the accuracy of the later generations. The Poet's father was the real founder of the family, which was not recognised by the Heralds until the Visitation of London in 1633, when the arms were respited for want of proofs, (145) but they were allowed in the next year to Robert Norton in Hertfordshire and to Gravely Norton in Bedfordshire. The Nortons of Sharpenho bore *Gules a fret Argent, over all a bend, Vaire Or and of the field*.

of *Elizabeth*. He interpolated in the third edition of his translation a panegyric of his father, of whom he says, *inter alia*: (146)

He was the greatest help Mr. John Foxe had in compiling his large volume of *Acts and Monuments*. He expressed himself in such sort to be a true and zealous philopater that hee attained the noted name of '*Master Norton the Parliament man*,' and hath left even to this day a pleasing impression of his wisdom and virtue in the memories of many good men.

Robert entered his pedigree at the Visitation of Hertfordshire in 1634, (148) and died in the beginning of the next year, for his Will is dated 28th Jan. 1634-5, and was proved in C.P.C. on 19th Feb. following. He left three sons and two daughters.

6. WILLIAM NORTON married Ruth Harding, and had issue.

THOMAS CRANMER, the Archbishop's only son, has hitherto baffled the research of his father's biographers; for they have all, without exception, failed to discover what became of him. He was still under age at the time of his father's death, and on attaining his majority ought in strictness of law to have succeeded to the estates of Kirkstall and Arthington in Yorkshire, which had been settled on him in reversion in 1552 with the royal license. But these estates had been seized by the Crown on the Archbishop's attainder in 1554, and Queen Mary retained possession of them during the whole of her reign. Queen Elizabeth soon after her accession granted to the Archbishop's widow the rents and profits during the term of years which had been reserved to his executors by the deeds of settlement, but the lawful rights of his son and heir were ignored; and it was not until 1571, after long and costly litigation, that Thomas Cranmer obtained a judgment in the Court of Common Pleas, declaring that his inheritance under the settlement had not been prejudiced or impaired by his father's forfeiture or by the Queen's grant to his mother and her second husband Edward Whitchurch. (103) The estates, however, were even then not restored in their entirety, for the woods of Kirkstall, which were valued at 200*l.* per annum, had been let on lease for 21 years by Queen Mary at the rent of 57*l.* per annum, and against all justice this reserved rent was exacted by the Crown until Cranmer bought it up in 1572 by the payment of 108*l.* into the Exchequer. (90)

In the mean while Cranmer and his sister Margaret had been restored in blood by an Act of Parliament, which received the royal assent on 27th Feb. 1562-3. (149) In the next year he had a legacy of 50*l.* from Sir John Markham Kt., formerly Lieutenant of the Tower, who died in 1564. That bluff old knight had been through life on terms of affectionate intimacy with Archbishop Cranmer, (150) and in his Will, which is dated 1st April 1559, he says:

I give my bodie to the earth and my sinnes to the Divell—I give and bequeath to Isabella\* Markham my daughter and her assignes £300 for her preferment to marriage; and one sixth parcel

\* *Isabella Markham* was maid of honour to Queen Elizabeth, and married Sir John Harrington the

of the said sum to Thomas Cranmer, sonne of the late Thomas Cranmer Archbishop of Canterbury, for a dewe debt that I am bounden in my coneyens and also by bill of obligation, to pay for trew payment. (151)

After the recovery of his estate Cranmer resided at Kirkstall; but his affairs were embarrassed, and his moral conduct was such as to confirm the proverbial scandal that pious fathers have profligate sons. He figures on two separate occasions as a delinquent in the Records of the Ecclesiastical Court at York. (153) In 1571 he was cited before the Court for incontinence, &c., and suffered judgment by default. In 1575 he was proceeded against on the more serious charge of adultery with Judith, wife of Thomas Barwick. He is described on both occasions as 'of Kirkstall Esquire.' Habits of dissipation are not favourable to economy, and Cranmer's embarrassments rapidly increased. His efforts to retrieve his position were singularly unfortunate. He purchased two great woods adjoining, which had been granted by the Crown to the Earl of Warwick, and sold them to advantage; but by a defect in the royal letters patent he lost all benefit from his purchase, and was compelled to refund the money received from the sale. All these circumstances are set forth in a memorial to Queen Elizabeth, in which he begs for a grant of 40*l.* per annum in fee farm, 'in regard of the true and loyal service of his father done unto your Majesty's father and brother of famous memory.' (90) This petition resulted in the Queen's remitting to him in 1576 all arrears of the rents from Kirkstall and Arthington reserved to the Crown by the original grant of Edward VI. (154) But this niggardly relief was not sufficient to save him from the necessity of gradually alienating his whole estate. It was sold piecemeal, and the last remaining portion, which included the manor of Cookridge, was purchased for 2800*l.* on 23d Feb. 1682-3 by Sir Thomas Cecil Kt., the son and heir apparent of Lord Burghley. (155) Cecil sold Cookridge again within the year to Mr. Kirk, the occupying tenant, (155) and shortly afterwards filed a bill in Chancery to set aside a lease which Cranmer had granted of the Arthington Woods before the sale. (156) Thus passed away every vestige of the great estate which Archbishop Cranmer had 30 years before taken so much pains to secure to be the inheritance of his heirs for ever.

On the sale of his Yorkshire estate Cranmer removed to the South of England, where he soon married. His wife Catherine was the widow of Hugh Vaughan Gentleman, who died intestate shortly before 1st August 1576, when letters of administration were granted to his widow. (157) She was the youngest daughter of Ralph Rogers Esq. of Sutton Valence in Kent, the cousin of Sir Edward Rogers, a noted Reformer and afterwards Comptroller of Queen Elizabeth's household. (158) Ralph died in 1559, leaving five sons and three daughters, who were then all unmarried. His Will is dated 4th April 1559, and was proved at Lambeth on

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poet, by whom she was the mother of Sir John, the author of the *Nugæ Antiquæ*. Her father's Will proves that the elaborate pedigree of Markham, lately published in the *Herald and Genealogist*, is wrong in stating that she married in 1554. (152)

13th November in the same year. (65) The family of Rogers had a London house in St. Mary Aldermanbury, and are frequently mentioned in the registers of that parish.\* Catherine Rogers married there\* on 19th June 1570 her first husband Hugh Vaughan. Her brother Richard Rogers was a divine of some note, for he was consecrated Suffragan Bishop of Dover in 1568, and was installed Dean of Canterbury in 1584. (160) He died 19th May 1597, and in his Will, which was made five days before his death, he forgives his sister Cranmer 10*l.* which she owed him, and gives her a ring worth 20*s.* (65)

Cranmer died in the year after his brother-in-law, for he was buried at St. Andrew's, Holborn,† on 14th Nov. 1598. (161) He died intestate, and letters of administration were granted a few days afterwards to his widow. (157) He left no children, and therefore on his death the issue of Archbishop Cranmer became wholly extinct. His widow Catherine survived him several years, and is mentioned by Sir John Harrington in his *Nugæ Antiquæ* as being then still alive. It appears that she married a third husband named Randall, and fell into great distress, for it is recorded in the parish books of St. Olave's in the Old Jewry that on 8th Feb. 1606-7, 5*s.* 11*d.* was collected under a brief for 'Catherine Randall, once wife of Thomas Cranmer.' (162) At this point she disappears from my view.

### III.

EDMUND CRANMER, the third son of Thomas Cranmer Esq. of Aslacton and Agnes Hatfield, was about ten years old when his father died on 27th May 1501. He was intimately associated from boyhood with his elder brother Thomas, for they were equally provided for under their father's Will by annuities of 40*s.* a year, and were both educated at Cambridge for the priesthood. Edmund graduated B.A. in 1513 and M.A. in 1520, (163) and afterwards entered holy orders. Soon after his brother's elevation to the Primacy, Edmund was preferred to the Archdeaconry of Canterbury. This was the most lucrative benefice in the Church of England under a bishopric, and was usually held by a near relative of the Archbishop for the time being. It had been bestowed by Archbishop Warham, with the provostship of Wingham College and other preferments, on his nephew William Warham, who was not even in holy orders; for in 1504, and again in 1510, he had a dispensation from the Pope to retain his benefices for six years longer without taking priest's orders. (164) There is no proof that he ever became a priest, and therefore, being canonically disqualified, he would fairly be required to resign on the death of his uncle and patron. His resignation, however, was not gratuitous, for he

\* From the Parish Register of St. Mary Aldermanbury, London. (65)  
1565-6, March 14. Anthony Ronne [Rohan] and Sisell Rodgers, married.  
1570, June 19. Hewe Vaughan and Katherine Rodgers, married.

† From the Parish Register of St. Andrew's, Holborn. (161)  
1598, Nov. 14. Thomas Cranmore Gent., buried.

had a pension of 80*l.* a year assigned to him (60*l.* out of the Archdeaconry and 20*l.* out of Wingham), which he enjoyed until his death in 1557. Dean Hook complains in his *Life of Cranmer* (165) that this transaction was tainted with simony; but such pensions were permitted by the canon-law, provided that the amount was fixed with the consent of the patron and the ordinary, without any corrupt bargain with the immediate successor; and there is evidence that this pension was formally decreed by the Archbishop's Vicar-general Dr. Cocks, and was equally paid by Edmund's successor Archdeacon Harpsfield. (166) Edmund accordingly was collated by his brother on 9th March 1534-5 to the vacant Archdeaconry, (167) and to all the other preferments resigned with it by Warham, namely, the provostship of Wingham College and the rectories of Cliff and Ickham in Kent. In this promotion of his brother Archbishop Cranmer only followed the examples of his predecessors Chicheley, Bouchier, and Warham.

It is clear from the age of his son Thomas that Edmund was already married in 1534; and there are other indications of his sympathy with the Reformers, for in 1536 he made a formal deposition against Dr. Bengier for maintaining in conversation at his dinner-table, that 'we might with as good reason deny the authority of Scripture as that of the Pope of Rome.' (168) The Archdeacon also was presented at the Visitation of 1543 for removing candles from before a high altar in Canterbury and for destroying a sacred image. (169) In addition to his other preferments, he was collated on 4th March 1549-50 to the 6th canonry in Canterbury Cathedral, being the first vacancy in the Archbishop's gift since the new foundation. (170) Wingham College was suppressed by Act of Parliament in the first year of Edward VI., but a pension of 20*l.* per annum was assigned to the Provost, which he enjoyed until 1554. (171) On the accession of Queen Mary Edmund took fright at his brother's disgrace, and fled into Germany. A few months afterwards he was formally deprived of all his benefices for being a married priest, and the proceedings against him are recorded at length in the registry at Canterbury. (172) It would seem that he returned to England in the next reign, and that he visited Aslacton in 1561, if it be true that 'Joanna, daughter of Edmund Cranmer,' who was baptized at Whatton on 11th May 1561, was a child of his old age. (1) He was not, however, restored to any of his benefices, nor did he remain in England, for he is described as of 'parts beyond seas' in the letters of administration which were granted after his death to his son Thomas on 20th April 1571. (150)

His wife belonged to the respectable and widely-spread family of Sands, or Saunds, of Kent. She is called Anne in the pedigrees, (173) but her real name was Alice, and she is so called in a lease for ninety years of Overland Rectory in Kent, which was granted to her at a nominal rent on 4th April 1544 by the Provost and Canons of Wingham College. (30)

Edmund Cranmer, the Archdeacon, had issue by his wife Alice several children, but I can only identify four of them with certainty, namely:



I. THOMAS CRANMER, his son and heir.

II. GEORGE CRANMER was born at Wingham and was elected a Fellow of New College, Oxford, in 1559. He died unmarried in 1563. (174)

III. ALICE CRANMER was the second wife of Thomas Norton the poet, and the mother of his children, as I have related in my account of his first wife Margaret, the daughter of Archbishop Cranmer.

IV. ANNE CRANMER married Bartholomew Brome Esq. (33) M.P. for Canterbury in 31 Eliz. and Mayor of that city in 1589. (175)

I suspect that the Archdeacon had also other children, whom I cannot identify.

RICHARD CRANMER, who married at St. Mildred's, Canterbury, on 13th March 1573-4 Catherine Nyclas, (176) would almost certainly be his son, and he was probably the father of SAMUEL CRANMER, whose name is affixed to a copy of Latin verses in praise of Bishop Jewell printed in Humphrey's life of that prelate. (56) Jewell had been President of Corpus Christi College, Oxford, and had shared the Archdeacon's exile for religion's sake in the time of Queen Mary. Samuel's connexion with Corpus, at which so many of the Archdeacon's descendants were educated, outweighs the slight grounds there are for guessing that he was a younger son of Thomas Cranmer of Aslacton and Isabel Morton.

JOANNA CRANMER, who was baptized at Whatton on 11th May 1561, and is described in the parish register as 'the daughter of Edmund,' (1) would seem to have also been a child of the Archdeacon, for there was no other Edmund Cranmer at the time to whom she can be affiliated. The difficulty of supposing that he had a daughter born at so late a period of his life is sufficiently obvious, but Joanna may have been the child of a second wife whom he married in his old age.



THOMAS CRANMER, the eldest son of Edmund the Archdeacon, was born in 1535, the year of his father's promotion to the archdeaconry. He was appointed Registrar of the Archdeacon's Court at Canterbury early in the reign of Elizabeth, and held this office until his death. He lived for more than forty years in the parish of St. Mildred's in Canterbury, where seven of his children were baptized. (176) He was a man of piety and learning, and lived on terms of intimacy with some of the most famous divines of his time. Amongst his chief friends was that learned writer Richard Hooker, who was the college tutor of George Cranmer at Oxford, and

afterwards, when he was parson of Bishopsborne (1595-1600), received into his house Cranmer's youngest children for their education. (177) He died in Dec. 1600; and Cranmer was one of the witnesses of his Will, which is dated 26th Oct. in the same year. Cranmer is constantly mentioned in the diary of John Manningham of East Malling, who describes his 'cosen' as 'a good, plain, honest man,' and quotes several of his wise sayings. (143) He purchased in 1598 the manor of Sapington, in the parish of Petham in Kent, (178) and this small estate has remained ever since without increase or diminution in the possession of his descendants. (179) He had issue by his wife Anne ten children, whom he trained most carefully both in learning and in the fear of the Lord, insomuch that they were deservedly reputed in the next generation 'a family of noted prudence and resolution.' (177) Dr. Henry King, Bishop of Chichester, 1644, in his well-known letter to Isaac Walton, speaks of 'the worthy family of the Cranmers (my old friends also), who have been men of noted wisdom.' (180)

Cranmer died on Trinity Sunday, 3d June 1604, in the 69th year of his age, and was buried on 5th June in St. Mildred's Church, Canterbury, (176) where his children and sons-in-law erected to his memory a monument, with the following inscription: (181)

Memoriæ sacrum Thomæ Cranmero Arm<sup>o</sup>, Edmundi Archidiaconi Cantuariensis filio, Thomæ Cranmeri Archiepi. Cantuariensis ex fratre nepoti, ejusdem sedis archivatus fidelissimo Reagrário, viro sanctissimo vita, suavissimo moribus, et supra quam dici potest integro pio benefico, in pauperes misericordii, in omnes justo, voluptatum honorum divitiarum munerum contemptori severissimo, monumentum hoc in officiosæ pietatis æternum testimonium mœrentes liberi et generi posuere. Qui quidem Thomas, genitis ex Anna uxore castissima quinque filiis filiabus octo, in die B. Trinitatis sacro, eidem Trinitati fidelem animam in summa conscientie pace lætus tradidit, anno ætatis sue 69, salutis nostræ 1604 . . . 'Viri misericordiæ colliguntur nemine advertente ante adventum mali justum' [Esaiæ lvii.].

On the monument are four shields of arms, rudely painted, with little regard to the laws of heraldry. On the top is a lozenge, displaying the coat\* of *Day of Hertfordshire and Bedfordshire*, party per chevron, Or and Azure, three mullets counter changed. Below is a large shield of *Cranmer*: Argent on a chevron Azure between three pelicans vulning themselves sable, as many cinquefoils Or. There are two smaller shields beneath: I. Quarterly. 1 and 4, Argent on a fess between three

\* The same arms appear on the neighbouring monument of Thomasine, daughter of Richard Day Esq. of Tring, Herts, who married first John Ady Esq. of Dodington, Kent, and secondly Anthony Honywood Esq. of St. Mildred's. She died 9th July 1626, aged 70. (181)

† St. Mildred's Church has not escaped 'restoration,' and I am assured by Mr. Henry H. Gibbs that the arms on Cranmer's monument described in the text are not the same as he saw them twenty years ago. It appears from his notes, which were carefully taken on the spot, that besides these two small shields below there were three others which have now wholly disappeared, viz.: I. Quarterly. 1 and 4, barry of six Or and Azure, a canton Ermine: *Spenser*: 2 and 8, *Cranmer*. II. Quarterly. 1 and 4, a blank coat: 2 and 8, *Cranmer*. III. *Cranmer*. Also, he is positive that the arms in the lozenge, if they were intended for the coat of *Day*, were painted upside down, for the three mullets were 'party per pile.' The existing shield was therefore copied from Mrs. Honywood's monument.

lozenges sable, an annulet Or: *Parry*: 2 and 3, *Cranmer*. II. Quarterly. 1 and 4, Ermine, a cross engrailed gules: *Norwood*: 2 and 3, *Cranmer*.

THOMAS CRANMER of St. Mildred's, Canterbury, Gent. Will dated 2 June 1604.

To my daughters that are married, 20s. each; and to my sons-in-law that married my daughters, 10s. each. To my wife Anne my interest in the parsonage of Iwade near Sittingbourne, with remainder to my son William, my son Thomas, and my daughter Margaret Cranmer. My wife Anne to be my Executrix.

Will signed, Thomas Cranmer, *Register*,\* and sealed with the arms of his son-in-law Dr. John Spenser, barry of six Or and Azure, a canton Ermine.

Will proved by the widow, 30 June 1604, in the Consistory Court at Canterbury.

The widow Anne Cranmer survived her husband nearly thirteen years, and after his death removed into lodgings in the parish of St. George in Canterbury, where she died in Dec. 1617. Her parentage has never been clearly proved; but it has been suggested by Sir Harris Nicolas that she was the sister of John Carpenter of Rye, who married the sister of William Davison, Secretary of State to Queen Elizabeth. (184) This is inferred from letters preserved in the State Paper Office, in which her son George Cranmer addresses John Carpenter as 'my loving uncle,' and Carpenter calls George's father 'my brother Cranmer.' (185) But such terms of relationship were then loosely used, and if Anne was John Carpenter's sister, it is difficult to account for the arms in the lozenge-shaped shield on her husband's monument. She was buried at St. Mildred's beside her husband on 13th Dec. 1617. (176)

ANNE CRANMER, of the parish of St. George in Canterbury, widow. Will dated 27 July 1617.

Sick in body. To be buried in the church of St. Mildred's, Canterbury, near my late husband. Mr. Wilson to preach at my funeral. To the poor of St. Mildred's, 20s. To my nephew† George Blowfield, 40s. To my daughter Boate 'ye £10 which I owe her, given by my son Thomas and left in my hands for her.'

To my daughters Parry, Seller, Field, and Norwood, 20s. each. To Amye my servant, 10s. and 'myne awlde petycote which I usually wore.' To goodwife Parke my landlady, 10s. The rest of my goods to my daughter Suzan Flood, whom I make my executrix.

Will proved 15 Jan. 1617-18 in the Consistory Court at Canterbury.

Thomas Cranmer is said in his epitaph to have had issue five sons and eight daughters; but three of these children must have died young, for I have found no

\* The *Register* is now styled the *Registrar*; but this word will not be found in the older statutes or in Johnson's Dictionary. In the language of Imperial Rome the archives were *regesta* and the archivist *regerendarius*, (182) hence Prudentius: (183)

'Hic in *regestis* est liber coelestibus,  
Monumenta servans laudis indelebilis.'

And Fl. Vopiscus, in the life of the Emperor Probus, 'Usus sum *regestis* scribarum.' From *regesta* came in low Latin *registrum* and *registrarius*. The *registrarius* signed Latin documents *registrat*, just as the *prebendarius* signed himself *prebendar*, but in the former case his abbreviated Latin signature has been corrupted into his official designation in English. At Cambridge the Archivist of the University is still called the *Registrary*.

† *Nephew* here means grandson, for George was son of a daughter of the testatrix.

trace of more than three sons and seven daughters, viz. ANN, GEORGE, THOMAS, ELIZABETH, DOROTHY, RACHEL, SUSANNA, SARAH, WILLIAM, and MARGARET.

I. ANN CRANMER, married at St. Mildred's, Canterbury, on 10th April 1581,\* John Seller, B.D., parson of Saltwood, Kent, and was living in 1617. She had several† children, amongst whom were

1. MARY SELLER, married John Stokes of Watersend, Kent, and had six children, of whom John, the eldest son, was two years old in 1619. (186)

2. ELIZABETH SELLER had a legacy of 40*l.* from her uncle Dr. John Spencer in 1614, 'in regard of her long attendance on his wife.'

3. JOHN SELLER was born in 1592, for he was 16 years old when he matriculated at C.C.C., Oxford, on 17th Feb. 1608-9. (159) He proceeded B.A. 18th Feb. 1611-12, and is confused by Anthony Wood (187) with his namesake John Seller of Oriel College, who was the son of a clergyman in Gloucestershire, and matriculated at St. Mary's Hall 1st July 1603. (159) John was one of the learned correspondents of that accomplished antiquary and scholar Richard James of Corpus, whose MS. collection of letters is preserved in the Bodleian. (188)

4. HENRY SELLER was 16 years old when he matriculated at C.C.C., Oxford, on 12th April 1611. (159)

5. CHARLES SELLER occurs in the Will of his aunt Susanna Floud in 1635.

II. GEORGE CRANMER was born in Kent in 1564, and was educated at Merchant Taylors' School under Dr. Mulcaster, (191) where he was the schoolfellow of Edmund Spencer the poet, (192) of Sir Edwin Sandys, and of several others who afterwards achieved distinction. He removed to Oxford at the age of 13, and was admitted a scholar of Corpus on 10th Jan. 1577-8. His college tutor was the famous Richard Hooker, with whom he maintained through life the most affectionate intimacy. (174) His maintenance at Oxford was assisted by an exhibition of 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* a year, which was granted to him on 18th June 1581 by the Merchant Taylors' Company at the suit of Thomas Norton, who was their standing counsel and George's uncle by marriage. (191) He was elected a Fellow of his College on 2d Aug. 1583, and in due course proceeded to the degree of M.A. He had been intended by his father to take Holy Orders, and the exhibition had been given him by the Merchant Taylors on condition of his 'following the study of Divinity and the service of the Church;' but he felt in his conscience that 'so great a calling ought in no case to be undertaken with a forced mind,' and in Oct. 1586 he was admitted into the service of Secretary Davison through the interest of his uncle John Carpenter, who was Davison's brother-in-law. (185) This employment, however, soon came to an end, for a few months afterwards Davison was dis-

\* This date is 1581 in the parish register, but 1591 in the transcript. (45)

† The doubt has occurred to me whether *John Seller*, the Hydrographer to Charles II. and the author of *Heraldry Epitomized*, may not have been a descendant of this family. (189) He gives in his book the arms of Seller *Argent a fess Ermine and in chief three roses.* (190)

missed from his office in disgrace. George is next heard of at Cambridge, where he was living on 12th March 1588-9, when he addressed to Francis Davison a long Latin letter commenting on Aristotle's *Ethics*. (63) His high reputation for ability soon obtained for him further employment, and in 1591 he attended Sir Henry Killigrew as Secretary on his embassy to the Court of France. (193) They returned in the next year; but George soon started again on his travels, for he spent three years as the companion of his schoolfellow Sir Edwin Sandys in his tour through France, Germany, and Italy. The *Europæ Speculum, or Survey of the State of Religion in the Western Part of the World*, was written by Sandys on his travels, and there is little doubt that his friend Cranmer assisted in the composition. (194) The principles of Church Government had been for many years George's favourite study, and are the subject of the celebrated letter to Hooker which forms his chief title to literary fame. This letter was written in Feb. 1598-9, and a few months afterwards the writer went over to Ireland to assume the post of Secretary to the Lord Deputy Charles Blount, Lord Mountjoy. He never returned from this expedition, for he was slain in a skirmish with the Irish rebels at Carlingford on 16th July 1600. (195) He was only 36 years of age at the time of his death, and therefore did not live to fulfil the promise of his youth, for great expectations had been formed of him by contemporary scholars, and Camden\* found room in his *Annals of Queen Elizabeth* to deplore as a national loss his untimely end. (196)

III. THOMAS CRANMER, like his brother George, was educated at Merchant Taylors' School and at Oxford. He was seven years younger than his brother, for he was only ten years old when he matriculated at Magdalen College on 24th Nov. 1581. He is described in the University records as the son of a plebeian† and a native of Kent. He soon migrated to Corpus, for he belonged to that college when he signed the subscription book on 2d July 1585. (159) His brother George vacated his exhibition from the Merchant Taylors' Company on refusing to take Holy Orders; and on 1st March 1587-8 a letter was addressed to the Company by the Lord Treasurer and Sir Francis Walsingham, requesting them to renew George's pension for the maintenance of his brother Thomas at Oxford. Whereupon the Company resolved to allow 4*l.* a year to Thomas Cranmer during pleasure. (191)

Thomas was his father's heir-at-law, but two years afterwards he lost his reason, and in 1607 he was legally declared a lunatic. (197) The care of his estate seems to have been committed to his brother-in-law Dr. Spencer of Corpus, who

\* Camden's panegyric was copied by Anthony Wood, (174) and is repeated by Hooker's biographers; but it contains a manifest error in stating that his travels with Sir Edwin Sandys and his employment by Lord Mountjoy took place after Killigrew's death, for Sir Henry did not die until 16th March 1602-3, having outlived George Cranmer, nearly three years. (193)

† The amount of University fees varies with the rank and description of the student's father. Hence it often happened that sons of poor gentlemen matriculated as sons of plebeians in order to be assessed on the lowest scale of fees.

bitterly complains in his Will of the trouble it entailed on him. Notwithstanding his malady he, like his aunt Alice Norton, lived to a great age; at least he was the Thomas Cranmer who died at Canterbury, and was buried at St. Mildred's 2d July 1641. (176)

IV. ELIZABETH CRANMER was baptized at St. Mildred's 18th Aug. 1574, and married in that church by license 25th April 1592 Alexander Norwood Gent., (198) one of the proctors practising in the courts attached to the cathedral. He belonged to an ancient family in Kent, who bore *Ermine a cross engrailed gules*, and was the son of William Norwood Esq. of Dane Court near Margate. (199) He left issue four sons and as many daughters, who are all mentioned in his Will, and dying before his wife, was buried\* at St. Mildred's 24th Feb. 1617-18.

ALEXANDER NORWOOD of St. Mildred's, Canterbury, one of the Procurators of the Ecclesiastical Courts. Will dated 9 Aug. 1609.

To the poor of the Parish of St. John's, Thanet, 40s. To the poor of St. Mildred's, £3.

To my brother Lactantius Norwood, £5, or what he owes me. To my brother Benjamin, £3 6s. 8d. To my sister Saunder and her two daughters, 40s. each. To my second and third daughters Anne and Dorothy, £100 each at the age of 20 or marriage.

To my friend Dr. Newman, Commissary of Canterbury, 40s. My seal ring of gold to be enlarged by adding 30s. thereto, and the Arms of Norwood to be reengraved on it, and then it is to be given to my eldest son Thomas, whom I charge to follow the study of Divinity. To my brother Richard Norwood, £5, when he is 20. The residue of my personal estate to my wife Elizabeth, whom I appoint to be my sole Executrix. All my lands to go to my said wife for life, and after her death to be divided between my sons Thomas, George, William, and my youngest son Adam, but neither of them is to have his portion until he be 21.

Codicil dated 25 Nov. 1614. To my dau. Margaret, £100 at 18.

Codicil dated 17 April 1616. Will and codicil confirmed.

Codicil dated 21 Feb. 1616-17. I revoke the bequests in my Will to my daughter Elizabeth (which I have blotted out) because she has married Mr. John Brettle of Braintree, Essex; and I have provided for her better.

Will and Codicils proved by the widow† 1 April 1618 in the Archdeacon's Court at Canterbury [vol. lvi. pp. 42-48].

V. DOROTHY CRANMER was baptized at St. Mildred's 24th March 1575-6, and married about 1597 Dr. John Spenser, an eminent scholar and divine, who was then Vicar of Faversham in Kent, and a frequent visitor at Hooker's parsonage at Bishopsborne, where Dorothy and her sisters were finishing their education. Spenser had been at school and at Oxford with George Cranmer, for he was elected in 1573

\* From the Par. Register of St. Mildred's, Canterbury: (176)

1594. Apr. 7. George, son of Mr. Alexander Norwood, bapt.

1610. Oct. 2. Anne, dau. of same, bapt.

1608. Sept. 1. George, son of same, bapt.

1604. Oct. 21. Dorothy, dau. of same, bapt.

1606-6. Jan. 19. William, son of same, bapt.

1607. Nov. 29. Margaret, dau. of same, bapt.

1617-18. Feb. 24. Alexander Norwood Gent., buried.

1618-19. Feb. 18. Anne, dau. of Mr. Alexander Norwood, decd., buried.

† Did the widow marry again? And is she the person commemorated by the following M. I. at Graveney in Kent? 'Elizabeth Norwood, alias Napleton, wife of John Napleton, buried Sept. 25, 1629.'

from Merchant Taylors' School to a Bible-clerkship at Corpus, and was admitted Fellow of that College on 7th May 1579. (201) He afterwards entered Holy Orders, and was successively Rector of Ardleigh in Essex 1592-4 and Vicar of Faversham 1594-9. But it was soon recognised that a country parish was too narrow a sphere for so noted a preacher, and he was preferred on 12th June 1599 to the Crown living of St. Sepulchre's in London, which he retained until his death. (202) Eight years afterwards he succeeded the famous John Reynolds as President of Corpus, and took the oaths 9th July 1607. (201) His reputation for Greek scholarship procured for him the honour of being one of those forty-seven learned men who were authorised by King James to complete a new version of the English Bible, and he was one of the company of seven to whom the translation of St. Paul's Epistles was assigned. (203) He was one of the chaplains in ordinary of James I., who appointed him in May 1610 a Fellow of Chelsea College. (203) He was installed a Prebendary of St. Paul's 13th Nov. 1612. (202) He died 3d April 1614, and was buried in the chapel of his own college, where his monument is still to be seen with his bust. (205) His portrait hangs in the gallery of the Schools at Oxford amongst English divines of note; but although his literary ability was considerable he is better known from his connexion with Hooker's works than from any writings of his own. He was constantly consulted by Hooker during the progress of his immortal work on Ecclesiastical Polity, and after his friend's death Spenser devoted himself to the task of completing for publication the last three books from Hooker's rough drafts. He did not live to publish them, and in his last sickness enjoined his wife to deliver the MSS. to his friend Dr. King, Bishop of London. His dying injunction was faithfully performed; but the publication was delayed for many years, and in the mean while the text was corrupted by so many additions and omissions that the genuineness of these last books was disputed, and their authority has never been cordially accepted. (204)

JOHN SPENSER, President of Corpus Christi College, Oxford. Will dated 25 March 1614.

To the poor of St. Sepulchre's, London, where I am Vicar, £20. To the President and Scholars of C.C.C., Oxon, £20 for a piece of plate or books for their Library. To the poor of Faversham in Kent, where I was some time preacher, £10. To the poor of Warborough, £5, and £10 per annum out of the lease of the Rectory of Warborough for a preacher there. To my wife's kinswoman Elizabeth Seller in regard of her long attendance on my Wife, £40. To each of my servants, 40s. To my kinsman and servant Christopher Spenser the copyhold of 10 acres in Northgrove in Brentmarsh, which was taken in trust in the names of Robt. Englefield and my son John Spenser. To my son Thomas Spenser the lease of certain tenements in the parish of St. Bride's, London, which I had of my wife's father; to my son John Spenser the lease I hold of the College in Gravenye in Kent: the yearly benefit of which two leases is to be received by their mother during the minority of my sons.

Item, I give to my most faithful and loving wife all the rest of my goods and chattels, my due debts being first paid, being at this present £460 (unless £200 be allowed to her as her portion of her brother Thomas Cranmer's goods, and which in regard of my travels in his business for 6 years together I have already earned). My lands in Halstead, Essex, to be sold for payment of my debts. To my said wife the rents of all my lands and tents. for life; and I appoint her guardian of my said two sons, and my sole Executrix.

**CODICIL** of the same date: My land at Boughton in Kent called Fairbrooke, purchased from Ceriacke Jacobs, to my son John Spenser, with remder. to my son Thomas Spenser; and if both die without issue then to, C.C.C., Oxon, to found a Divinity or Philosophy Lecture. My houses in Cornhill in like manner to my sons, with the contingent reversion to St. Sepulchre's Parish, London, to found a free school there.

Will proved 9th June 1614 in C.P.C. by Dorothy the widow. [65 Lawe.]

Dr. Spenser had issue two sons and at least three daughters.

1. JOHN SPENSER was 18 years old when he matriculated at Christ Church, Oxford, on 10th June 1618. (159) He studied medicine at Leyden, where he graduated as a Doctor of Physic, and was admitted to the same degree at Oxford on 29th Jan. 1634-5. (206) He practised as a physician at Windsor, where he died in the lifetime of his mother, leaving a widow (Judith) and several children, who are mentioned in their grandmother's Will.

2. THOMAS SPENSER was 16 years old when he matriculated at Christ Church with his brother, (159) but his further career is unknown.

3. DOROTHY SPENSER died an infant, and was buried at Hackney, 4th Aug. 1604.

It is certain, from their mother's Will, that Dr. Spenser had also two daughters, who both married and had children and died before their mother. Their Christian names are unknown to me, but one of them was the wife of Mr. John Hatch, who was living in 1659; and the husband of the other was named Atkin.

The widow, Dorothy Spenser, was still in the prime of life when her husband died, and married again in the third year of her widowhood, for in Oct. 1616 she became the second wife of Dr. Richard Field, Dean of Gloucester, whose first wife had died in the same year as Dr. Spenser. The Dean was 14 years older than his wife, for he was born at Hemel Hempsted on 15th Oct. 1561. (207) It throws some light on Dorothy's character that both the husbands of her choice were grave divines, of literary tastes, and much older than herself. Dr. Field was the author of a book entitled *Of the Church*, which is highly esteemed by students of religious controversy. He was the most noted schoolman of his day, and consequently in high favour with James I., who delighted in scholastic divinity. He was on the point of being promoted to a bishopric when he died, on 21st Nov. 1616, within a month after his second marriage. (208) His widow Dorothy survived him 44 years, for she died at Windsor in 1660, at the great age of 94, having outlived all her children. She lived for some years with her sister Susanna, in the house of Isaac Walton, who mentions her in his *Life of Hooker* with much affection and respect, and she is praised by her stepson Nathaniel Field, in his *Memoirs* of his father, as 'a religious, wise, understanding woman.' (209)

DOROTHY FIELD of New Windsor, Berks, Widow. Will dated 1 Sept. 1659.

To the poor of the parish where I may die, £10. To my daughter-in-law Judith Spencer, all my plate. To my granddaughter Katherine Spencer, £350 and sundry beds, &c. To my granddaughter Judith Spencer, £350 and sundry beds, linen, &c., in my daughter Spencer's house in



Windsor, and all my wearing apparel. To my granddaughter Mary Spencer, £200. To my granddaughter Anne Spencer, £100. To my grandsons Nathaniel and Luke Spencer, £100 each at 24 years of age. To my grandson Richard Spencer, my tapestry hangings. To my grandson Spencer Hatch, £20. To my granddaughters Dorothie Hatch and Elizabeth Atkin, 20s. each for a ring. To my grandsons Thomas Atkin and Thomas Hatch, 40s. each for a ring. To my sons-in-law Nathaniel Feild and Antony Feild, 40s. each for a ring. To the rest of my grandchildren, 20s. each for rings. To my loving friends Mr. John Hatch and George Taylor, 40s. each for rings.

My grandsons Thomas Atkin and Thomas Hatch and my daughter Judith Spencer, to be my Executors. My grandson Luke Spencer to have £80 more out of the rents received by my son-in-law John Hatch.

Will proved in C.P.C. 11 April 1660 by Thomas Atkin and Judith Spencer, power being reserved to Thomas Hatch. [39 Nabbs.]

Administration de bonis non 8 Oct. 1669 to Richard Spencer, grandson of the testatrix.

VI. RACHEL CRANMER was baptized at St. Mildred's 7th Aug. 1577, and married there by license on 13th Feb. 1597-8 John Blowfield Gent., of St. John's in the Isle of Thanet. (198) She died in her father's lifetime, on 24th Aug. 1600, aged 23, and was buried at St. John's, Margate, where a brass plate in the north aisle bears this inscription: (210)

Here lyeth buried the body of Rachel Blowfeild, wife of John Blowfield and daughter of Thomas Cranmer Gent. She had issue one sonne, viz. George. She lyved virtuously and ended this lief blessedly y<sup>e</sup> xxiii. of August in y<sup>e</sup> yere of our Lord God 1600.

George Blowfield is mentioned in his grandmother Cranmer's Will in 1617.

VII. SUSANNA CRANMER was baptized at St. Mildred's 2d Aug. 1579, and was in December 1626 the widow of . . . Floud or Fludd, with an unmarried daughter 19 years of age. This appears from the marriage license, dated 27th Dec. 1626, in which Susanna Floud widow, of St. Mildred's, consents to a marriage between her daughter Rachel Floud a maiden, aged 19, and Isaac Walton, ironmonger, aged 24. (181) It has been suggested by Sir Harris Nicolas that Susanna's husband was Robert Fludd, the son of John, the fifth son of Sir Thomas Fludd Kt., of Milgate in Kent. (184) But it has been clearly proved that this is impossible, because Susanna was a widow in 1626, whereas her supposed husband Robert Fludd was still living in foreign parts in 1637, when his uncle Robert Fludd, the Rosicrucian Mystic, made his Will. (211) There is no reasonable doubt that Susanna's husband was William Floud, who was buried at St. Mildred's, 29th Jan. 1622-3, and is described as of Chipsted in Chevening,\* Kent, in an old pedigree of the Lloyds at Flaxley Abbey. He was the son of Roger Floud or Lloyd, whose brother Griffith died Rector of Chevening, in 1596, and is commemorated by a remarkable brass in that church. (181)

Susanna was the executrix of her mother in 1618, and after her daughter's marriage removed from Canterbury to London, where she lived in Chancery-lane, in the house of her son-in-law Isaac Walton, with her sister Dorothy. She died there in 1635.

\* It should be remembered that Robert Cranmer, of the Aslacton branch of the family, was of Chipsted Park in Chevening, 1592-1620, and that William Floud christened his eldest son Robert.

SUSANNA FLODD, of St. Dunstan's in the West, Widow. Will dated 20 April 1635.

To my son John Floud at 28, £150, and also a silver-gilt salt and cup. To my son Isaac Walton and his wife my daughter Rachel, £50. To the poor of St. Mildred's, Canterbury, £40, to be distributed by my brother and sister Cranmer. To my sister Field, my cousin Dr. Spenser and his wife, my brother and sister Cranmer, my son and daughter Walton, my sons Robert and John Floud, my cousin Charles Sellar, and my friend Leonard Brown, 10s. each, to buy them rings in remembrance of me. To my two cousins Susanna and Elizabeth Cranmer, two pieces of old gold, which are in my box at Canterbury. My son Robert Floud to be my Executor.

Will signed, S. Floyd. *Witnesses*: Dorothy Field, John Eley.

Will proved in C.P.C. 27 Nov. 1635, by the son Robert Fludd. [123 Sadler.]

Susanna Floud had four children: 1. Rachel; 2. Robert; 3. John; 4. Elizabeth, who died young, and was buried at St. Mildred's 1st April 1624.

RACHEL FLODD was born in 1607, and married at St. Mildred's, Canterbury, 27th Dec. 1626, Isaac Walton, the pious and learned author of the *Complete Angler* and other English classics. She was his first wife, and died in Chancery-lane, 22d Aug. 1640. (184) Isaac survived her 43 years, and died 15th Dec. 1683.

ROBERT and JOHN FLODD were both graduates of Cambridge, and both contributed commendatory verses to the Preface of the *Complete Angler*. There is no positive evidence what became of them, but there is no ground for doubting the truth of an old pedigree of Lloyd, compiled in 1649 and preserved in the family of Crawley Boevey of Flaxley Abbey, in which Susanna's son Robert Floud is identified with Robert Lloyd of Kent, who married Deborah Rogers, and was their direct ancestor, as shown in the pedigree at p. 450.

VIII. SARAH CRANMER was baptized at St. Mildred's 1st Jan. 1580-1, and married in her father's lifetime . . . Parry, who bore *Argent on a fess between three lozenges sable, an annulet Or*. It may be guessed from his arms that he was the brother or near relation of Henry Parry, Bishop of Worcester 1610-1616, who was the contemporary of George Cranmer at Corpus, (212) and was intimate afterwards with his friend's family at Canterbury. (143) Sarah Parry was still living in 1617.\*

IX. WILLIAM CRANMER, of whom presently.

X. MARGARET CRANMER was baptized at St. Mildred's, 24th Feb. 1585-6, and was still unmarried when her father died. She was in 1617 the wife of John Boate B.D., Rector of North Kilworth in Leicestershire. He was ten years older than his wife, for he was fifteen years old when he matriculated at Corpus Christi

\* This date proves conclusively that Sarah was not Bishop Parry's wife, as some have supposed, for he died 12th Dec. 1616, (212) and his Will shows that his widow's name was Elizabeth.

HENRY [PARRY] BISHOP OF WORCESTER. Will dated 26 Nov. 1614.

To my eldest son Henry Parry, £500 and my books. To my second son Richard and my youngest son George, £300 each at 24, and in the mean while £30 p. a. to each of them. To my daughter Pascha Parry, £400 at 21, or her marriage. My wife Elizabeth to be my residuary legatee and Executrix.

Will proved in C.P.C. 31 May 1617 by the Executrix, under a sentence definitive after proceedings between the said Executrix of the one part, and Henry Parry her son, and Samuel Turner M.D., nephew of the testator by his sister, of the other part. [36 Weldon.]

The Bishop's eldest son Henry Parry was 14 years old when he matriculated at Corpus Christi College, Oxford, on 28 March 1607. (159) George Parry was eight years younger than his brother, for he was 16 when he matriculated at Merton on 14th March 1616-17. (159)

College, Oxford, 11th Sept. 1590, and is described as the son of a plebeian, born in London. (159) After taking his degree of B.D. he entered Holy Orders, and was presented, 2d July 1607, to the Rectory of West Tilbury in Essex, which he resigned in October 1609. (202) Two years afterwards he succeeded William Laud (afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury) as Rector of North Kilworth, (213) and he held this living until his death, for he was buried\* there on 22d Oct. 1627. He had at least three children, who were all baptized at North Kilworth.

1. ANNE BOATE was baptized 2d Feb. 1613-14, and was the first wife of Ezekiel Johnson of Clipsham in Rutlandshire, who was the third son of the Founder of Uppingham School, and was ejected in the Civil Wars from the Rectory of Paulerspury, Northamptonshire. She died in 1635, leaving two daughters. (214)

2. MARGARET BOATE was baptized 25th March 1615.

3. JOHN BOATE was baptized 14th April 1619, and matriculated at Pembroke College, Oxford, 20th March 1634-5. (159)

WILLIAM CRANMER, the youngest son of Thomas Cranmer the 'Register,' was baptized at St. Mildred's 4th Nov. 1582, and with his sisters was educated at Bishopsborne Parsonage by his father's friend Richard Hooker. (177) He was bred to trade, and was admitted in 1604 to the Fellowship of the Merchants Adventurers of England, whose headquarters were at Hamburg. On the lunacy of his brother Thomas in 1607 he became possessed of their father's estate at Sapington. He is described as 'my kinsman William Cranmer the Merchant' in the Will of Richard Manningham of East Malling, which is dated 21st Jan. 1611-12, but the pedigree of Manningham in the Visitation of Kent, 1619, gives no clue to the degree of relationship between the two families. He married, about 1619, Susanna, the third daughter of Edmond Powell Esq. of Fulham in Middlesex, and sister of Sir Edward Powell of Pengelly in Herefordshire, who was created a Baronet 18th Jan. 1621-2. (216) For many years after his marriage Cranmer continued to reside in his native parish of St. Mildred's in Canterbury, and all his children except the eldest were baptized there. (176) It was during this period that his 'happy affinity' began with Isaac Walton, who affectionately reckoned his 'free and entire friendship' with the Cranmers amongst the blessings of his life. The pupil of Hooker could scarcely fail to appreciate Walton. Their friendship was only severed by death; but their familiar intercourse was interrupted some eleven years previously by Cranmer's removal from Canterbury to Rotterdam for the convenience of trade. It appears from the marriage license of his eldest daughter Susanna that he was living at Rotterdam on 26th Aug. 1641, and that he was then Deputy Governor of the English Merchants established in that city. He was annually reëlected to this honourable

\* From the *Par. Register of North Kilworth*. (215)

1627, Oct. 22. Mr. John Boat, Rector, was buried.

This entry corrects the statement of Nichols, (213) that Boate continued rector until 1641.

office until his death, which took place at Rotterdam in Sept. 1650, in the 68th year of his age.

WILLIAM CRANMER, now residing at Rotterdam, and heretofore Deputie to y<sup>e</sup> famous fellow-shippe of the Merchant Adventures of England, residing in the said town of Rotterdam. Will dated  $\frac{1}{2}$  Aug. 1650.

My movables to be sold by outcry or otherwise at the discretion of my Executrix, and the net proceeds to be applied as follows: one-third part to my Wife Susanna for her own absolute use and benefit according to the custom of the City of London; the other two-thirds to be equally divided between my son and daughter Webb, my son and daughter Hartley, my sons George and William Cranmer, and my daughter Anne Cranmer.

My Manor of Sapington, Kent, to my wife with liberty to sell it as she thinks best for the interest of herself and her children. My Wife to be my sole Executrix.

Will signed, *William Cranmer Sen<sup>r</sup>*.

Codicil dated  $\frac{1}{2}$  Aug. 1650. A piece of gold worth 20s. to each of the children of my son Kenrick and of my son Hartley. To my son Kenrick the counter now in my counting-house.

Will and Codicil proved 11 Dec. 1650 in C.P.C. by the Widow. [211 Pembroke.]

Susanna Cranmer remained with her children at Rotterdam for some years after her husband's death, for her eldest brother Sir Edward Powell Bart., by his Will (which is dated 6th Feb. 1651-2, and was proved 30th Sept. 1653), leaves 200*l.* to 'my sister Susan Cranmer, widow, at Rotterdam in Holland, who hath been long gone from me.' However, she eventually returned to England, and during the last years of her life resided with her sons near London, in the parish of St. Leonard's, Bromley, where she was buried on 9th Jan. 1676-7. (217)

William Cranmer of Rotterdam had issue by his wife Susanna Powell six children, viz. SUSANNA, ELIZABETH, GEORGE, MARY, WILLIAM, and ANNE.

I. SUSANNA CRANMER was born in 1621, for she was 20 years old in 1641 when she married by license,\* at the English Church at Rotterdam, Edward Kenrick, one of the Merchant Adventurers residing in that city. He was descended out of Shropshire, and was related to John Kenrick, the munificent benefactor of Reading, whose Will, dated 29th Dec. 1624, is printed at length in all Strype's editions of Stow. (218) It contains a legacy of 400*l.* to his apprentice Andrew Kenrick, who was Edward's elder brother. 'The benefactor's' grandnephew Sir William Kenrick, of Whitley Park near Reading, was created a Baronet 29th March 1679; (219) but the title became extinct in the beginning of the last century, and the heiress of the last Baronet was *The Berkshire Lady* of ballad renown. (220) The arms of Kenrick were *Ermine a lion rampant sable*.

Edward Kenrick prospered in his trade, for he was a rich man when he died of a fever at Rotterdam in July 1654, at the age of 41. (221)

EDWARD KENRICK, residing at Rotterdam, in Holland, Merchant Adventurer of England. Will dated 5 April 1654.

\* *Marriage license from the Bishop of London's Registry.* (65)

1641, Aug. 26. Edward Kenrick, Merchant, Bach<sup>r</sup>. about 27, now resident at Rotterdam, and Susan Cranmer of same place, Spinster, about 20, the daughter of W<sup>m</sup>. Cranmer Esq., now Deputy of the English Merchants at Rotterdam, who consents. To marry at the English Church at Rotterdam. C.

To my wife Susanna, £1000, and also for her life a tenement and lands which my brother Matthew Kenrick bought for me of Sir John Corbett Kt. worth £25 or £30 p.a. To my son John Kenrick, my other lands and tenements, bought for me by my said brother Matthew, in Stoake, Co. Salop, with remainder to Matthew my son, remainder to the son my wife goeth with if she be with child. To my five daughters Susanna, Elizabeth, Mary, Rebecca, and Dorothy, each £1000 at 21 or marriage. In case all my children die *s.p.* then after the death of my wife my estate to be equally divided among the children of my brothers Andrew and Matthew Kenrick, and of my sisters Dorothy Kenrick als. Keeling, and Bridget Kenrick als. James, and of my brother John Kenrick in case he marries and has any children. To each child of my said brother Andrew, £20. To my said brother Matthew and his wife and to each of their children, £20. To my said sister Dorothy, £40; and to each of her children, £20. To my said sister Bridget, £40; and to each of her children, £20. To my said brother John Kenrick, £50. To the Parishes of Ashley and Chackell co. Stafford, of Drayton and Woore co. Salop, and of Meer co. Stafford, £5 each for the poor. To the poor of St. Michael Bassishaw, London, £5. To my sister-in-law Mary Hartley als. Cranmer, £5; and to her son Robert Hartley, £10; and to her son William Hartley, £5; to be paid to each at 21. To my brother-in-law John Webb and his wife Elizabeth Webb als. Cranmer, £10 each. To my brothers-in-law George and William Cranmer and their sister Anne Cranmer, £10 each. To my cousin John Kenrick, son of my said brother Matthew, £20 more. To my brother Matthew Kenrick and my brother-in-law John Webb, £50 each, and I appoint them overseers of this my Will. My wife Susanna to be sole Executrix; and I give to her and my children the residue of my estate. To my said wife my house and garden without the Hoffe (or Hosse) Port at Rotterdam.

Will published by the testator 12 July 1654, and proved in C.P.C. 25 July 1654 by the Widow. [39 Alchin.]

Edward Kenrick left issue by his wife Susanna Cranmer seven children, viz. Susanna, Elizabeth, Mary, Rebecca, Dorothy, John, and Matthew.

1. SUSAN KENRICK married Benjamin Peake, of Bow in Middlesex, a merchant of London, and the younger brother of Sir John Peake Kt., who was Lord Mayor in 1687. Benjamin was the second son of Sir William Peake Kt., Lord Mayor of London in 1668, by Margery, daughter of William Davison of Horncastle in Lincolnshire. (222) Sir William is said, in Strype's Account of the Lord Mayors, to have been the 'son of a Lincolnshire Gent. of 500*l.* per annum, who used to come up to town once a year or two in good equipage with his coach and four horses;' (223) but he is described as the son of Boniface Peake, of Achurch in Northamptonshire, in the Grant of Arms, dated 20th July 1664, whereby the Coat of Peake of Lincolnshire, with a difference, were allowed to him by the Heralds. (224) He was knighted at Whitehall 1st Oct. 1663, being then Sheriff of London and Middlesex, and dying on 1st March 1675-6, was buried on 16th March in the church of St. Catherine Cree. (222)

Benjamin Peake was living in 1679 with seven children (1. SUSAN; 2. WILLIAM; 3. ELIZABETH; 4. ROBERT; 5. JOHN; 6. EDWARD, and 7. REBECCA), but he died before 1697. His widow Susan died 10th Feb. 1699-1700 at her daughter Bellamy's house at Rempston, Notts. (221)

2. ELIZABETH KENRICK was born in 1647, and married William Williams, Citizen and Merchant Taylor of London and afterwards of Rempston, Notts, Esquire. She had three children, who are mentioned in their grandmother's Will in 1679:

1. JOHN, died unmarried; 2. SUSANNA married George Gregory Esq. of Nottingham; 3. SELINA married Simon Degge Esq., grandson of the Antiquary, Sir Simon Degge Kt. (225) Elizabeth died a widow, at the age of 79, on 16th May 1726, in her daughter Gregory's house. (221)

3. MARY KENRICK was 20 years old when she married by license,\* dated 20th Dec. 1669, John Lewyn Esq., merchant of London, the son of Sir Justinian Lewyn Kt., one of the Masters in Chancery. Sir Justinian was the only son of William Lewyn Esq., of West Smithfield, who was one of the promoters of the New-River Waterworks, and was named Clerk of the Company in their charter of incorporation. (226) William's precise relationship to Sir Justinian Lewyn, of Otterdingden in Kent, the grandfather of the Duchess of Richmond, has never been ascertained, but it is clear that Hasted is wrong in stating that they were brothers, (227) for in that case the heirs of Sir Justinian's sisters would not have been (as they were) the coheirs of the Duchess of Richmond. William Lewyn was buried at St. Bartholomew's the Less in Smithfield, on 23d Jan.† 1637-8, and his wife Sarah was buried beside him on 10th September† in the same year.

Justinian Lewyn, son of William and Sarah, was baptized on 17th Feb. 1612-13,† and matriculated at Pembroke College, Oxford, 24th June 1631. (159) He took his degree of LL.D. 30th June 1637, (228) and began to practise the Civil Law. In 1639 he was appointed Judge Martial of the Army, under Thomas Earl of Arundel, in the Expedition to Scotland, and on his return was rewarded for his services by the place of a Master in Chancery. (228) His appointment is dated 22d July 1641. (229) He was superseded by the Parliament in 1651, but was reinstated at the Restoration, and was knighted for his loyalty 12th May 1661. (230) He died 1st Jan. 1672-3, and was buried the next day† near his parents. His widow Dame Mary Lewyn was buried beside her husband, 21st April 1690.†

John Lewyn had issue by Mary Kenrick two children, JUSTINIAN and MARY, who were both very young when their mother died, for their father was in July 1676 paying his addresses to Elizabeth Tomlins, the daughter of his late wife's stepfather Thomas Tomlins of Bromley. This match was highly distasteful to Elizabeth's father, who strictly enjoined his daughter by his Will 'never to intermarry with Lewyn, who, without my knowledge and contrary to my will and inclination, hath endeavoured to steal my daughter from me.' This injunction was coupled with the

\* *Marriage license from the Bishop of London's Registry.* (65)

1669, Dec. 20. John Lewyn, son of Sir Justinian Lewyn Kt., of Chancery-lane, Bach., aged 24, and Mary Kenrick, of St. Leonard's, Bromley, Midx., Spr., aged 20, with consent of her mother Mrs. Tomlins and father-in-law Mr. Tho<sup>s</sup>. Tomlins to marry at St. Leonard's, Bromley.

† *From the Par. Register of St. Bartholomew the Less, London.*

1612-13, Feb. 17. Justinian, son of William Lewyn Gent. and Sarah his wife, bap.

1637-8, Jan. 23. Mr. William Lewin Gent., buried.

1638, Sept. 10. Mrs. Lewin, late wife of Mr. William Lewin, buried.

1672-3, Jan. 2. Sir Justinian Lewin Kt., buried. Died 1 Jan.

1690, April 21. The Hon<sup>ble</sup> Lady Mary Lewin, buried.

bequest of a considerable fortune; but love was stronger than filial gratitude, and Elizabeth married Lewyn six weeks after her father's death. Her marriage license is dated 23d May 1677.\* Lewyn had no issue by his second wife, and resided at Fulham, where he died intestate in 1691, for letters of administration were granted to his widow Elizabeth on 20th October in that year. His widow and her two stepchildren are mentioned in Sir William Cranmer's Will in 1697.

4. REBECCA KENRICK was still unmarried in 1679, but was in 1686 the wife of John Moore Esq.

5. DOROTHY KENRICK was the only one of her family whom Isaac Walton remembered in his Will amongst the friends to whom he left a ring. She never married, and disappears from my view after 1686.

6. JOHN KENRICK, the eldest son of Edward and Susanna, was born in 1652. He was a merchant of London, and after his marriage resided at Flore, in the parish of Godstone, in Surrey, which then belonged to his brother-in-law Sir Robert Clayton. (231) He was in 1697 the executor and principal heir of his uncle Sir William Cranmer, who devised to him the family estate of the Cranmers in Kent, which still belongs to the Kenricks without having ever been increased or diminished in extent. (221) He married, on 17th Nov. 1681, Sarah, daughter and coheir of Perient Trott Esq., merchant of London, and sister to the wife of Sir Robert Clayton Kt., of Morden Park in Surrey. His wife died on 6th Dec. 1699, three hours after the birth of her fifteenth child, in the 36th year of her age. (221) He survived his wife nearly thirty years, and died at his house in Turnwheel-lane, Dowgate-hill, at midnight, on 2d March 1729, at the age of 77. He was buried in the churchyard of St. Mary Bothaw, on 8th March following. His memory is held in high esteem by his posterity, who regard him as the second founder of the family, and have had his portrait engraved for distribution amongst them. Of his fifteen children, two (who were both named Edward) died before him. The other thirteen survived him, and eleven of them were married. His sons were educated at Merchant Taylors' School, with which their Cranmer ancestors had been associated from the foundation. (191) The most conspicuous of them was Dr. Scawen Kenrick, who was Chaplain to the House of Commons in 1729, and died 2d May 1753 Sub-Dean of Westminster and Rector of Hambledon, Bucks.

7. MATTHEW KENRICK was born in 1653, and was in 1686 a merchant at Oporto. He had issue by his wife Sarah a son, CRANMER KENRICK, who was killed on board ship by a cannon-ball. (221) Matthew died at his seat of Harold's Park in Essex, on 21st March 1712-13, aged 58.

Edward Kenrick's widow Susanna was only 33 years old when her husband died

\* *Marriage license from the Bishop of London's Registry.* (65)  
1677, May 23. John Lewin, of St. Dunstan's in the West, *Widower*, aged about 80, and Elizabeth Tomlins, of Bromley, Midx., Spr., about 22; her parents dead; allegation made by Brooke Bridges, of St. Andrew's, Holborn. To marry at Gray's Inn Chapel, or elsewhere in the Diocese.

in 1654, and being amply provided for soon married again in spite of her seven children. Her second husband, Thomas Tomlins, was a rich merchant of London, who resided at Bromley-by-Bow, and was a Justice of the Peace for Middlesex. Susanna was his third wife, and he had two daughters by a former marriage.\* He had issue by his third marriage a son and a daughter, who were both under age at the time of his death. He was buried at Bromley, 14th April 1677. (217)

THOMAS TOMLINS, of St. Leonard's, Bromley, Middlesex, Esq. Will dated 4 July 1676.

To my son Thomas Tomlins, £10,000 at 21, all my books and military arms, my seal ring and my best table diamond ring. To my daughter Elizabeth Tomlins, £2400, to be paid to her within six months after my death, but I hereby strictly charge and enjoin her never to intermarry with John Lewin, of London, merchant, who, without my knowledge and contrary to my will and inclination, hath endeavoured to steal my said daughter from me. Also to my said daughter, the silver basin which her grandfather gave at her baptizing, and also one Rose Botkin Jewel of Diamonds. To my daughter Anne Tomlins, £2400, to be paid within six months after my decease, and the peece of plate given at her baptism by Dr. Wilson deceased, also a Rose Bodkin Jewell of Diamonds after my wife's death. To my daughter Sarah Tomlins, £2400 at 21 or marriage, and sundry jewels and plate. To my dear and loving wife Susanna Tomlins, £5000 and the use of all my goods and household stuff for life and sundry jewels, &c. If my said son Thomas die before 21 his portion to be equally divided among my said three daughters.

To Rebecca and Dorothy Kenrick and to John and Matthew Kenrick, £50 each. To my wife's 2 married daughters, Mrs. Susanna Peake and Mrs. Elizabeth Williams, £50 each. To my sister Elizabeth Palmer, £20; and to her husband Gamaliel Palmer, £5. To my cousin Elizabeth Hamond, £20; and the same to her brother Thomas Hamond. To Sir John Cloberry and his lady, £12 each for mourning. To my brother John Webb and my sister his wife, £10 each. To my son-in-law William Williams, £20 for a ring. To my brother Thomas Eyans and Mary his wife, £10 each for mourning; and to my brother William Cranmer, £20. To my aunt Eleanor Church in Hereford, £5 and an annuity of £6 for life. To the poor of Poplar in Middlesex, £25; and to the poor of St. Leonard's, Bromley, £25. To my brother Richard Goodlad, Woollen Draper, £10. To the children of my sister Young lately deceased, £10 each. To each servant, £3. To Justinian and Mary Lewen, two motherless children of my daughter-in-law Mary Lewen deceased, £50 each at 21 or marriage. The residue of my estate to my said children, Thomas, Elizabeth, Anne, and Sarah Tomlins, in equal shares. My wife Susanna to be my Executrix. My son-in-law Major William Williams and my brother-in-law Mr. William Cranmer to be verseers of my Will.

Will confirmed by testator, 6 April 1677.

Will proved in C.P.C. by widow, 1 May 1677. [55 Hale.]

Susanna Tomlins survived her second husband nearly five years, and was buried in the same vault with him at Bromley, 5th Jan. 1681-2. (217)

SUSANNA TOMLINS, of St. Leonard's, Bromley, Middlesex, Widow, Executrix of my former husband Edward Kenricke, late of London, deceased, and also relict and Executrix of my late husband Thomas Tomlins, late of Bromley aforesaid, Esq., deceased. WILL dated 4 Sept. 1679.

Whereas by Indenture dated 3 Sept. 1679 and made between me of the one part, Sir John Cloberry of Winchester Kt., William Williams, Citizen and Merchant Taylor of London, William Cranmer of London, merchant, and John Kenrick of London, merchant, of the other part, I agreed that my Executors should pay £1200 within 6 months after my decease to the Trustees thereof for the purposes therein mentioned, I now direct £1200 to be so paid.

\* These two daughters were: 1. *Elizabeth Tomlins*, who married John Lewyn, the widower of Mary Kenrick; and 2. *Anne Tomlins*, who married, after her father's death, Griffith Vaughan B.D., and died before 1686.



To my son Thomas Tomlins when he is 21, £1500, also his late father's picture set with diamonds, my gold watch, my best diamond ring with seven diamonds, sundry plate, all my books and his father's coat of arms; but if he die before 21 years of age the same are to go to my daughter Sarah Tomlins his sister. To my said daughter Sarah, £800, sundry jewels, furniture, &c.; but if she die unmarried or under age then the same are to go to my said son Thomas. My said two Children are not to interfere in any agreements or proceedings between me and my children by my former husband Edward Kenrick or the children of my last husband Thomas Tomlins by his former wives; if both my said children Thomas and Sarah Tomlins die unmarried or before 21, then their said legacies are to go to my children John Kenricke, Matthew Kenricke, Elizabeth Williams, now wife of William Williams Citizen and Merchant Taylor of London, Rebecca Kenricke and Dorothy Kenricke spinsters, and be divided among them equally. To my daughter-in-law Elizabeth Tomlins, daughter of my said last husband Thomas Tomlins and now wife of John Lewyn of London Esq., sundry plate engraved with her father's and my arms. To my daughter-in-law Anne Tomlins daughter of my said late husband Thomas Tomlins, my biggest silver bason and ewer. To my four daughters which I had by my said former husband Edward Kenricke, viz. Susanna, now wife of Benjamin Peake of London Gent.; Elizabeth, now wife of the aforesaid William Williams; Rebecca Kenricke, and Dorothy Kenricke, all the plate and linen which belonged to my said former husband. To my said daughter Rebecca Kenricke, £50. To the poor of St. Leonard's, Bromley, £15. To my grandchildren, viz. Susanna, William, Elizabeth, Robert, John, Edward, and Rebecca Peake; Susanna, Selina, and John Williams; and Justinian and Mary Lewyn, each, £20 at 21. To my son John Kenrick, a diamond ring. To my son Matthew Kenrick, a diamond ring and £100. To my brother William Cranmer, a diamond ring, and I appoint him and my son John Kenrick to be my Executors. The residue of my estate to my said children Thomas and Sarah Tomlins in equal shares.

*Codicil*, dated 16 Aug. 1681, refers to the payment of £650 to said William Cranmer and John Kenrick as Trustees of an indenture dated 15 Aug. 1681.

Will and Codicil proved in C.P.C. on 8 Feb. 1681-2 by William Cranmer, John Kenrick the other Executor renouncing. [25 Cottle.]

Susanna had issue by her second marriage two children, Sarah and Thomas.

I. SARAH TOMLINS married about 1684 Sir Robert Jenkinson, the second Bart., of Walcot in Oxfordshire, who sat in ten Parliaments as M.P. for Oxfordshire, (232) and died 30th Jan. 1709-10. (233) Sarah inherited a considerable fortune on the death of her brother Thomas in 1686, and died 8th Aug. 1709, six months before her husband. (233) They had issue six sons and two daughters, who are so imperfectly exhibited in the Baronetage that I have enumerated them below from their grave-stones at Charlbury. (233)

1. SIR ROBERT JENKINSON, the third Bart., succeeded his father in his seat in Parliament as well as in his title and estate. He died without issue 29th Oct. 1717, aged 32.

2. SIR ROBERT BANKS JENKINSON succeeded his brother as the fourth Bart. and in his seat for Oxfordshire. He died 2d July 1738, and was the ancestor of the extinct Earls of Liverpool.

3. RICHARD was B.A. of Christ Church, Oxford, in 1707, and M.A. in 1710. He took Holy Orders, and died Rector of Binfield, Berks, 7th May 1721, aged 33.

4. WILLIAM died 26th June 1731, aged 39.

5. JAMES was Fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford, and graduated D.D. 8th July 1727. He died 7th Feb. 1730, aged 36.

6. EDWARD was B.A. of Christ Church, Oxford, in 1719, and died 30th March 1720, aged 23.

1. CATHERINE died unmarried 24th April 1710.

2. MARY married Sir Jonathan Cope Bart. of Brewerne, Oxfordshire, who was created a Baronet by Queen Anne in 1713.

II. THOMAS TOMLINS was still under age when his mother died, and was bred to his father's business of a merchant; but he did not long survive his majority, for he was murdered by his own coachman, who robbed him and threw him into a ditch. (221) He died unmarried, and was buried at Bromley 29th Nov. 1686. (217)

THOMAS TOMLINS of St. Leonard's, Bromley, Middlesex, Merchant. Will dated 9 Aug. 1686.

To be buried in the Parish Church of St. Leonard's, Bromley, in the Vault where my father Thomas Tomlins Esq. lies buried.

£1000 to be paid to the trustees of a certain Indenture, dated 5 Aug. 1686, and made between myself of the one part, and Sir Robert Jenkinson of Walcot, Oxon, Bart., William Cranmer of St. Leonard's, Bromley, Esq., and John Kenrick of London, merchant, of the other part, for the purposes declared in the said Indenture. £1000 to be paid to the trustees of another Indenture, of the same date and made between the same parties, for the trust declared therein.

To my sister Dame Sarah Jenkinson, now wife of the said Sir Robert Jenkinson, £3000. To my sister Mrs. Elizabeth Lewyn, £200. To my sister Mrs. Elizabeth Williams, £200. To my sister Mrs. Rebecca Moore, £200. To my sister Mrs. Dorothy Kenrick, spinster, £200. To my brother John Kenrick of London, merchant, £200; and to his now wife Mrs. Sarah Kenrick, £100. To my brother Matthew Kenrick, merchant at Oporto in Portugal, £200. To my uncle William Cranmer of St. Leonard's, Bromley, Esq., £1000. To my uncle Gamaliel Palmer, £200; and the same to my aunt Mrs. Elizabeth Palmer, his wife. To my cousin Mrs. Elizabeth Shattock, £100. To my cousin Mrs. Hester Perkinson, £100. To my cousin Mrs. Sarah Bone alias Peake, £20. To my cousin Richard Young, £200. To my cousin Thomas Hamond, £20. To my cousin Selena Palmer als. Hill, £20. To my brother-in-law Sir Robert Jenkinson Bart., husband of my sister Dame Sarah Jenkinson, all my books, a diamond ring, and £200; and to my said sister Dame Sarah his wife, sundry plate, pictures, and jewels. To Dame Mary Jenkinson, mother of the said Sir Robert, £10. To Sir John Cloberry Kt., and Dame Anne his wife, £10 each. To Sir Charles Holt Bart., and Dame Anne his wife, £10 each. To my cousin William Bromley Esq., £10. To my cousin Susanna Cloberry, £10. To my cousin Mary Cloberry, £10. To my aunt Mrs. Elizabeth Webb, widow, £10. To my aunt Mrs. Mary Eyans, widow, £10. To my brother John Lewyn Esq., £10. To my brother Griffith Vaughan Clerk, £10. To my brother William Williams, £10. To my brother Mr. John Moore, £10. To my cousin the Hon<sup>ble</sup> William Maynard Esq. and Dame Susanna his wife, £50 each; and to each of their children, £5 for mourning. All legatees to release their claims against the Estates of my late father and mother Thomas Tomlins Esq. and Susanna his wife, both deceased; and of Edward Kenrick, late of London, merchant, deceased, the former husband of my said late mother Susanna Tomlins. To the poor of St. Leonard's, Bromley, £50. My uncle William Cranmer Esq. and Sir Robert Jenkinson Bart. to be my Executors and residuary legatees.

Will proved 2 Dec. 1686 in C.P.C. [172 Lloyd.]

II. ELIZABETH CRANMER (the second daughter of William of Rotterdam) was baptized at St. Mildred's 26th Sept. 1622, and was in 1650 the wife of John Webb, merchant of Rotterdam. He died without issue between 1676 and 1686, but his widow Elizabeth was still living in 1697 when her brother Sir William Cranmer left her an annuity by his Will.

III. **GEORGE CRANMER**, son and heir of William Cranmer of Rotterdam, was baptized at St. Mildred's 3d Aug. 1624, and was free of the Merchant Adventurers of London by patrimony. He removed some years after his father's death from Rotterdam to London, where he lived with his mother. He died unmarried, and was buried at Bromley 10th April 1674. (217)

IV. **MARY CRANMER** was baptized at St. Mildred's 1st Feb. 1626-7, and married, in her father's lifetime, Thomas Hartley, merchant of Rotterdam. He died before 1654, leaving two sons, **ROBERT** and **WILLIAM**, who were both dead in 1697. **WILLIAM HARTLEY** married Elizabeth Vanderlanem, and left a daughter Elizabeth, who was living unmarried in 1697. **ROBERT HARTLEY** left six children, of whom Cornelia Maria was in 1697 the wife of Mr. Jacobus Harding, the minister of the Dutch Congregation at Colchester.

The widow Mary Hartley married secondly Thomas Eyans, merchant of London, who died between 1676 and 1686, leaving an only child, **SUSANNA**, who was in 1686 the second wife of the Hon. William Maynard of Bow in Middlesex, the second son of William, second Lord Maynard, of Little Easton. (234) Mary died before her brother Sir William Cranmer.

V. **WILLIAM CRANMER**, brother and heir of George, was baptized at St. Mildred's 20th Nov. 1630, (176) and was, like his brother, free of the Merchant Adventurers by patrimony. He was highly esteemed for his integrity and knowledge of mercantile affairs, and was selected by the merchants of London to present an address to King William III., thanking his Majesty for levying duties on English goods exported by strangers. (235) This address was presented at Whitehall on 14th Dec. 1689, when Cranmer received the honour of knighthood. (173) Sir William was then and had been for several years Deputy-Governor of the Merchant Adventurers residing in London, but in 1691 he was elected Governor of the whole Society, and he held this office until his death. He died at his house in the Strand on 21st Sept. 1697, in the sixty-seventh year of his age. His body lay in state for several days at Merchant Taylors' Hall, and was buried at St. Leonard's, Bromley, on 30th Sept. (217) He died unmarried, and on his death the male line of the Cranmers descending from Thomas Cranmer, 'the Register' of Canterbury, became extinct.

**SIR WILLIAM CRANMER** of London Kt. Will dated 18 Aug. 1697.

To be buried in the parish church of St. Leonard's, Bromley, Middlesex, where my late mother and several of my near relations lie buried.

£10 each for mourning to the following persons, viz.: My sister Elizabeth Webb, widow; my sister Dame Anne Cloberry, widow; the Hon<sup>ble</sup>. William Maynard Esq. and Susanna his wife; Sir Charles Holt Bart. and Dame Anne his wife; Sir Robert Jenkinson Bart. and Dame Sarah his wife; Sir Thomas Trollope Bart. and Dame Susanna his wife; Dame Mary Noell, widow of Sir John Noell Bart.; my nephew Mr. John Kenrick and Sarah his wife; my nephew Matthew Kenrick and Sarah his wife; my niece Susanna Peake, widow of Benjamin Peake Esq<sup>r</sup>.; William Williams of Rempston, Notts. Esq<sup>r</sup>. and Elizabeth his wife; Mrs. Elizabeth Lewen, widow of John Lewen Esq<sup>r</sup>., and Mrs. Mary Lewen, spinster, daughter of said John Lewen by Mrs. Mary

Kenrick his 1st wife; my cousin Adrian Van Sterrevelt of the Hague in Holland and Elizabeth his wife; Elizabeth Hartley, daughter of my nephew William Hartley dec<sup>d</sup>. by Mrs. Eliz. Vanderlanem his wife; Jacobus Harding, minister of the Dutch Congregation at Colchester, and Mrs. Cornelia Maria his wife, daughter of my nephew Robert Hartley deceased; each of the other 5 children of my said nephew Robert Hartley dec<sup>d</sup>. and my friend Mr. William Twyford, Secretary to the Merchant Adventurers of England, residing in London.

Mourning of £5 each to Mr. John Ram, Beadle of the said Company, my maid-servant Sarah Hurt, and my footman Joseph Carter. To my servant John Nye, £3 for mourning. To my servant Grace Bell, 40s. for mourning. To the poor of St. Leonard's, Bromley, where I heretofore inhabited, £20. To the poor of St. Mildred's in the City of Canterbury, where I was born, £20. To the poor of the precinct of the Savoy, £10.

To my sister Elizabeth Webb, £30 pr. annum for her life. To the said Dame Anne Cloberry, £100. To my said nephew Mr. Matthew Kenrick, £500; and to his son Cranmer Kenrick, £100 when 21 years of age. To my said niece Susanna Peake, £200. To the said Hon<sup>ble</sup>. Wm. Maynard, £300, and the same to his wife Susanna, on condition that they approve of my management of the estate of her mother Mrs. Mary Eyans dec<sup>d</sup>. and the accounts thereof as drawn up and settled in the books of Thos. Eyans dec<sup>d</sup>. the husband of the said Mary Eyans. My nephew John Kenrick of Flower, co. Surrey, Esq. to be my sole Executor and residuary legatee.

Codicil dated 3 Sept. 1697.

To my sister Elizabeth Webb, £30 more, on condition that she sign and seal an acquittance of my management of her late husband's estate. To my cousin Edward Peake and his sister Elizabeth Peake, £10 each. To my nephew John Kenrick, my manor of Sabbington als. Sappingtowne near Canterbury, Kent, and all my other manors, messuages, lands, &c., whatsoever, in Kent or elsewhere within the kingdom of England.

Will proved in C.P.C. 28 Sept. 1697 by John Kenrick. [306 Pyne.]

Sir William's executor, John Kenrick, raised a monument to the memory of his uncle in St. Mildred's Church, Canterbury, which bears the following inscription: (181)

In memory of Sir William Cranmer Kt., the 2d son of William Cranmer Esq., descended from Edmund Cranmer Archdeacon of Canterbury, and brother to that Archbishop whose name for establishing the Reformation in England, to which he afterwards died a martyr, is justly celebrated. Sir William being bred a merchant, was eminent not only for his knowledge in that profession, but for his singular justice and integrity, always ready to relieve the poor and oppressed, and a true lover of the liberty of the country.

After having been for several years Deputy-Governor of the Merchants Adventurers of England residing in London, he was in the year 1691 chosen Governor of the whole Society, which trust he discharged with great fidelity unto the time of his death, which happened on the 21st of September 1697, in the 67th year of his age. He lived a single life, and left his nephew Mr. John Kenrick his exor., who in gratitude to his memory erected this monument.

He was born in the parish of St. Mildred's in Canterbury, and lies buried in the Parish Church of St. Leonard's, Bromley, in Middlesex.

VI. ANNE CRANMER, the youngest child of William of Rotterdam, was baptized at St. Mildred's 3d June 1633. (176) She was still unmarried in 1654, but it seems that within the next three years she was a wife, a widow, and again a wife, for she was the widow of Slane\* in 1657, when she married Nathaniel Wyche, one of the leading merchants of the East India Company. (173) He belonged to a family who

\* This marriage rests on the sole authority of Le Neve, who misnames Anne's second husband Nathaniel South. (173) There is no Will or Administration of Slane in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury between 1654 and 1657. (65)

were all more or less distinguished for mercantile ability and enterprise, and was the twelfth son of Richard Wyche, sometime Master of the Skinners' Company, by Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Richard Saltingstall Kt. His brother, Sir Peter Wyche, was for twelve years the Ambassador of Charles I. at Constantinople, and was the ancestor of the Baronets of this name. (236) Nathaniel was 26 years older than his wife, for he was born in 1607; but a man of 51 is neither young enough nor old enough to sacrifice the career of his ambition for the charms of a young wife, and accordingly, when Wyche was elected the first President of all India on 17th April 1658, within a few months after his marriage, he forthwith set sail for Surat on board the *Eagle*. (236) His voyage gave occasion to a sermon, which is entitled the *Pious Votary and Prudent Traveller*, which was preached on 14th March 1657-8 by Dr. Nathaniel Hardy, who was then minister of St. Dionis, Fenchurch-street, (237) and had officiated at Wyche's marriage in the preceding year. President Wyche did not long survive his arrival in India, for he died at Surat 17th May 1659. (236) He had no children and made no Will, for letters of administration were granted to his widow on 24th Sept. 1660. (157)

His widow Anne married thirdly, in April 1662, Sir John Clobury Kt. of Winchester, a younger son of the Cloburys of Broadstone in Devon; who bore *Argent a bend engrailed between two bendlets sable*. (238) Sir John was a gallant soldier, and had served with distinction in Scotland under his kinsman General Monk, who gave him the command of a cavalry regiment. When the army was disbanded at the Restoration he was compensated for the loss of his regiment by a pension of 600*l.* per annum, and was knighted at Whitehall on 7th June 1660. (239) After his marriage he lived at Winchester, and was M.P. for that city with Lord Annesley in the last three Parliaments of Charles II. In 1667, when the Dutch Fleet attacked Chatham, Sir John had a commission from the Government to levy a troop of horse to resist the threatened invasion, and such was his energy and local influence that within four days after receiving the commission he was on his march to the coast at the head of more than a hundred men whom he had raised. His gallantry was again displayed in Monmouth's rebellion, for he fought as a volunteer at the battle of Sedgemoor, and exerted himself at the risk of his life in quelling the mutinous spirit of the militia. His services on this occasion were publicly acknowledged by Lord Feversham, the General Commanding-in-Chief, who procured for him the post of Lieut.-colonel in Lord Lumley's regiment of horse. (240)

He was twice married, but had no issue by his first wife, who was nearly related to John Erlisman, the Consul at Algiers. By his second wife Anne he had seven children, of whom only four daughters lived to be married.

He died at the age of 67,\* and was buried on 31st Jan. 1687-8 in Winchester Cathedral, where his monument is still to be seen. (241)

\* All the printed copies of his M.I. give his age as 63, but I am assured by Mr. F. J. Baigent that the inscription itself says clearly 67.

SIR JOHN CLOBURY of the City of Winchester, Kt. Will dated 20 Oct. 1687.

My wife's Jointure to be increased to £500 a year. The portion of my deceased daughter Bromley to be paid in full to my son Bromley, who is to perform his covenants. To my daughters Susanna and Mary Clobury, £4000 each. To my grandson Clobury Holt, £1000; and to each of my other grandchildren, £100. To my brother William Cranmer, £30. To the poor of Fareham, Hants, £40. To the eldest son of Peter Whiting, late of Hilsey, Hants, deceased, £100. To the poor of St. Mary Kalendar, in Winchester, £20. To the children of my brother Sir Henry Ford, late of Nutwell, Devon, deceased, £16 8s. 3d. per annum. To the children of John Erlisman Esq. Consul of Algiers,\* £16 per annum.

The residue of my estate, real and personal, to be equally divided between my daughter Lady Anne Holt, my grandson Clobury Bromley, and my daughters Susanna and Mary Clobury. My wife Dame Anne Clobury to be my sole Executrix.

Will proved in C.P.C. 11 Feb. 1687-8 by the widow. [127 Exton.]

DAME ANNE CLOBURY survived her husband nearly twenty years, for she died 25th Jan. 1706-7. She lived in her widowhood at Birmingham, to be near her eldest daughter Lady Holt, for Aston Hall, the family seat of the Holts, stands close to that town.

THE LADY CLOBURY of Birmingham, Widow. Will dated 2 April 1706.

Towards erecting a new chapel or church at Birmingham according to a paper which I have written, £100. To the poor of Birmingham, £20. To my Executrix, the land next the garden of the house I live in. The money in the hands of Sir Richard Hoare my goldsmith in London, or of Roger Harris Esq., my agent at Winchester, or of my tenants in Hampshire, and the box of guineas which I have delivered to my granddaughter Jane Holt, to be equally divided between my daughter Lady Holt, my daughter Lady Trollope, my daughter Lady Noel, and my grandson Clobury Bromley.

Whereas I am bound in £100 that my said grandson conveys to Mr. Bronker for £350 his one-fourth part of Hilsey Farm, I direct that if he refuse to do so £100 be deducted from his share. My daughter Lady Holt to be my residuary legatee and sole Executrix.

Witnesses: Cath. Minshall, Henry Hollier, John Goodall.

Will proved in C.P.C. 23 May 1707 by Dame Anne Holt. [102 Poley.]

Lady Clobury had no issue by her first two marriages, but by her third husband she had seven children, three of whom died in infancy.

1. ANNE CLOBURY was baptized at St. Andrew's, Holborn, 11th Sept. 1663, and married in her father's lifetime Sir Charles Holt Bart. of Aston Hall, near Birmingham, M.P. for Warwickshire in the Parliament of James II. He had two sons and seven daughters, and died 20th June 1722. His widow died 10th March 1737-8, aged 74.† (243) The Baronetcy became extinct in 1782, on the death of the sixth Baronet.

2. CATHERINE CLOBURY married William Bromley Esq. of Bagginton in Warwickshire, and died in her father's lifetime at the birth of her only son, CLOBURY BROMLEY, who was in her right one of the four coheirs of Sir John Clobury. Her widower was M.P. for Warwickshire 1690-5, and sat in the next ten Parliaments as M.P. for the University of Oxford. He was Speaker of the House of Commons in 1710, and

\* It appears from the accounts of the secret-service money of Charles II. that John Erlisman was Consul at Algiers in 1685 with a salary of £380 p.a. (242)

† The Baronetage errs in stating that she was 'near 90' when she died. (243)

Secretary of State to Queen Anne. He died at his house in New Bond-street 13th Feb. 1731-2, and his son Clobury, who was M.P. for Coventry, died unmarried before his father. (244)

3. ELIZABETH CLOBURY died at the age of ten, (245) and was buried in Winchester Cathedral 30th June 1675. (241)

4. JOHN CLOBURY, son and heir apparent, was born 14th Jan. 1669-70, and died at the age of ten weeks. (245) He was buried in Winchester Cathedral on the day of his death, 27th March 1670. (241)

5. SUSANNA CLOBURY married, after her father's death, Sir Thomas Trollope, third Bart. of Casewick in Lincolnshire, and had many children. She was buried at Uffington in Lincolnshire, 5th Jan. 1724-5, and her widower was buried near her, 26th Nov. 1729. (246) Their lineal descendant, Sir John Trollope the seventh Bart., was created on 15th April 1868 Baron Kesteven, and was father of the present Peer.

6. MARY CLOBURY married, after her father's death, Sir John Noel, third Bart. of Kirkby Mallory in Leicestershire, who died at Hampstead near London 1st July 1697, aged 30, leaving issue. His widow survived him fifty-four years, and was buried at Kirkby 14th June 1751. (247) The male line of the Noels has long been extinct, and their present representative is Lord Wentworth, who succeeded his grandmother Lady Byron, the widow of the Poet.

7. FRANCES CLOBURY died young, 2d Jan. 1683-4, and was buried in Winchester Cathedral on 4th Jan. (241)

#### IV.

The origin of the Cranmers of Mitcham is one of those genealogical problems of which no one has ever hitherto proposed any satisfactory solution. This has not arisen from any want of research by competent inquirers, for neither expense nor trouble was spared by Sir Isaac Heard and Mr. Beltz when the question was referred to the College of Arms seventy years ago.

The manor of Mitcham was purchased in 1652 by Robert Cranmer, merchant of London, who had made his fortune in the East Indies, and had returned to England four years before. He was still a young man, but the profit from Indian adventures was then so great that he had brought home a fortune at the age of 30. His age is known from his signet-ring with which he sealed his Will, and which has descended as an heirloom with the manor of Mitcham. (248) It is engraved with the arms of Cranmer, without any filial difference, and has on the rim inscribed 'R. C. baptized 11 May 1617.' Robert died of the plague, and was buried at Mitcham 20th Feb. 1665-6. He left seven sons, and the last male heir of this line of the Cranmers was his great-great-grandson James Cranmer, who died 5th June 1801.

James devised by his Will the manor of Mitcham to his younger daughter, Esther Maria, widow of Capt. Richard Dixon, of the 85th Light Infantry, with the proviso

that she and her heirs should bear the name and use the arms of Cranmer. Mrs. Dixon's petition for a royal license to perform the directions of her father's Will was referred in due course to the Heralds, who were unable by their laws to exemplify the arms of Cranmer until they had ascertained that Robert Cranmer, the purchaser of Mitcham, was legally entitled to bear them. Mr. Beltz was employed to draw up the pedigree, and to trace the relationship to the Archbishop, but his researches were wholly unsuccessful; and after twelve months' labour the Heralds confessed that they had absolutely failed to discover Robert Cranmer's parentage.

The whole case is fully set forth in the two letters following, which were written at the time by Garter King at Arms.

*Sir Isaac Heard Kt. Garter to George Brooks Esq.*

College of Arms, 30 May 1806.

Dear Sir,—I have to acquaint you, for the information of Mrs. Cranmer, that His Grace the Earl Marshal, after due consideration of the Case of Dixon-Cranmer, executed on the 28th instant a Warrant, authorising and directing Garter and Clarenceux Kings of Arms to 'grant and exemplify Arms for Cranmer with such Variation as the Laws of Arms may require to distinguish them from the Arms granted to Thomas Cranmer Archbishop of Canterbury, recorded among the Grants of Sir Christopher Barker, Garter (fo. 67), and also set forth in the Original Visitation of the City of London, Anno 1634 (c. 24, 404), to a Branch of the Family of the said Archbishop; the said Arms Variation to be borne by the said Esther Maria Dixon, now Esther Maria Cranmer, and by her Issue by her said late husband, according to the tenor of His Majesty's said Sign Manual, and the Laws of Arms.'

It therefore now becomes the Duty of the Kings of Arms to obey the Royal Warrant, and the Directions of the Earl Marshal, founded thereon, and to whom the said Warrant is officially addressed: and they cannot, consistently with such Duty, devise any Variation, which shall deviate less from the Arms of Archbishop Cranmer, than the Variation proposed in my Letter to Mrs. Cranmer dated the 11th ulto.

I request you will do me the favour to communicate the above to Mrs. Cranmer, and believe me to be, dear Sir,

Your faithful humble servant,

ISAAC HEARD, *Garter*.

*Sir Isaac Heard Kt. Garter to William Pembroke Esq.*

College of Arms, 30 May 1806.

Dear Sir,—From the Interest which you kindly expressed relative to the amicable adjustment of your Friend and Neighbour Mrs. Cranmer's business at the College, as well as from your experience and judgement in matters of this nature, I am induced to trouble you with a Copy of my letter of this date to Mr. Brooks, and, under your obliging permission, with the Outline of the circumstances attending this Case. The only Family of Cranmer entitled, according to the Records of this College, to Armorial Bearings is that of Archbishop Cranmer, to whom Arms were granted by Sir Christopher Barker, Garter, temp. Hen. VIII. The same Arms, with the filial difference of a Martlet, and with a Crest, were afterwards exemplified by Richard St. George Clar., and are upon record in the Original Heralds' Visitation of London, Anno 1634, to a Pedigree of Samuel Cranmer, Citizen and Alderman, who, according to the Inscription on his Monument in Astwood Church, com. Bucks, was of the Archbishop's Family, being descended from Richard,\* 2d son of John Cranmer, elder Brother of the Archbishop.

The Family of the late James Cranmer Esq<sup>r</sup>. of Mitcham claims to be entitled to the same

\* It will be seen in the next chapter that Alderman Cranmer was not descended from Richard, but from his elder brother Thomas Cranmer of Aslacton. (249)



Arms; but the most zealous endeavours of myself and my active Assistants since May 1805, as well as the exertions of the Family to ascertain a connexion between Robert Cranmer, the Great-Great-Grandfather of the said James Cranmer, and the Archbishop's family, have absolutely failed. The following sources of information have been carefully resorted to, viz.: The Records of the College of Arms, Wills and Admons. of Cranmer and the various Connexions of Gravenes, Burneford, Hopkins, Whitwell, Minchard, Gittins, Carver, &c. &c., in the Prerogative Office—Registry of the Diocese of London—Wills and Licenses preserved at St. Paul's—Marriage Licenses in the Faculty and other Offices of Doctors' Commons—Inrollment Office and Rolls Chapel—Parochial Registers of Whatton, com. Notts; Aulcester, Solehull, and Henley in Arden, com. Warwick; Chevening and St. Mildred's, Canterbury, com. Kent—Leeds, in which parish is Kirkstall, Bobbing, com. Kent; St. Andrew Undershaft, St. Botolph Aldgate, and St. Mary Whitechapel, London—Diocesan Registries of Lichfield, Canterbury, Worcester, and York—Escheats—mss. in the Harleian Library, Salters' Company Registers, &c.; and tho' the Pedigree of the Archbishop has been by these enquiries considerably elucidated, yet no trace of the above-mentioned Robert Cranmer has been discovered.

You will, I am sure, be convinced from this Statement that while I have, in the whole of this business, manifested my anxiety to discharge my Duty to the College and to all Persons who may be interested in this question, I have, at the same time, given ample proof of my particular attention to the Family. According to the Laws of Arms and the invariable Rules of the College, the Arms of the Archbishop cannot be exemplified on this occasion, unless the connexion can be established between the Family of that Prelate and the Testator. How far we have been able to collect evidence for such establishment you will see by the enclosed Pedigree. The variation\* proposed, as you will observe by the Sketches also herewith, is in fact very inconsiderable, and as delicate as the circumstances of the case would permit.

I rely on your candour to excuse the trouble I am giving you, and beg to subscribe, dear Sir,

Your faithfully devoted,

ISAAC HEARD.

I will just add that in the course of our enquiries we have discovered several Families of the name of Cranmer at Henley in Arden, Lapworth, Hockley, and other places in Warwickshire,† many of whom still exist there in low circumstances, and, in consequence of my researches, have made application to me in the hope of some benefit; and it appears by the Register of Whatton in Notts, in which Parish Aslacton (the Birthplace of the Archbishop) is situated, that there were several Persons of the name of Cranmer in the Class of Labourers,‡ some of whom were contemporary with the Archbishop. I mention this to shew that the origin of these Families is, as far as we know, as doubtful as that of Robert Cranmer. If hereafter the connexion should be proved to have existed, the Arms will be restored entire.

In the face of these letters and of the grant of a new coat of arms to Mrs. Dixon Cranmer it is difficult to excuse the pedigree which her son, the Vicar of Mitcham, supplied to Manning and Bray's *History of Surrey*; (251) for it is there gravely asserted, without the slightest hint of there being any doubt or difficulty in the matter, that Robert Cranmer, the purchaser of Mitcham, was the son of Thomas of Paternoster-row, who was the son of another Thomas, who was the son of another

\* The proposed variation consisted of the simple addition of a bezant on the breast of each of the pelicans.

† All the families of Cranmer in Warwickshire can be traced back to Tanworth, a little village near Stratford-on-Avon, where their ancestor Robert Cranmer was living in 1626. The parish register begins in 1558, but the Cranmers are not noticed before 1726, after which date they occur constantly. (250)

‡ It will be seen in the Appendix at the end of this chapter that these *Labourers* mentioned in the registers of Whatton did not bear the name of Cranmer at all, but bore a name which was mistaken for Cranmer by the person who examined the registers in 1793.

Thomas, who was the son of Archbishop Cranmer. This pedigree lies hidden in an Appendix, and did not engage my attention until long after I had worked out the proof that the Archbishop's only son died without issue. The wish to verify this conclusion, and to trace the connexion between the different lines of Cranmer, gave me a twofold interest in the story of the Cranmers of Mitcham, and their living representative (Mr. Simpson) permitted me to make a thorough examination of the deeds and family papers in his possession. Amongst them were found the two letters from Sir Isaac Heard, which clearly proved that the origin of the family was absolutely unknown, and that the alleged descent from the Archbishop was a mere tradition without a particle of evidence to support it. The failure of the Heralds put me on my mettle to attempt the discovery which they had given up as a hopeless task, and I was encouraged by observing that Garter blunders in his account of the origin of the Cranmers of Astwoodbury, although they are the only branch of the Archbishop's family who have been recognised at the College of Arms.

The first step on the road of discovery was to piece together what could be proved or inferred about Robert Cranmer's parents. He was baptized on 11th May 1617, but his sister Dorothy was young enough in 1666 to require a marriage portion, and she did not in fact marry until 1672, when she is described in her marriage license\* as being about 29 years old. This difference of age implies that Robert was the eldest child of his parents, and that their marriage must be looked for just before 1617. His mother Anne Cranmer survived her son as well as her husband, and mentions in her Will her brother Mr. Henry Gravener. Therefore Robert's parents would be sufficiently identified if we could find the marriage of a Cranmer to Anne Gravener in or about 1616. Again, we are not wholly without a clue to the parish in London in which they resided, although the Heralds failed to perceive it; for when Robert was a factor in the service of the East India Company at Surat he wrote to his sister Anne, on 21st Jan. 1646-7, that he intended to return to England in the next year. This letter is still in existence, and is addressed to 'Mrs. Anne Cranmer, at the Blew Bell, at the Upper End of Cheapside, near St. Paul's Gate.' (248) Anne would naturally be living with her parents whilst she was unmarried, and 'the Blue Bell' would be situated in the parish of St. Augustine's at Paul's Gate.

The fascination of genealogical research largely consists in the combination of luck and skill which is necessary to success, and in this case it turned out that I possessed already without knowing its value the very evidence which I proposed to look for. Cranmer was one of the names which I had long been in the habit of noting whenever it occurred in manuscript or print, and in this desultory fashion a mass of undigested material for the history of all the families of Cranmer had been

\* *Marriage License from the Vicar-General's Registry.* (65)

1672-3, Jan. 21. Henry Minchard, of St. Margaret, New Fish-street, London, Scrivener, widower, about 35, and Dorothy Cranmer, of Mitcham, Surrey, spinster, about 29, and at her own disposal. To marry at St. Sepulchre's, London, or St. Martin's-in-the-Fields.

accumulated. On referring to my collection of extracts from London registers of the seventeenth century the following entry was discovered :

*St. Peter's, Paul's Wharf. (161)*

1616, March 21. John Cranmer, of St. Michael le Querne, Clothworker, and Anne Gravenner, maiden, were married by license.

This discovery of the name, company, and parish of Robert Cranmer's father promised to clear up all difficulties ; for the records of the Clothworkers' Company ought to reveal John Cranmer's birth and parentage, and his children would be baptized at St. Michael le Quern. But my inquiries here met with a double check ; for the register of St. Michael's was burnt with the church in the great fire of 1666, and the books of the Clothworkers' Company begin just a year too late.

The earliest admission-book of the Company, containing the names of apprentices who were made free between 1545 and 1661, has long been lost ; but the index-volume is still in existence, and shows that John Cranmer, apprentice of Hugh Evans, took up his freedom in 1613. The term of apprenticeship was never less than seven years, and therefore John Cranmer was bound to his master in or before 1606. But on referring to the binding-books, which record the binding of apprentices with the name and residence of their fathers, it was found that the series begins with the year 1607, which excluded all hope of learning John Cranmer's parentage from this source. He is the only Cranmer in the list of Clothworkers 1545-1661, and the latest notice of him on the Company's books is that he took Matthew Bridgeman as his apprentice on 16th Dec. 1634. (252)

Better results were obtained from the parish register of St. Augustine's, where my friend Col. J. L. Chester found the eight following entries :

- 1622, Oct. 20. John, son of John and Anne Cranmer, bapt.
- 1627-8, Jan. 13. Frances, dau. of same, bapt.
- 1631, Dec. 4. Samuel, son of same, bapt. Bur. 19 Aug. 1633.
- 1632, Dec. 3. Marie, d. of same, bapt. Bur. 19 Aug. 1633.
- 1639-40, Feb. 7. Dorothy, dau. of same, bapt.
- 1644, Oct. 22. John Cranmer, Housekeeper, buried.

It thus appears that John Cranmer spent the last twenty-two years of his life in the parish of St. Augustine's, that his five youngest children were born there, that he was buried there on 22d Oct. 1644, and that his widow and daughters continued to live there until Robert's return from India.

Having thus proved to demonstration that Robert Cranmer of Mitcham was the son of John Cranmer, citizen and Clothworker of London, by his wife Anne Gravenner, it was comparatively easy to guess how John might be related to the Archbishop's family. The clue was supplied by the legacy in Robert Cranmer's Will of 5*l.* a piece to the five Gittins, for it reminded me that Robert Cranmer of Chevening, the youngest brother of the last Squire of Aslacton, mentions in his Will in 1616 his niece Mary Gittins, the daughter of his brother Edmund. The story of Edmund Cranmer and his brother Robert has been already told in the first section of this

chapter, and it need only be repeated here that Edmund, after the death of his wife and the expiration of his lease at Aslacton, migrated with his children to Chevening, where he was provided for by his brother Robert. He had two sons: John, who was baptized at Whatton on 2d May 1584; (1) and Thomas, who was a year younger. (See p. 376.) We know that Thomas was apprenticed by his father on 18th Nov. 1605 to a Merchant Taylor of London, (58) and it may therefore fairly be guessed that John also was apprenticed in London, and that he is the John Cranmer who was made free of the Clothworkers' Company in 1613. It would be natural enough that the two brothers, after taking up their freedom respectively, would live together in St. Michael-le-Quern, and that when John had a son born to him in 1617 he christened him by the name of his father's favourite brother. If this identification be true, John Cranmer was 33 years old when his son Robert was born, and 60 years old when he died.

## V.

It was mentioned in my memoir of Archbishop Cranmer that, in 1539, when the Six Articles in their full rigour were the law of the land, the Archbishop changed the three cranes of his paternal coat of arms for as many pelicans in their piety, to signify his readiness to shed his blood for the Gospel (see p. 382). This change in his armorial bearings was made by command of Henry VIII., (2) and is recorded in the College of Arms amongst the grants of Sir Christopher Barker, who was Garter King at Arms from 1536 to 1550. (253) The grant is not dated, but the date can be fixed within very narrow limits, for the cranes are retained in the new set of official seals which were engraved after November 1538, whilst the pelicans are conspicuous on the frontispiece of the Great English Bible, which was published in April 1540. How the new coat differs from the arms which he had hitherto borne will be seen at a glance on comparing the two shields printed below.



PRIVATE SEAL OF ARCHBISHOP  
CRANMER, 1534.



ARMS OF ARCHBISHOP CRANMER FROM  
THE GREAT BIBLE OF 1540.

It will be observed that the change in the arms of Cranmer is not confined to the substitution of pelicans for cranes, but that three golden cinquefoils have been added to the chevron. This addition was evidently borrowed from the arms of Hatfield, which occupy the second and third quarters of the private seal, and are properly omitted from the new shield, because the Archbishop had in strictness no right to quarter his mother's arms. The six lioncells are also displayed on all his official seals, but I have not discovered from what family they were derived. They were probably brought to the Cranmers by Isabella de Aslacton, but the details of her pedigree and the matches of her ancestors are imperfectly known. The crescent



ARMS OF ALDERMAN CRANMER, IN  
VIS. OF LONDON, 1632.

for filial difference on the fess point of the shield implies that the grant extended to his brothers, and in fact the coat with the pelicans was thenceforth used by all the different branches of Cranmer; but I cannot find that the other quarterings in the shield were ever used after the Archbishop's death, and when his arms were allowed at the visitation of London in 1632 to Alderman Samuel Cranmer (the descendant of his eldest brother), the arms exemplified were the single coat of Cranmer with a martlet for difference. (57) It is remarkable that the Archbishop, notwithstanding the royal grant of arms, continued to use without change his official seals of 1538 and his private seal with the cranes to the day of his death.

I turn aside to correct an error which disfigures the pages of my chief authority. Mr. Gorham maintains that the Archbishop was the first of his family to bear coat armour, and that he probably assumed the coat of the three cranes on his promotion to the See of Canterbury. He says, 'It is certain that the Cranmer family's title to arms was not recognised even so late as 1530, for none are registered in Tonge's visitation held in that year.' (86) But this omission proves nothing to the purpose, for when Tonge visited the northern counties in 1530 only six families in Nottinghamshire entered their pedigrees. (254) On the other hand, there is abundant proof of the social position of the Cranmers, for the Archbishop's father styles himself *Armiger* in his will in 1501, and the coats of Cranmer and Aslacton are both displayed on his tombstone in Whatton Church. (13) If the Cranmers had not been entitled to arms of their own they would have adopted the ancient coat of Aslacton, which they inherited with the manor. Again, his eldest son John Cranmer was either dead or a grandfather at the time of his brother's elevation. He was twice married, and both his wives belonged to local families of high distinction. It is incredible that the husband of Joan Fretchevill and of Margaret Fitzwilliam was not entitled to a coat of arms.

That accomplished antiquary, the late Rev. G. C. Gorham of Brampford-Speke, was the first who called attention to the historical interest which attaches to Cranmer's official seals, and my knowledge of them is almost entirely derived from his exhaustive researches. But *The Gleanings of a few scattered Ears during the Reformation* is a book less known than it deserves, and the story of Cranmer's seals is hidden in the preface. The Archbishops of Canterbury use three distinct seals in the discharge of the different duties of their office, viz. an archiepiscopal, a prerogative, and a faculty seal. The design on them is selected by the Archbishop, but until the change of religion every primate, from the time of Archbishop Hubert (1193), had borne on his seal or counterseal the martyrdom of his sainted predecessor, Thomas Becket, and until the 14th century the legend on the seals usually referred to the same subject. Thus, Archbishop Hubert (1193) has on his counterseal, ✠ *Martir quod stillat primatis ab ore sigillat*; Archbishop Boniface has (1245), ✠ *Trine Deus pro me moveat te passio Thome*; and Archbishop Reynolds (1313) has ✠ *Ad Christum pro me sit semper passio Thome*. But in later times these devotional legends were superseded by the name and style of the primate. Cranmer, on his consecration, followed the ancient usage, and Becket's martyrdom was engraved on all his seals of office. But, on 16th Nov. 1538, it was commanded by Royal Proclamation: (85)

'That henceforth Thomas Becket shall not be esteemed, named, reputed, nor called a saint, but "Bishop Becket;" and that his images and pictures throughout the whole realm shall be put down and avoided out of all churches and chapels and other places; and that from henceforth the days used to be festivals in his name shall not be observed, nor the service, office, antiphonies, collects, and prayers in his name read, but rased and put out of all books.'

In obedience to this order, the martyrdom of Becket was expunged from the arms of the cathedral and of the city of Canterbury, and the Archbishop proceeded to have a new set of seals prepared, in which the murder of Becket was displaced for a scriptural subject.

Impressions of these seals are all extremely rare, and some of them only exist in broken pieces attached to official documents in different archives. It was therefore no easy task to collect and compare these scattered fragments, until by piecing them together the whole series was restored. But the perseverance and ingenuity of Mr. Gorham triumphed over all difficulties, and he succeeded at last in completing for the engraver perfect impressions of both sets of seals. I have been enabled to reproduce the result of his labours by the courtesy of the Rev. G. M. Gorham, Vicar of Masham, and the liberality of Mr. Henry Hucks Gibbs of Aldenham.

## CRANMER'S ARCHIEPISCOPAL SEALS.



1533.

The Archiepiscopal seals of 1533 and 1538 are both from the same matrix, from which portions were cut out and plugged in 1538 to make room for a new centre-piece, and for an alteration in the dexter escutcheon below. The two seals are therefore in other respects exactly similar.

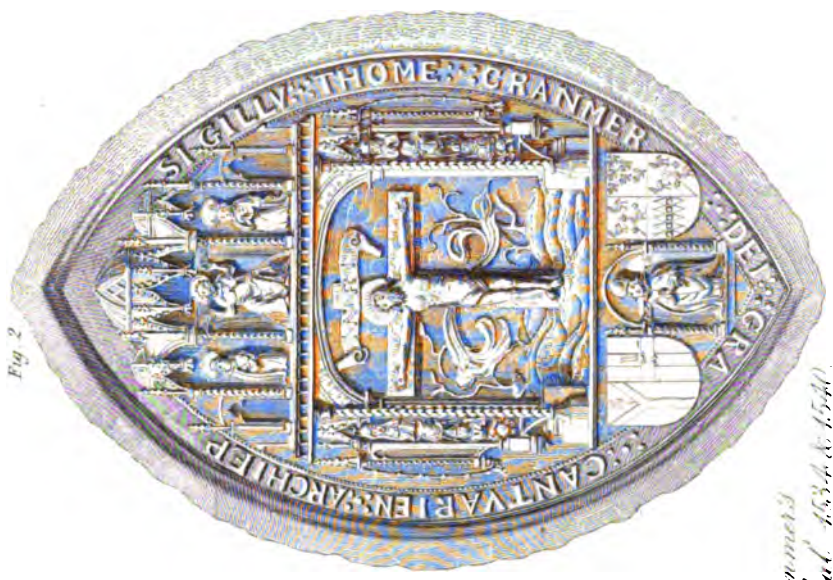
They are oval in shape, four inches long by two and a half broad, with this legend: 'SIGILLU :: THOME :: CRANMER :: DEI :: GRA :: CANTUARIEN :: ARCHIEPI.' The central compartment in the earlier seal of 1533 contains the martyrdom of St.



Fig 1



Fig 2



*Alph. Cranmer's  
Archbishop of Cant. 1534 & 1540.*

*Engraved by J. G. G.*

*Engraved by J. G. G.*





## CRANMER'S ARCHIEPISCOPAL SEALS.



1538.

Thomas Becket, but in the later seal of 1538 the crucifixion of Christ is substituted. At the same time a change was made in the impalement on the dexter escutcheon below, for in the later seal the coat of Cranmer is displaced for a cross with x and i on it.

A perfect impression of the later seal exists in the British Museum amongst the Cottonian Charters. It is appended to the Convocation deed for the divorce of Henry VIII. from Anne of Cleves, 9 July 1540.

## CRANMER'S PREROGATIVE SEALS.



1533.

The Prerogative seals of 1533 and 1538 are also both from the same matrix, from which the central compartment was cut out and plugged in 1538 to admit the substitution of the scourging of Christ for the martyrdom of St. Thomas Becket. It will be observed that the engraving of the martyrdom is far superior in design and execution to the treatment of the same subject on the archiepiscopal seal of 1533.

The two seals are exactly alike except in the centre-piece. They are oval in shape, and are three and seven-eighth inches long by two and five-eighth inches



Fig. 2.



Fig. 1.

*Alpe. Cranner's Prerogative  
Seals 1534 & 1538.*

*J. B. Popham. Sculp.*

*J. B. Popham. sculp.*





CRANMER'S PREROGATIVE SEALS.



1538.

broad, with this legend: '✠ SIGILLU . PREROGATIVE . THOME . CRANEMER . DEI . GRACIA . CANTUARIEN . ARCHIEPL.'

The spelling of the Archbishop's surname on this seal is remarkable, because it suggests the doubt whether the name may not have been commonly pronounced *Cranemer*, a notion which is favoured by the canting coat of the cranes.

Mr. Gorham discovered one of the earliest impressions of the later seal, for it is attached to a grant of administration which bears date 23 Jan. 1538-9.



1538—OBVERSE.

The later faculty seal is altogether of a different form and type from the earlier one, which is from the identical matrix used by Cranmer's predecessor, Archbishop Warham, with the name and arms altered.

THE LATER FACULTY seal is the finest of the whole series, and is a round double seal, two and a half inches in diameter.

The OBVERSE of this seal has this legend: 'SIGILLUM THOME CATUARIEN ARCHIEPISCOPI ADFACULTATES.' The subject represented is the *brazen serpent* in the wilderness, twined round a cruciform pole, the bark of which seems to be intended to show the imbrications of the palm-tree. Two smaller serpents are darting at the lower part of the pole. On the dexter side, Moses holds the tables of the law in his left hand; with his right hand he points to the head of the serpent; his face is turned towards Aaron, clad in his priestly garments, to whom he is explaining the meaning of the symbol. On the sinister side, two wounded Israelites look up

## CRANMER'S FACULTY SEALS.



1538—REVERSE.

anxiously to the serpent. At the foot of the pole lies a dying Israelite. Below is an escutcheon of arms.

The REVERSE or counterseal has this legend: 'HEC . E . VITA . ETERNA . UT . TE . COGNOSCAANT . VERU . DEU . ET . EU . QUEM . MISISTI . IHM . CRISM ::' The subject represented is the antitype of the seal, namely, the crucifixion of Christ. On His right hand are two Roman soldiers, one bearing a lance (*hasta pura*) and the other a triple-headed spear. On His left hand are two other Roman soldiers, one of whom carries a sponge on a pole and the other a halberd. At the foot of the cross are two other soldiers, casting lots for our Lord's vesture. An early impression of this seal in a very mutilated condition was found in the archives of the Dean and Chapter of Exeter. It is appended to a faculty releasing Thomas Pope, late Abbot of Hartland, from his monastic vows, and enabling him to take a benefice as a secular priest, and is dated 21 April 1539.



## CRANMER'S FACULTY SEALS.



1533.

THE EARLIER FACULTY SEAL OF 1533 is oval in shape, and three and three-quarter inches long by two and one-quarter inches broad, with this legend: 'SIGILLUM: THOME: CRANMER :: DEI: GRA: CANTUARIEN: ARCHIEPI.'

The centre is filled with a representation of the Blessed Trinity, in that form which is technically called *the Divine Majesty*. Above is a Madonna and Child. Below is an archbishop with his pastoral staff, standing in the act of prayer, and on each side of him is an escutcheon of arms.



*Alpe Cranmer's Cartulary Faculty  
Leaf 1535.*



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- (163) Cooper's Athenæ Cantab., vol. i. p. 173, *Edmund Cranmer*.
- (164) Collectanea Top. et Gen., vol. iii. p. 5.
- (165) Hook's Lives of Archbishops of Canterbury, vol. vii. p. 121.
- (166) Hasted's Hist. of Kent, 8vo, vol. xii. p. 587.
- (167) Hardy's Fasti Eccles. Anglic.
- (168) Cranmer's Letters, Parker Society, p. 301.

- (169) Hook's Lives of Archbishops of Canterbury, vol. vii. p. 94; Strype's Cranmer, i. cxxv.
- (170) Hasted's Hist. of Kent, 8vo, vol. xii. p. 54.
- (171) Idem, vol. ix. p. 234.
- (172) Battely's Hist. of Canterbury, part ii., Appendix, No. 33.
- (173) Le Neve's Knights, p. 430; Harleian Society, Pedigree of Sir W. Cranmer.
- (174) Athenæ Oxon., 1721, vol. i. p. 305, *George Cranmer*.
- (175) Hasted's Kent, 8vo, vol. xii. p. 606.
- (176) Parish Register of St. Mildred's, Canterbury. See C in the Appendix of Extracts.
- (177) Isaac Walton's Life of Richard Hooker.
- (178) Hasted's Kent, 8vo, vol. ix. p. 314.
- (179) From the information of Mrs. Kenrick of Bletchingley.
- (180) Letter from Bishop of Chichester to Isaac Walton, 1664, prefixed to Walton's Lives.
- (181) From the ms. Collections of Henry Hucks Gibbs Esq., Governor of the Bank of England, 1876.
- (182) Cujacius, xv. c. 37.
- (183) Prudentius, Peristeph., x. 1131.
- (184) Pedigree of the Descendants of Archdeacon Edmund Cranmer, in the Preface to Sir H. Nicolas's edition of Walton's Complete Angler, 1836.
- (185) Calendar of State Papers, Domestic Series; Letters from and to John Carpenter, dated 3 Oct., 9 Oct., and 18 Oct. 1586.
- (186) Berry's Pedigrees of Kent, p. 110.
- (187) Athenæ Oxon., 1721; Fasti, vol. i. p. 186.
- (188) Idem, vol. i. p. 617, *Richard James*.
- (189) Herald and Genealogist, vol. ii. p. 84.
- (190) Idem, vol. iii. p. 288.
- (191) Wilson's History of Merchant Taylors' School, 4to, vol. ii., under the dates.
- (192) Fourth Report of Historical mss. Commission, p. 406.
- (193) Cooper's Athenæ Cantab., vol. ii. p. 347, *Sir Henry Killigrew*.
- (194) Athenæ Oxon., 1721, vol. i. p. 541, *Edwin Sandys*.
- (195) Fynes Moryson's Itinerary, 1617, part xi. p. 83.
- (196) Camden's Annals of Elizabeth, translated by R. N., 3d edition, p. 257.
- (197) Cole's Escheats in British Museum, vol. iii. p. 208, 'Kanc. Tho. Cranmer lunat.,' 4 Jac. No. 83.
- (198) Marriage Licenses from Canterbury Registry:
  - 1592, April 24. Mr. Alexander Norwood of St. Mildred's, Canterbury, and Elizabeth Cranmer of the same parish, spinster. The said Norwood and Thomas Cranmer Gent. join in the Bond.
  - 1597-8, Feb. 18. John Blowfield of St. John's, Thanet, and Rachel Cranmer of St. Mildred's, Canterbury, spinster. Thomas Cranmer Gent. and Alexander Norwood, Notary Public, join in the Bond.
- (199) Cosen's Tour through the Isle of Thanet, 4to, 1793, p. 6.
- (200) Idem, p. 351.
- (201) Athenæ Oxon., 1721, vol. i. p. 393, *John Spenser*.
- (202) Newcourt's Repertorium.
- (203) Fuller's Church History, Oxford, 1845, vol. v. pp. 374, 390.
- (204) Keble's Preface to Hooker's Works, p. xxii.
- (205) Wood's Hist. and Ant. Univ. Oxon., book ii. p. 244.
- (206) Athenæ Oxon., 1721; Fasti, vol. i. p. 261.
- (207) Clutterbuck's Hist. of Herts, vol. i. p. 423.
- (208) Athenæ Oxon., 1721, vol. i. p. 410, *Richard Field*. Nichols's Literary Anecdotes, vol. i. p. 129.
- (209) Memorials of Dr. R. Field, by N. Field, 8vo, 1717.
- (210) Cozens's Tour in Thanet, p. 459.
- (211) Notes and Queries, 4th S., vol. xii. p. 382.
- (212) Athenæ Oxon., 1721, vol. i. p. 415, *Henry Parry*.
- (213) Nichols's Hist. of Leicestershire, *North Kilworth*, vol. iv. p. 200.
- (214) Pedigree of Johnson, in Dr. Howard's Miscellanea Genealogica, Monthly Series, vol. i. p. 451.
- (215) Communicated by Rev. C. W. Belgrave, Rector of N. Kilworth, 1876.
- (216) Pedigree of Powell, in Le Neve's mss. Hist. of Baronets in College of Arms, vol. ii. p. 18, and vol. iii. p. 28.
- (217) Parish Register of St. Leonard's, Bromley. See D in Appendix of Extracts from Parish Registers.
- (218) Seymour's London, vol. i. p. 388.
- (219) Pedigree of Kenrick, in Herald and Genealogist, vol. vii. p. 552.

- (220) Notes and Queries, 1st S., vol. ix. p. 477.
- (221) From the Family Papers of the Kenricks, communicated by Mrs. Kenrick of Tonbridge Wells.
- (222) Le Neve's Knights, p. 178, *Pedigree of Peake*.
- (223) Strype's Stow.
- (224) Harl. mss. in Brit. Mus., 1172, fol. 64.
- (225) Pedigree of Degge, in the Preface to Harwood's Edition of Erdeswicke's Survey of Staffordshire.
- (226) Calendars of State Papers, Domestic Series, 1637, p. 293.
- (227) Pedigree of Lewyn, in Hasted's mss. in Brit. Mus., add. mss. 5507, fo. 255.
- (228) Athenæ Oxon., 1721; Fasti, vol. i. p. 273.
- (229) Catalogue of Chancellors and Officers in Chancery, by T. D. Hardy, 1843, pp. 90, 92.
- (230) Le Neve's Knights, p. 140.
- (231) Manning & Bray's Hist. of Surrey, vol. ii. p. 330.
- (232) Oxfordshire Annals, by J. M. Davenport, 1869, p. 94.
- (233) Gentleman's Magazine, 1795, p. 922.
- (234) Collins's Peerage, 1779, vol. vi. p. 274.
- (235) Luttrell's Diary, under the dates.
- (236) Pedigree of Wyche; Hoare's Modern Wilts, Frustfield Hundred, p. 29.
- (237) Athenæ Oxon., 1721, vol. ii. p. 464, *Nathaniel Hardy*.
- (238) Westcote's Hist. of Devon, p. 555.
- (239) Le Neve's Knights, p. 66, *Sir J. Clobury*.
- (240) Vita Joannis Barwick, Decani S. Pauli, 8vo, 1721, English note at p. 275.
- (241) Register of Winchester Cathedral. See E in Appendix of Extracts from Registers.
- (242) Secret Service of Charles II., p. 109, Camden Society.
- (243) Wotton's Baronetage, 1741, vol. i. p. 271.
- (244) Nichols's Literary Anecdotes.
- (245) Monumental Inscriptions in Winchester Cathedral, communicated by F. J. Baigent Esq.
- (246) Pedigree of Trollope, in Blore's Hist of Rutlandshire.
- (247) Nichols's Hist. of Leicestershire, vol. iv. p. 770.
- (248) From the Family Papers of the Cranmers, in the possession of W. Simpson Esq. of Mitcham.
- (249) Lipscomb's Hist. of Bucks, *Astwood*, vol. iv. p. 6.
- (250) Dr. Howard's Miscellanea Genealogica et Heraldica, Monthly Series, vol. i. pp. 73-77.
- (251) Manning & Bray's Hist. of Surrey, vol. iii. Appendix.
- (252) The Records of the Clothworkers' Company at Clothworkers' Hall.
- (253) Barker's Grants in College of Arms, E.D.N. 56, fo. 67.
- (254) Tonge's Visitation of the Northern Counties, 1530. Surtees Society.

## APPENDIX.

## EXTRACTS FROM PARISH REGISTERS RELATING TO THE FAMILY OF CRANMER.

## (A.) WHATTON, NOTTS.

The Vicar of Whatton (Rev. G. W. Langstaff, 1868) informs me that there has never been a separate register for the Chapelry of Aslacton, and that the register of Whatton has been most irregularly kept. The entries begin in 1538, but the original book has long disappeared, and the existing register is a transcript made in 1597, and up to that date is all written in the same hand. There is a gap from 1597 to 1628, and again from 1644 to 1654. In 1654 there are two entries, after which the register is blank again until 1661, when there are about five entries.

Mr. Langstaff assures me that the list of Cranmer entries, printed in the *Gentleman's Magazine* of Nov. 1792 (p. 993), is made up of two distinct names, of which the initial letters and termination are essentially different. The name in the doubtful entries, as imitated by Mr. Langstaff, looks like *Granmore*, but whatever it may be, it is incredible that the name of Cranmer would be written in two different ways by the same hand on the same page with a constant variation. It is a strong argument in favour of Mr. Langstaff's assertion that none of the doubtful name can be placed in the pedigree of the Cranmers. I have, however, printed below, in a separate list, all the entries of this doubtful name.



## THE CHESTERS OF CHICHELEY.

*Baptisms :*

- 1539, Dec. 6. Charles, son of Thomas Cranmer.  
 1541, Dec. 23. Margaret, daughter of Thomas Cranmer.  
 1543-4, Jan. 30. John, son of Thomas Cranmer.  
 1545, Dec. 1. Edmund, son of Thomas Cranmer.  
 1546-7, Feb. 14. Robert, son of Thomas Cranmer.  
 1548, July 18. Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Cranmer.  
 1554, June 24. Thomas, son of Richard Cranmer.  
 1556, Dec. 29. Thomas, son of Thomas Cranmer.  
 1558, Sept. 20. John, son of Richard Cranmer.  
 1560, Sept. 21. John, son of Richard Cranmer.  
 1561, May 11. Johanna, daughter of Edmond Cranmer.  
 1561, Aug. 28. Alice, daughter of Thomas Cranmer Esq.  
 1564-5, Jan. 1. Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Cranmer.  
 1565, July 8. Pall, son of Richard Cranmer.  
 1567, Nov. 28. Thomas, son of Thomas Cranmer.  
 1568, June 8. Marie, daughter of Richard Cranmer.  
 1562-3, March 8. Marie, daughter of Mr. Edmund Cranmer.  
 1564-5, Feb. 25. Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. Edmund Cranmer.  
 1585-6, March 2. John and Margaret, son and daughter of same.  
 1587, June 6. Thomas, son of Edmund Cranmer.

*Marriages :* None.

*Burials :*

- 1544, Aug. 8. Maria, daughter of Thomas Cranmer.  
 1550, May 27. Isabella, wife of Thomas Cranmer.  
 155—, Aug. 8. Marie, daughter of Thomas Cranmer.  
 1558, Aug. 20. Alice, wife of Thomas Cranmer.  
 1560, Aug. 20. Thomas, son of Thomas Cranmer.  
 1564, July 7. Peter, son of Richard Cranmer.  
 1568, June 9. Marie, daughter of Mr. Richard Cranmer.  
 1576, May 28. Alice, wife of Mr. Richard Cranmer.  
 1578, Dec. 6. Thomas Cranmer.  
 1583, Aug. 31. Mr. Richard Cranmer.  
 1587, Oct. 17. Margaret, daughter of Edmund Cranmer.  
 1590, Aug. 26. Jane, wife of Mr. Edmund Cranmer.

*Entries of a Name hitherto mistaken for Cranmer.**Baptisms, 1538-97 :*

- 1538, Dec. 4. Nicholas Granmore.  
 1541, Sept. 2. Elizabeth, dau. of Robert Granmore.  
 1553-4, March 25. Margaret, dau. of Rob<sup>t</sup>. Granmore Jun<sup>r</sup>.

*Marriages, 1538-1624 :*

- 1552, Oct. 24. Rob<sup>t</sup>. Granmore and Ellen Otley.  
 1584, May 16. John Granmore and Dorothy Wayte.  
 1593, Nov. 28. George Howitt and Elizabeth Granmore.  
 1623-4, Feb. 3. Richard Bell and Elizabeth Granmore.

*Burials, 1533-97.*

- 1540, Aug. 2. Nicholas, son of Robert Granmore.  
 1545, Aug. 8. Elizabeth, dau. of Robert Granmore.  
 1546, May 6. William Granmore, labourer.  
 1551, Oct. 16. John Granmore, husbandman.  
 1556-7, Jan. 10. John, son of Robert Granmore.  
 1556-7, March 20. John Granmore [evidently a servant.—G. W. L.].  
 1556-7, March 22. Johanna, dau. of Robert Granmore.  
 1557, May 11. Thomas Granmore, a labourer.  
 1557. Robert Granmore, husbandman, and Elizabeth his dau. died of the plague.  
 1557. Richard Granmore.  
 1560-1, March 23. Johanna, dau. of Robert Granmore Sen<sup>r</sup>.  
 1568, Nov. 14. Alice Granmore, a widow.  
 1577, July 2. Elizabeth Granmore, widow.

## (B.) EXTRACTS FROM PARISH REGISTERS RELATING TO ROBERT CRANMER OF CHEVENING AND HIS DESCENDANTS.

*St. Mary's, Aldermanbury, London. (65)*

1606, July 7. Sir Arthur Harris Kt. and Mfs. Ann Cranmer married.  
 1608, April 28. Cranmer, son of Sir Arthur Harris Kt., bapt.

*Chevening, Kent (communicated by H. H. Gibbs Esq.).*

1609, April 28. Jane, dau. of Arthur Herry's Kt., bapt. Buried 29 April 1609.  
 1619-20, March 5. Robert Cranmer Esq. bur.  
 1622-3, March 6. Edmund Cranmer Gent. bur.  
 1636, Sept. 8. Thomas, son of John Herries Esq., bapt.  
 1637, Dec. 2. Rebecca, dau. of same, bapt.  
 1637, Sept. 2. Jane, widow of Robert Cranmer Esq., bur.  
 1638, Nov. 1. Mr. John Herries Esq. bur.

*St. Peter le Poor, London. (65)*

1690, July 22. Sir Cranmer Herreys Kt. and Martha Holford married.

## EXTRACTS RELATING TO ARCHDEACON CRANMER'S DESCENDANTS.

(C.) *St. Mildred's, Canterbury* (certified by Rev. J. S. Sidebotham, Rector 1870, and verified by G. E. Cokayne Esq., *Lancaster Herald*, 1876.)

*Baptisms:*

1574, Aug. 18. Elizabeth, dau. of Thomas Cranmer Gent.  
 1575-6, Mar. 24. Dorothy, dau. of same.  
 1577, Aug. 7. Rachel, dau. of same.  
 1579, Aug. 2. Susanna, dau. of same.  
 1580-1, Jan. 1. Sara, dau. of same.  
 1582, Nov. 4. Wyllyam, son of same.  
 1585-6, Feb. 24. Margaret, dau. of same.  
 1622, Sept. 26. Elizabeth, dau. of William Cranmer.  
 1624, Aug. 3. George, son of same.  
 1626-7, Feb. 1. Mary, dau. of same.  
 1630, Nov. 20. William, son of same.  
 1633, June 3. Anne, dau. of same.

*Marriages:*

1573-4, Mch. 13. Richard Cranmer and Katherine Nycias.  
 1581, April 10. Mr. John Sellar and An. Cranmer.  
 1592, April 25. Alexander Norwood and Elizabeth Cranmer.  
 1597-8, Feb. 14. John Blowfield and Rachel Cranmer.

*Burials:*

1604, June 5. Mr. Thomas Cranmer, Register.  
 1617, Dec. 13. Ann Cranmer, widow of Thomas Cranmer Esq.  
 1617-8, Feb. 24. Alexander Norwood Gent.  
 1622-3, Jan. 29. William Floud.  
 1624, April 1. Elizabeth, dau. of Mrs. Fludd, widow.  
 1641, July 2. Thomas Cranmer.

(D.) *St. Leonard's, Bromley, Middlesex* (certified by Rev. A. G. How, Vicar, 1866).

1674, April 10. Mr. George Cranmer bur.  
 1676-7, Jan. 9. Mrs. Cranmer, widdow, bur.  
 1677, April 14. Mr. Thomas Tomlins, Justice of the Peace, bur.  
 1681-2, Jan. 5. Mrs. Susanna Tomlins, widow, bur.  
 1686, Nov. 29. Mr. Thomas Tomlins, Bachelor, bur.  
 1697. Sir William Cranmer, of y<sup>e</sup> parish of St. Mary Savoy, in y<sup>e</sup> Strande, was brought from Merchant Taylors' Hall and buried at Bromley, y<sup>e</sup> 30th day of September 1697.

(E.) *Winchester Cathedral* (communicated by Mr. F. J. Baigent of Winchester).

1671. John, the son of St. John Clobery, was buried March 27.  
 1675. Elizabeth, the daughter of Sir John Clobery, buried June 30.  
 1683. Frances, daughter of St. John Clobery, was buried Janu. 4th.  
 1687. Sir John Clobery was buried Jan. 31st.

## DESCENT OF HUGHES FROM SIR ANTHONY CHESTER III.

Dorothea, dau. and coheir of Rev. John Shan, M.A., of Methley, York-shire, vicar of Chicheley, by Barbara, dau. of Rev. Thomas Remington, by Diana, dau. of Sir Anthony Chester Bart. III. and Mary Cranmer his wife (see pedigree at p. 182); born 1732; died 1780.

Rev. Edmund Smyth, M.A., rector of Gt. Linford, Bucks; mar. 1756; died 1789.

Rev. Wm. Smyth, M.A., rector of Gt. Linford, son and heir; died 1837.

George Smyth, of Antigua; died 1799.

Edmund, died infant 1768.

Edmund, died un-mar. 1803.

John, died infant 1778.

Dorothea, died un-mar.

Barbara, died infant 1762.

Frances, married 1786 Edw. Lambert Gent. of Easebourne, s.p.

Catherine Smyth, born 1764; married 1793; died 1816.

John Cape, grandson of Rev. John Shan; died 1840.

Susanna, mar. 1788 Henry Locock, M.D., of Northampton; died 1803.

Maria, mar. 1 h. Henry Cape; 2 h. Henry Locock, M.D.; died 1817, s.p.

Ann Smyth, born 23 June 1775; mar. 7 July 1806; died 29 Jan. 1855.

Henry Hughes Gent., son of Rev. Wm. Hughes, vicar of All Saints, Northampton; died 18 Aug. 1837, aged 61.

Catherine, born 12 Aug. 1805; mar. 6 Aug. 1833; widow 1876.

Rev. Edmund Wm. Hughes, rector of Welton-le-Wold; born 31 Dec. 1808; died 2 June 1854.

1 w. Susanna, dau. of Rev. J. Grove, D.D., of Strensham, co. Worc.; mar. 25 April 1832; died 1 Sept. 1847.

Rev. Henry Hughes, M.A., eldest son; born 22 Sept. 1807; incumbent of All Saints, Gordon-sqr.; died 7 Oct. 1852.

Ann Amelia Tatham, mar. 3 Oct. 1848; widow 1876.

Christopher Hughes, Clerk of the Peace of Northampton; born 30 July 1815.

Edmund Lawson Hughes, born 20 Feb. 1837; died 6 Nov. 1848.

Walter Tatham Hughes, born 19 Aug. 1849.

Blanche Emily Hughes Esq. mar. 1874 H. P. 1878

Rose Edith, mar. 1873 Arthur Hughes Esq.

Ellen Anne, Rhoda, both unmar. 1876.

Rev. Henry Hughes, M.A., born 18 March 1843; junior student of Ch. Ch., Oxon.; in-spector of schools.

Edmund, born 15 Aug. 1844; capt. in Indian army.

Robert Harry Hughes, M.A., M.B. Cantab.; mar. 1874 Letitia, dau. of Col. Jervis.

Rev. Geoffrey Hughes, M.A., mar. 1873 Gertrude, dau. of Dr. Woodforde.

CRANMER PEDIGREES. No. I.

SKELETON PEDIGREE, SHOWING THE ISSUE OF ARCHBISHOP CRANMER, AND THE CONNEXION OF THE DIFFERENT BRANCHES OF HIS FAMILY.

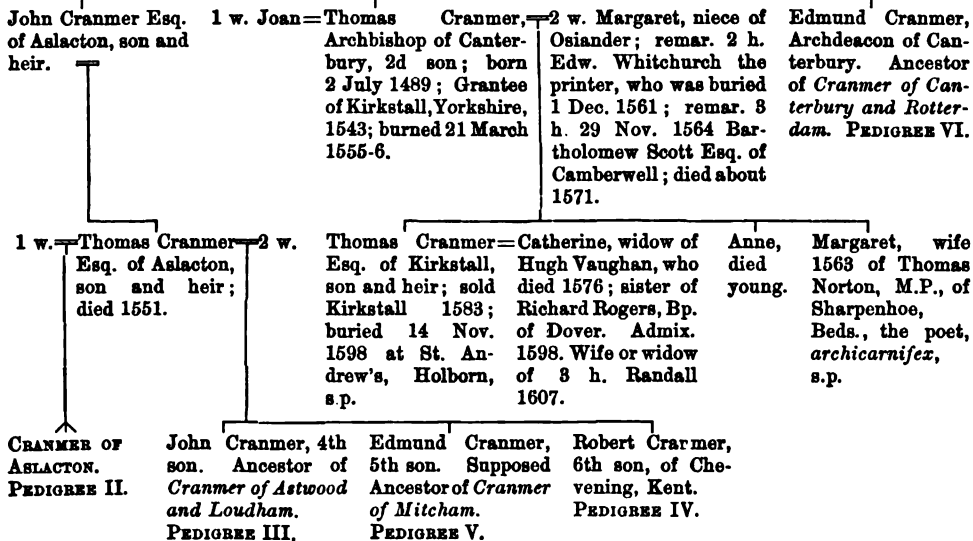


ARMS GRANTED TO ARCHBISHOP CRANMER  
IN 1539.



ARMS OF CRANMER AFTER 1539.

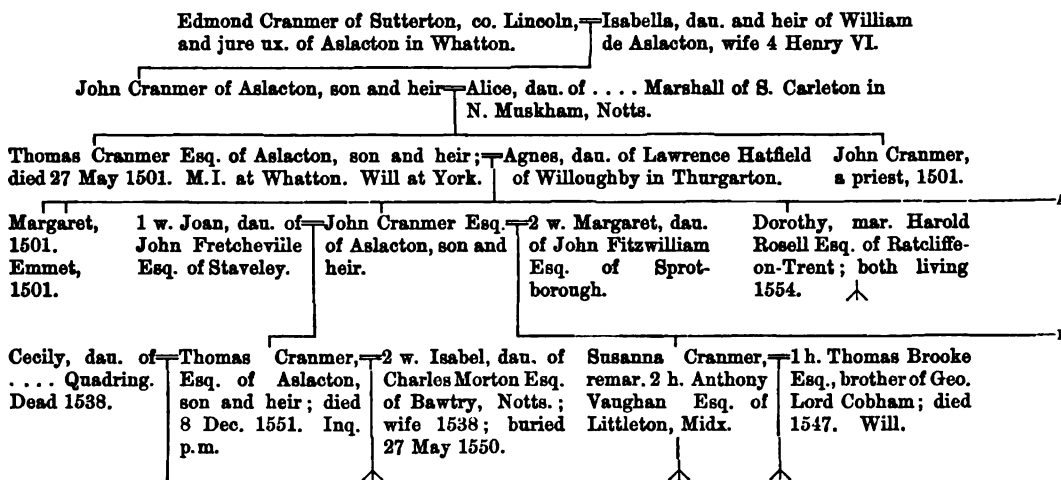
Thomas Cranmer Esq. of Aslacton, died 1501. — Agnes Hatfield.



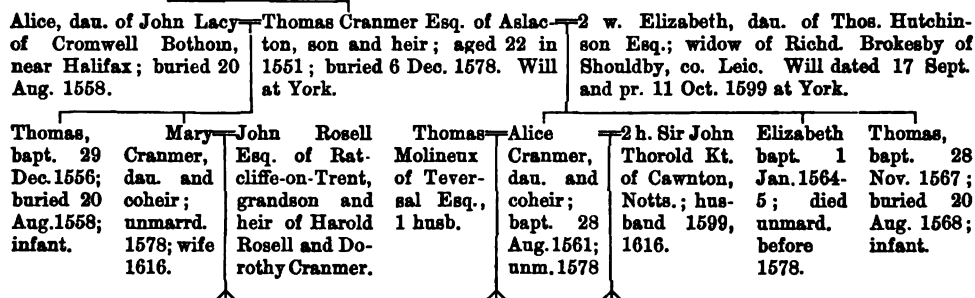
## CRANMER PEDIGREES. No. II.

## CRANMER OF ASLACTON.

Arms.—Argent a chevron Azure between three cranes Sable, until 1539, when a new coat was granted to the Archbishop, Argent on a chevron Azure between three pelicans in piety Sable, three cinquefoils Or.

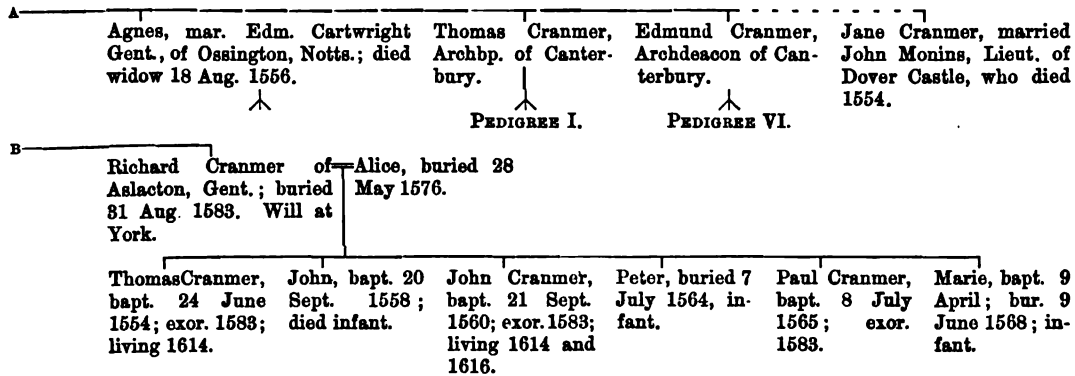


## PEDIGREE III.



Arms granted to Archbishop Cranmer in 1539 by Sir Christopher Barker, Garter.

1. Cranmer.
2. . . . .
3. Aslacton.
4. Cranmer.



Registers not otherwise specified are from Whatton, Notts.

## CRANMER PEDIGREES. No. III.

## CRANMER OF ASTWOOD, BUCKS, AND LOUDHAM, SUFFOLK.

Arms.—The coat granted to Archbishop Cranmer in 1539, with a martlet for difference.

Cecily Quadring, 1 w. Thomas Cranmer Esq. of Astwood; died 8 Dec. 1551. — 2 w. Isabella, dau. of Charles Morton Esq. of Bawtry, Notts.; wife 1538; buried 27 May 1550.

## PEDIGREE II.

2. Charles Cranmer, bap. 6 Dec. 1539. Mary, died infant; bur. 8 Aug. 1544. 4. John Cranmer Gent. Joan, daughter of . . . of Alcester, co. Warwick, Maynard of co. Hereford. 4th son; bap. 30 Jan. 1543-4.

Margaret, bap. 23 Sept. 1541. 3. A son.

1 w. Margaret, widow of Philip Alford als. Eynyon of Whitechapel, brewer of London; mar. at St. Martin's, Ironmonger-lane, 8 March 1613-4; died 4 March; bur. at St. Mary's, Whitechapel, 22 March 1632-3 s.p. — Samuel Cranmer, Alderman of London, of Astwood Bury, Bucks; born 1575; Sheriff of London 1631; died 5 Oct. 1640. M.I. at Astwood. Will. — 2 w. Mary, sister and in her issue coheir of Henry Wood Kt. and Bart. of Loudham, Suffolk; mar. at St. Margaret's, Westminster, 4 July 1638; remar. 1646; died widow; bur. 24 April 1684 at Astwood. — 2 h. Sir Henry Chester K.B., died 30 July 1666 s.p.

Sir Cæsar Cranmer als. Wood Kt., son and heir; bap. at Hackney 1 Aug. 1640; equerry to the Duchess of York and to the Queen of James II.; heir of Sir Henry Wood of Loudham Park, Suffolk; bur. at Astwood 19 Aug. 1707. — Lelis, dau. of Charles Pelliot, Sieur de la Garde, of Paris; bed-chamber woman to Duchess of York and to Queen Catherine; died widow 9 Mar.; bur. 16 Mar. 1725-6 at Ufford; aged 84. — Mary Cranmer, sole heir in her issue; mar. 21 May 1657 Sir Anthony Chester Bart. III.; died 12 May 1710.

## CHESTER OF CHICHELEY.

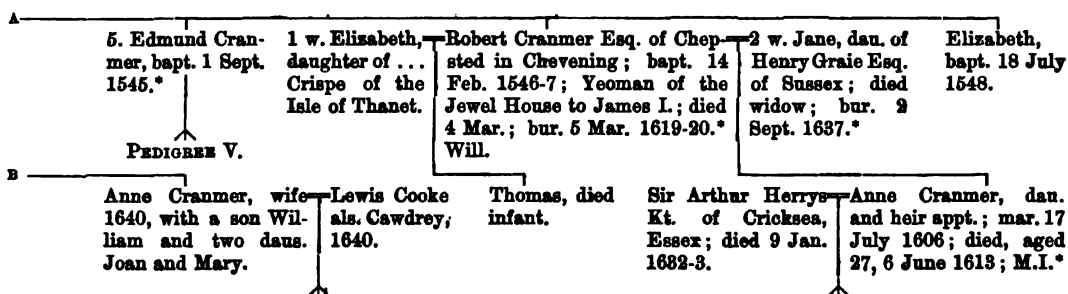
Henry, son and heir appt. 1666, 1671; died unmarried in Paris 1676. — Cæsar, died infant; bur. 19 Oct. 1667, at Astwood. — Mary, mar. by lic. dat. 18 June 1683 Sir Walter Blount Bart., who died at Ghent 12 May 1717 s.p. — Charles Wood als. Cranmer Esq. of Loudham, son and heir; bur. at Ufford 19 Sept. 1743 s.p.s. — Elizabeth, wife 1699. — Anne Wood als. Cranmer, died unmarried. Will dat. 19 March 1714-5; proved 10 July 1723.

Henry Wood als. Cranmer, son and heir appt.; born 15 July; bap. 6 Aug. 1699 at St. Ann's, Soho; bur. 23 Feb. 1708-9 at Ufford.

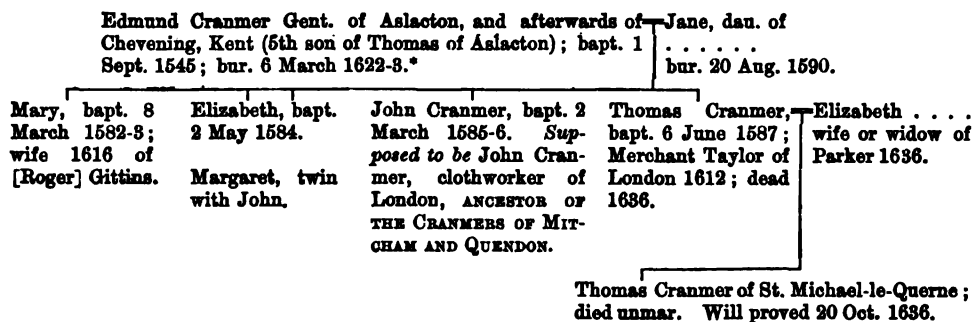
CRANMER PEDIGREES. No. IV.

CRANMER OF CHEVENING.

Arms.—The coat granted to Archbishop Cranmer in 1539.



CRANMER PEDIGREES. No. V.



Registers not otherwise specified are from Whatton, Notts.

\* From Chevening, Kent.



## CRANMER PEDIGREES. No. VI.

## CRANMER OF ST. MILDRED'S, CANTERBURY, AND ROTTERDAM.

ARMS.—The coat granted to Archbishop Cranmer in 1539.

Edmund Cranmer, Archdeacon of Canterbury, younger brother of Archbishop Cranmer; deprived 1554; died abroad. Admon. granted to son Thomas 20 April 1571. Alice Sandes, wife 1534, 1544.

Thomas Cranmer, Registrar of Canterbury; died 3 June 1604, aged 69; M.I. at St. Mildred's, Canterbury. Will.	Anne [sister of John Carpenter of Rye]; died widow; bur. 13 Dec. 1617. Will.	George Cranmer, Fellow of New Coll. Oxon. 1559; died unmar. 1563.	Alice, mar. Thomas Norton, M.P., of Sharpsho, Beds.; 'Archicarnifex;' widow and insane 1602.
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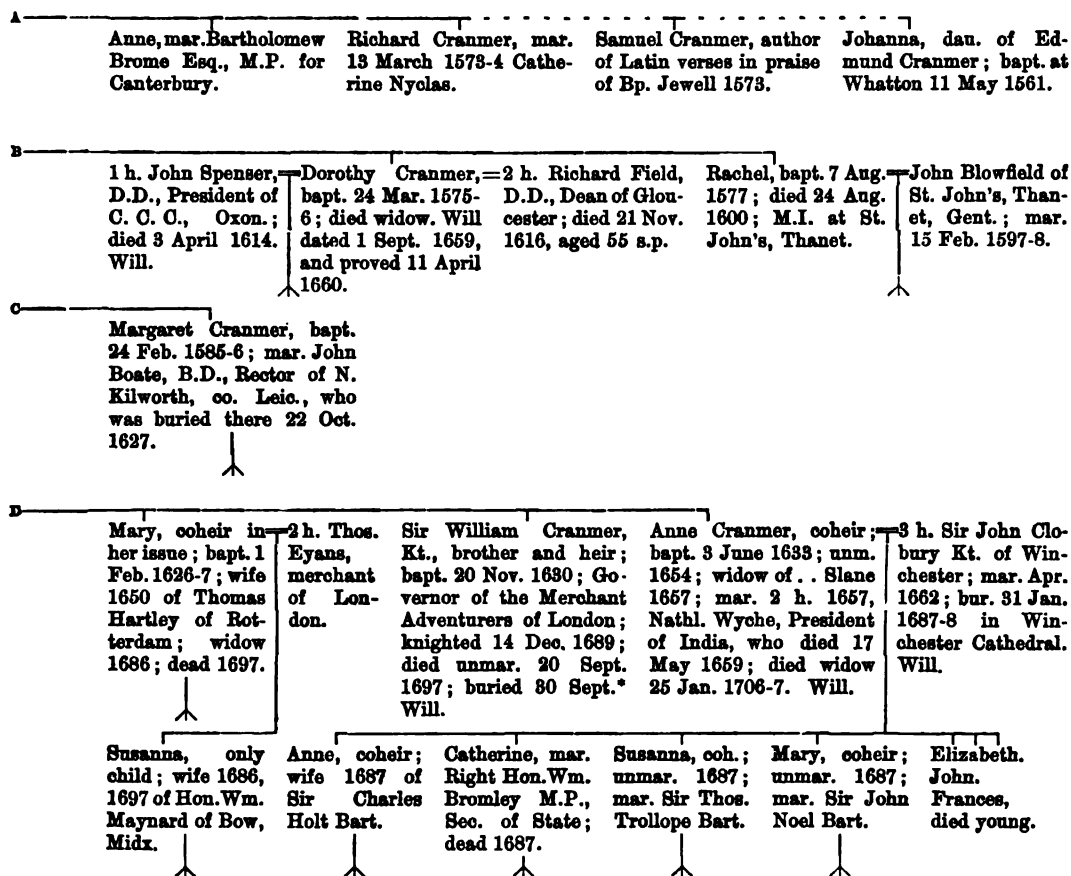
Anne, mar. 10 April 1581 John Sellar, B.D., Rector of Saltwood, Kent.	George Cranmer, Fellow of O. C. C., Hooker's pupil and friend. Slain in Ireland 16 July 1600, aged 36.	Thomas Cranmer, son and heir; born 1571; found a lunatic 1607 [bur. 2 July 1641].	Elizabeth, bapt. 18 Aug. 1574; married 25 April 1592; widow and extrix. 1618.	Alexander Norwood Gent. of Canterbury; bur. 24 Feb. 1617-18.
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Susannah, bapt. 2 Aug. 1579; widow 1626. Will dated 20 April, and proved 27 Nov. 1635.	William Fludd als. Lloyd of Chevening, Kent; bur. 29 Jan. 1622-3.	Sarah, bapt. 1 Jan. 1580-1; wife or widow of . . . Parry in 1617.	William Cranmer Esq., brother and heir; bapt. 4 Nov. 1582; Deputy-Governor of the Merchant Adventurers at Rotterdam; died — Sept. 1650. Will.	Susanna, sister of Sir Edw. Powell Bart.; wife 1619; died widow; bur. 9 Jan. 1676-7.*
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## PEDIGREE VII.

1 h. Edward Kenrick, merchant of Rotterdam; mar. license dat. 26 Aug. 1641; died July 1654, aged 41. Will.	Susanna, coheir in her issue; born 1621; bur. 5 Jan. 1681-2.* Will.	2 h. Thomas Tomlins Esq. of Bromley, Midx.; bur. 14 April 1677.* Will.	Elizabeth, coheir, bapt. 26 Sept. 1622; wife 1650 of John Webb, merchant of Rotterdam; widow 1686, 1697 s.p.	George Cranmer, son and heir; bapt. 3 Aug. 1624; died unmar.; bur. 10 April 1674.*
John Kenrick, son and heir; exor. and heir of his uncle Sir W. Cranmer 1697.	Other issue.	Thomas, died unmar.; bur. 29 Nov. 1686.* Will.	Sarah, mar. Sir Robert Jenkinson Bart., M.P.	

EXTINCT EARLS OF LIVERPOOL.



Parish Registers not otherwise specified are from St. Mildred's, Canterbury. \* From St. Leonard's, Bromley, Middlesex.

## CRANMER PEDIGREES. No. VII.

Susanna, dau. of Thomas Cranmer of St. Mildred's, Canterbury, son of Archdeacon Cranmer (Pedigree VI.); widow 1626. Will dat. 20 April, proved 6 Nov. 1635.

William Floud als. Flindd als. Lloyd, of Chipstead, in Chevening, Kent; bur. 29 Jan. 1622-3.

Robert Floud als. Lloyd, M.A., St. John's, Cantab. 1631; exor. 1635.

Deborah Rogers.

Rachel, mar. 27 Dec. 1626 Isaac Walton Gent.; died 22 Aug. 1640.

John Floud als. Lloyd, M.A. of Trin. College, Cantab. 1638.

Elizabeth, died unmar.; bur. 1 Apr. 1624.

John Lloyd, merchant of Gloucester and London; died 8 April; bur. at Flaxley 13 April 1716.

Susanna, dau. of Thomas Hollier, 'Lithotomist' at St. Bartholomew's Hospital; mar. at Shoreditch 26 Feb. 1677-8; bur. 15 July 1726.\*

John Lloyd, merchant of Gloucester and London, son and heir; born 1680; bur. in Ch. Ch., Newgate-st., 6 Nov. 1744.

Susanna, dau. of John White of Truro and London; bur. 5 March 1762.\*

Susanna, mar. at Great St. Bartholomew's 2 Feb. 1701-2; bur. 8 July 1739.\*

Thomas Crawley als. Boevey of Flaxley issue. Abbey, co. Gloucester; bur. 7 Feb. 1740-1.\*

John Lloyd, D.D., born 8 July 1713; rector of Stowe, co. Northampton; died 1788 s.p.

Anne, coheir; mar. 1754 John Blanch of Gloucester s.p.

Susanna, sole heir in her issue; born 6 Oct. 1712; mar. 31 March 1743; bur. 5 March 1762.\*

Thomas Crawley als. Boevey Esq. of Flaxley issue. son and heir; born 11 Sept. 1709; died 28 Nov. 1769.

Sir Thos. Crawley Boevey Bart. of Flaxley, son and heir; born 14 Feb. 1743-4; succeeded his wife's cousin, Sir Charles Barrow, as 2d Bart.; bur. 18 Aug. 1818.\*

Anne, dau. and coh. of Rev. Thos. Savage of Broadway, co. Worcester; mar. 20 Feb. 1769; bur. 17 Sept. 1816.

Rev. Charles Crawley, LL.D., vicar of Broadway, co. Worcester, and rector of Stowe, Northants; born 26 April 1756; died 4 Jan. 1849; bur. at Stowe.

Mary, dau. of Geo. A. Gibbs Esq. of Clyst St. George, Devon; mar. at Exeter Cathedral 12 Apr. 1784; died 31 Oct. 1819.

CRAWLEY BOEVEY BARTS. OF FLAXLEY.

A

(A) His 5th daughter, Caroline Crawley, married her cousin, George Henry Gibbs Esq. of London and of Aldenham, Herts, and was mother of Henry Hucks Gibbs Esq. of Aldenham, Governor of the Bank of England 1875-6, to whom I am indebted for this pedigree.

Registers not specified are from St. Mildred's, Canterbury. \* From Flaxley, Gloucester.

## CHAPTER II.

*The Cranmers of Astwoodbury, Bucks, and of Loudham Park, Suffolk.*  
II. *The Woods of Hackney.* III. *Sir Henry Wood Kt. and Bart. of Loudham, 1597-1671, and his daughter Mary Duchess of Southampton.*  
IV. *Dr. Thomas Wood, Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, 1607-1692.*  
V. *The Webbs of Kensington and of Suffolk.*

It remains to give some account of the Cranmers of Astwoodbury, Bucks, and Loudham Park, Suffolk, of whom Dame Mary Chester, the wife of Sir Anthony Chester III., was in her issue the sole heir.

Her grandfather, JOHN CRANMER, was one of the younger sons of Thomas Cranmer Esq. of Aslacton by his second wife Isabel Morton (*see* p. 9), and was baptized at Whatton on 30th Jan. 1543-4. (1) He migrated early in life from Nottinghamshire into Warwickshire, and settled at Alcester on a farm, which he took on lease from the Grevilles. He married Joan, daughter of . . . Maynard of Herefordshire, and had issue two\* children ANNE and SAMUEL. (2) There is no record of his burial, for the old parish register of Alcester has not been preserved. (3)

ANNE CRANMER, daughter of John, married Lewis Cooke alias Cawdrey of Stratford-on-Avon, and had issue William, Joan, and Mary, who were all living in 1640, when Samuel Cranmer devised the unexpired term of his leasehold estate in Warwickshire to his sister Anne and her husband for their lives, with remainder to their son William.

SAMUEL CRANMER, the only son of John, was born at Alcester about 1575 according to the inscription on his monument. He was sent to London at an early age to learn the trade of a brewer, and after serving his apprenticeship took up his freedom as a citizen and brewer of London. When he was about 38 years old, he greatly improved his fortune by marrying the rich widow of Philip Alford alias Enyon, who was the joint owner with his uncle James Enyon of the Swan Brewery in Whitechapel. Philip must have known Cranmer from his boyhood, for he came

\* It seems clear that John Cranmer left no other son, but it is a remarkable circumstance that the name of Cranmer has been frequent since the beginning of the 17th century amongst the peasantry of the villages in the immediate neighbourhood of Alcester. All these Warwickshire Cranmers descend from Robert Cranmer of Tanworth near Stratford-on-Avon, whose eldest child was baptized there on 16th July 1626. But he seems to be the first of his family who settled there, for the parish register begins in 1558, and contains no entry of Cranmer before 1626, after which date the name occurs constantly. My collections of Cranmer entries from the registers of Tanworth, Lapworth, and other neighbouring parishes were printed in October 1870 in Dr. Howard's *Miscellanea Genealogica et Heraldica* (monthly series, vol. i. p. 73).

to London to be apprenticed about the same time, and their families were neighbours\* in Warwickshire. He married Margaret Symonds, and died in the autumn of 1613, leaving an only child Constance, who died young.

PHILIP ALFORD of Whitechapel, Middlesex, ale-brewer. Will dated 10 Nov. 1612.

To be buried in the Parish Church of St. Botolph's, Aldgate. To my daughter Constance Alford, £100 at her age of 18. To my sister Alice Alford, £20. To Anne Godwyn, my kinswoman and servant, £5. To my father and mother, 40s. each. To John Langton, my brewer, 10s. To Richard Cleare, my apprentice, 40s. To each of my other servants, male and female, 5s. To Ruth, my brother's daughter, 10s. To Hugh Richards, my seal ring with the Brewer's Arms. To George Smyth, my halbert. To my aunt Constance Eynyon, 40s. for a ring. To my aunt Johan Harrison, widow, 20s. To Anne Bartrome, 20s. The residue of my estate to be equally divided between my said daughter and wife. My said wife to be my sole executrix. My uncle James Eynyon and John Greene† to be overseers of my Will.

Will proved 23 Oct. 1613 in C.P.C. by the widow Margaret. [88 Capel.]

Margaret Alford remained a widow barely five months, for she married Samuel Cranmer at St. Martin's, Ironmonger-lane, on 8th March 1613-14.(1) She brought him a considerable share in the Swan Brewery, of which he soon became the sole proprietor, for James Enyon retired before 1617 to an estate which he had purchased at Honingham in Warwickshire. He died there on 25th Sept. 1623, and his 'cousin Cranmer' was the sole executor of his Will.‡ He was a native of

\* Mr. R. Simpson, in his well-known papers on the religion of Shakespeare, in *The Rambler*, mentions amongst the leading families of Stratford-on-Avon, contemporary with the poet, *Enyon als. Alford and Cooke als. Cawdrey*.

† John Greene, citizen and Salter of London, was like his countryman James Enyon a benefactor to the poor of his native parish of Norton-Canon in Herefordshire. (4)

‡ This Will supplies some corrections and additions to the printed pedigrees of Enyon :

JAMES EYNYON, Citizen and Brewer of London, now resident at Honyngham, co. Warwick. Will dated 9 Dec. 1622.

To my sister Anne, now wife of Isaac Bartram, £50, and I forgive the said Isaac all he owes me. To my cousin Elizabeth Reeks, £50; and to her sons James and Hannibal Reeks, £20 each when 21. To 20 poor people of Norton, co. Hereford, where I was born, £10; and to the church there £20, to be disbursed at the discretion of my friend and countryman John Greene. To the poor of Whitechapel, £10. To Constance Haynes, now wife of Samuel Cole, late one of my maidservants, 50s. To my other servants 40s. each. To my cousin Margaret Cranmer, 40s. for a ring. To my grandchildren James Eynyon, James Horsey, and Constance Eynyon, £500 each; to the boys at 21, and to the girl at 18 or marriage. To Christ's Hospital, London, £20. To the Company of Brewers, £10 for a silver cup. To my gossip Jackson, 40s. To my godson James Townsend of Warwick, 40s. To Suzan, wife to John Green, Salter, 40s. for a ring. To Joane Phillips, my kinswoman dwelling in or near Weobley, co. Hereford, 20s. p. an. for life. To the wife of one Heckford in Burton, co. Hereford, being the daughter of my cousin Roger Eynyon dec'd, £4. To Margaret, wife of John Gwersey, 30s. for a ring. To my daughter-in-law Dorothy Eynyon, £50. To my said grandchild James Horsey, sundry household stuff, furniture, &c., in my mansion-house where I dwell at Honingham; and the residue of same to the said Constance Eynyon. To my son James Eynyon, my corn and cattle at Honingham. To 60 poor freemen of the Brewers, £40 amongst them. I release my son-in-law Hannibal Horsey from all debts he owes me. To my son James Eynyon, my lease of the Rectory, &c., of Flower, co. Northampton, with remainder to my grandchild James Eynyon. To James Horsey, my rent charges of £10, and 40s. p. ann. out of the manor of Great Knighton, co. Warwick. The residue of my estate to my son James Eynyon, but he and my brother-in-law Thomas Coxo Gent. are to give my executor a full release, &c. My cousin Samuel Cranmer of London, Brewer, to be my sole executor; and Humphrey Colles of Hampton in Arden, co. Warwick, Esq., the said John Green, William Westly Gent., and Thomas Mason, my brother-in-law, to be Overseers of my Will.

Will proved in C.P.C. 4 Oct. 1623 by Samuel Cranmer the Executor. [103 Swann.]

Norton Canon in Herefordshire, and founded a family of consideration in Warwickshire and Northamptonshire. (5) His grandson James Enyon was created a baronet 9th April 1642, but he died in the next year without male issue, when the title became extinct.

The profits of his brewery enabled Cranmer within a few years to acquire the manorial state of Upper Itchington in Warwickshire, and in 1622 he purchased from Lord Zouch the mansion and manor of Astwoodbury in the parish of Astwood in Buckinghamshire. (6) His increasing wealth recommended him to civic honours, and he was Alderman of Cripplegate Ward in 1631, when he served as one of the Sheriffs of London and Middlesex. In the next year he lost his wife, to whom he was indebted in great measure for the opportunities of wealth. She died 4th March 1632-3, and was buried in state at St. Mary's, Whitechapel, on 22d March. The following certificate of her funeral is registered in the College of Arms: (7)

Mrs. Margaret Cranmer, da. to Mr. Symons, widowe of Philip Alford, and wife of Samuell Cranmer Esquier, Alderman of ye City of London, departed this mortall life in White Chappell upon the 4th day of March 1632 without issue, and her funerall was worshipfully solemnysed upon Friday ye 22d of the said month of March. The proceeding being from ye Great House nere Fenchurch where the said Alderman kept his shrievalty unto St. Mary Church in White Chappell afores<sup>d</sup>. The chiefe mourner was Mrs. Mary Curson, da. to ye defunct's sister. The supporter was Mr. Edward Reade. The assistants were Mrs. Isabell Curson and Mrs. Francis Audley, sisters to ye defunct. The Pennon of ye Defunct's Armes impaled with Mr. Alderman was caryed by Mr. Jo Symons ye defunct's brother; and ye Pennon of ye Brewers' Armes was caryed by Mr. Francis Curson, yt maryed ye defunct's owne sister. The Officers of Arms yt attended and ordered ye said funerall were Mr. Thos. Preston, Portcullis, for W<sup>m</sup>. le Neve, Yorke Herald, and Jo Phillipott, Somerset, for Sir Richard St. George Clarenceux, King of Armes of ye province. This Certificate is testified for truth by the subscription of ye said Mr. Alderman Cranmer.

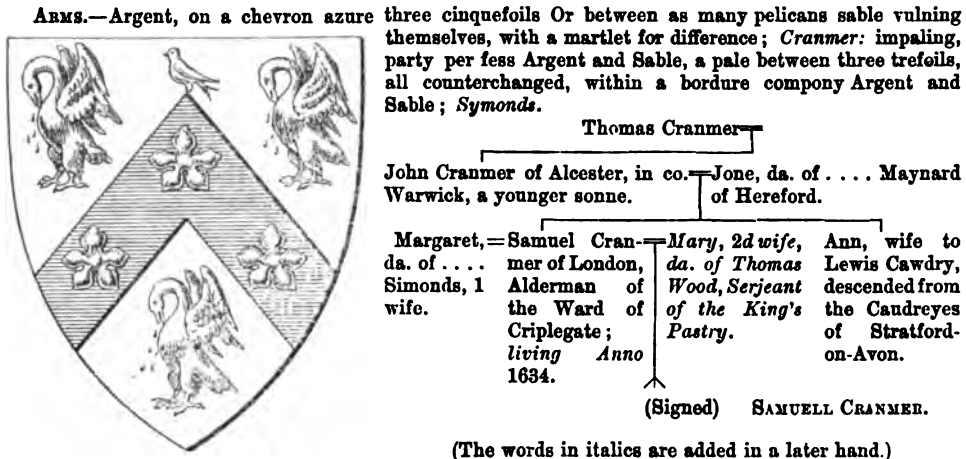
(Signed)

SAMUELL CRANMER.

The arms on the pennon carried by Mr. Symons had lately been exemplified by St. George Clarencieux, for a Visitation of London was then in progress; and when the Alderman entered his pedigree, the arms of Archbishop Cranmer with a martlet for filial difference had been allowed to him. (2) It is remarkable that this is the only branch of the Cranmers, whose claim to armorial bearings has been recognised by the Heralds.

Considering that the Alderman's claims to Archbishop Cranmer's Arms was allowed, it is sufficiently clear that Thomas Cranmer at the head of the pedigree would be the head of the family at Aslacton, or at all events some personage, whose relationship to the Archbishop was so notorious, that it did not require to be defined. It is therefore difficult to understand how the Heralds of the next generation fell into the blunder, that Thomas Cranmer, the Alderman's grandfather, was so obscure a person as Thomas the son of Richard, the younger son of John Cranmer, the Archbishop's eldest brother. (*See* p. 7.) This notion is absurd on the face of it, for Richard Cranmer's son Thomas was baptized at Whatton on 24th June 1554, and was therefore only 21 years older than his supposed grandson the

## PEDIGREE OF CRANMER FROM VISITATION OF LONDON 1632-4.



Alderman, who was born in 1575. But this impossible descent from Richard Cranmer is gravely set forth in an elaborate pedigree,\* which was furnished to Sir Cæsar Cranmer in 1663 by the College of Arms, and has been accepted ever since without challenge or remark. It is repeated by Sir Cæsar on his father's monument at Astwood; but his want of more accurate knowledge is easily explained, for he was a child of six when his father died, and he was brought up by his mother's family.

Alderman Cranmer had no issue by his wife Margaret, and four months after her death married at St. Margaret's Westminster on 4th July 1633 Mary Wood, the eldest daughter of Thomas Wood Esq. of Hackney, Sergeant of the Pastry to Charles I. (1) Mary was just half his age, for she was baptized on 2d Aug. 1604; and she was probably his relation in blood, for her mother was Susanna Cranmer, the daughter of a London merchant. (8) Two of her brothers rose to distinction after the Restoration, for she was the sister of Sir Henry Wood Bart. and of Dr. Thomas Wood, Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry.

The Alderman's connexion with his native town was never broken off, for he died in possession of his father's leasehold estate at Alcester. He gave this property by his Will to his sister Anne and her husband, in whose occupation it had probably

\* This pedigree is engrossed on vellum, and has the various shields of Arms painted in colours, with the following title:

'The Genealogie or the descent of the antient and worthy familie of the CRANMERS, shewing their severall matches and alliances to many worthy and eminent families, from whence CÆSAR CRANMER of Astwood Bury, in the Countie of Buckingham, Esq. is lineally descended, exactly continued to this yeare 1663.'

It was purchased for a few shillings with some other Rolls of the same kind at the sale of Mr. J. G. Nichols' library in 1875, and was formerly in the possession of his grandfather the historian of Leicestershire.

been ever since his father's death. It is likely that the lease had been renewed, for the bequest to William Cooke after the death of the survivor of his parents implies that it had still some considerable time to run.

Alderman Cranmer had two children by his second marriage, and died on 5th Oct. 1640 at the age of 65, when he was buried at Astwood, according to the directions of his Will.

SAMUEL CRANMER, Citizen and Alderman of London. Will dated 5 Sept. 1640.

Weak in body. To be buried in the Parish Church of Astwood, Bucks, at the discretion of my wife. My personal estate to be divided into three parts: one part to go to my wife Mary, another part to be divided between my son Cæsar and my daughter Mary, and the other part to be reserved for payment of my debts and legacies. To my dau. Mary in satisfaction of her portion the several sums of £700 due to me from Sir Greville Verney, £200 from my father-in-law Mr. Thomas Wood, and £125 from my cousin Lowton, amounting altogether to £1025. To St. Thomas's Hospital in Southwark, £20. To the poor of the parish of Whitechapel, £10; and to the poor of Fenchurch, £5. To the poor of *Alcester, co. Warwick, where I was born*, £10, to be distributed by Mr. Bellows. My leasehold estates in Warwickshire, held from Sir Foulke Greville and Lord Brooke, to Lewis Cooke alias Cawdrey and Anne his wife for their lives and the life of the survivor of them, with remainder to their son William Cooke alias Cawdrey for the rest of the term. To William Cooke als. Cawdrey, £100. To Joan and Mary Cooke, 40s. each. To the Company of Brewers, £10. To my father-in-law Mr. Thomas Woode and his wife, my brother Henry Woode and his wife, my brother John Woode and his wife, my brother Mr. Webbe and his wife, and to my cousin Lowton and his wife, mourning. The residue to be equally divided between my wife and children. My wife Mary to be my sole executrix.

*Witnesses*: Richard Rochdale Scrivener; and John Hurlston and Henry Firebrace, servants of the said Scrivener.

Will proved in C.P.C. 4 Nov. 1640 by the widow. [143 Coventry.]

The usual Inquests were held after Alderman Cranmer's death in the three different counties in which he enjoyed lands of inheritance.

The Inquest for Middlesex was held on 11th Nov. 1640 at the Quest House in High Holborn, when the jury found, THAT Alderman Cranmer was seized in fee simple of two messuages in the parish of St. Mary, Whitechapel, known by the name of the Swan, which were formerly one messuage and called by the name or sign of the Swan with two Nicks, and also of the piece of land adjoining, containing by estimation one acre and a half, and now used as a garden, and also of two small messuages built upon part of the said garden; all which messuages and garden were in the tenure of the said Alderman whilst he lived. 2. THAT the said Alderman, by deed dated 17th Sept. 1640, and made between himself of the one part and Henry Wood of Hackney Esq., and John Wood of Hackney, Brewer, of the other part, covenanted that he would thenceforth stand seized of all the premises aforesaid, and also of three other messuages in the same parish in the tenure of Rowland Quimper, to the use of the said trustees, to the use of himself for life, and after his death, to the use of his son Cæsar Cranmer in fee tail, with remainder to his daughter Mary Cranmer in fee tail, with remainder to his own right heirs in fee. 3. THAT the said Alderman died on the 5th of October then last past, and that his next heir was his son Cæsar Cranmer, whose age they knew not; and that Mary Cranmer,



the widow of the late Alderman, was then alive at Whitechapel, and was entitled to her dower out of the same premises. 4. THAT all the premises aforesaid were held of Thomas Earl of Cleveland, as of his Manor of Stepney, in free soccage by fealty at a yearly rent of 2s. 5d., and were worth beyond reprises 40s. a year. (9)

The Warwickshire jury found on 1st April 1641, THAT Samuel Cranmer, Alderman of London, being seized in fee simple of the Manor of Itchington Superior with premises in Whitnash and Radford, together with several messuages and closes in the same parishes, conveyed the same by deed, dated 17th September 1640, to Henry Wood of Hackney Esq., and John Wood of Hackney, Brewer, to hold the same to the use of the said Alderman for life, and after his death, upon trust to pay the rents thereof to Mary, widow of the said Alderman, during the minority of their son and heir apparent Cæsar Cranmer, subject to annuities for the maintenance and education of their said son Cæsar and of their daughter Mary during their respective minorities, and subject to such payments, to the use of the said Cæsar Cranmer in fee tail, with remainder to the said Mary Cranmer his sister in fee tail, with remainder to the right heirs of the said Alderman in fee. 2. THAT the said Alderman died on 5th October last past, and that his next heir was his son Cæsar Cranmer, who was aged six years on the 1st of August last past. And that Mary Cranmer the widow, and Mary Cranmer the daughter were both alive in London. 3. THAT the said Manor of Itchington and the other premises aforesaid were held of the King, as of his Manor of East Greenwich, in free soccage by fealty only, and not in capite nor by knight's service. (9A)

The Buckinghamshire Inquest was held at Wendover on 7th April 1641, when it was found, THAT Samuel Cranmer being seized in fee of the Manor of Astwood Burie, and of one messuage in Astwood late in the tenure of William Paton and before in the occupation of Thomas Woodfield, covenanted by deed dated 17th Sept. 1640 with Henry Wood Esq., and John Wood, Brewer, both of Hackney, that he would thenceforth stand seized of the same manor and premises to the use of himself and of Mary his wife for their joint lives, and the life of the survivor of them, with remainder to the use of Cæsar Cranmer his son and heir apparent in fee tail, with remainder to the use of the said Mary his wife, her heirs and assigns in fee. 2. THAT the said Samuel Cranmer died on 5th October last past, and that his widow Mary is still alive at Astwood, and is seized of the premises aforesaid. 3. THAT his next heir is his son Cæsar Cranmer, who was at the time of his father's death aged six years two months and sixteen days. 4. THAT the said Manor of Astwood Bury was held of Edward Lord Dudley, as of his Barony of Dudley, by the service of the 200th part of one knight's fee, and was worth yearly beyond reprises ten shillings. (9B)

The Alderman's widow MARY enjoyed her jointure in the Manor of Astwoodbury nearly 44 years. She married secondly, in December 1646, Henry Chester Esq. of Tilsworth and Liddington in Bedfordshire, who was created a Knight of the

Bath at the coronation of Charles II., and died on 30th July 1666.\* She had no issue by her second husband, who settled on her 300*l.* a year for her life on her marriage. She was the favourite sister of Sir Henry Wood, who procured for her a pension of 100*l.* a year from the King, and appointed her by his Will in 1671 the guardian of his only child Mary Wood. Mary was contracted to marry at the age of 16 the King's son Charles, then Earl and afterwards Duke of Southampton, and Lady Chester was in the mean while to have charge of her niece's maintenance and education; but she was ousted of the guardianship by the Duchess of Cleveland, who insisted on her son's immediate marriage to the heiress. Lady Chester died at the age of 80, and was buried on 24th April 1684 at Astwood, where her son erected a monument to the memory of his parents with the following inscription: (10)

Here under lyeth y<sup>e</sup> body of Samuel Cranmer Esq.; he was born at AVLISTER in the county of Warwick about the year 1575, and dyed Ano. 1640. He descended in a direct line from Richard Cranmer, second sonn of John Cranmer, elder brother to Thomas Archbishop of Canterbury; the antiquity of this family is to be found in Parker's *De Antiq. Eccles. Brittan.* and in Goodman, *De Præsul. Angl.*, &c.; and altho Saunders, *De Schism. Angl.*, does out of his malice endeavour to blemish the family, yet Parsons him selfe in his three conversions does not deny the antiquity thereof. He was first married to the widd. of Mr. Enyon, but she dying without issue by him he afterwards married Mary, the daughter of Thomas Wood of Hackney in com. Midd. Esq., by whom he had two children Cæsar and Mary.

Here lyeth also Mary his second wife. She was borne at Hackney in August 1604 and dyed in April 1684, being the last yeare of the raigne of K. Charles 2d. After the decease of Samuell Cranmer Esq. she married Sir Henry Chester, Knt. of the Bath, 3d sonn of Sir Anthony Chester of Chicheley in com. Bucks. Baro<sup>l.</sup>, whome she survived.

Veritas non querit angulos: Fortis est veritas  
Et prævalebit. sed Genus et proavos et quæ non  
Fecimus Ipsi, vix ea nostra voco.

Hoc posuit monumentum Cæsar Wood als. Cranmer Miles in patris et matris sui memoriam an<sup>o</sup>. dom. 1685, annoq; Primo Jacobi secundi Regis.

*Defunctorum estote memores, ut in pace requiescant.*

Alderman Cranmer had two children by his second wife Mary Wood.

I. CÆSAR CRANMER, his son and heir.

II. MARY CRANMER was born in 1635, and married at Chicheley 21st May 1657 SIR ANTHONY CHESTER, the third Baronet of his name and family. Her issue became in 1743 the sole heirs of the Cranmers and coheirs of the Woods.

CÆSAR CRANMER, the only son of the Alderman, was born on 20th July 1634, (9B) and was baptized at Hackney on 1st August following, when Sir Julius Cæsar, Master of the Rolls, and Alderman Andrews were his godfathers, and Mrs. Mary Courteen† (afterwards Countess of Kent) was his godmother. (1)

\* Sir Henry Chester and his wives are fully noticed in the 10th chapter of my *Memoirs of the Chesters of Chicheley*.

† Mary, daughter of Sir William Courteen Kt. by his second wife Hester, daughter of Peter Tryon Esq., married at Clapham, Surrey, 14 Oct. 1641, Henry Grey 10th Earl of Kent, and was buried at Westminster Abbey 20 March 1643-4. (14)

He was only six years old when his father died, and during his long minority the management of his estates was intrusted to his uncle Sir Henry Wood. His mother married a second time when he was twelve years old, but her children were fortunate in their stepfather; for Sir Henry Chester was an accomplished gentleman of high character and position, who was eminently qualified to direct the education of his stepson, and maintained with him through life the most affectionate relations.

Young men of fortune in those days usually finished their education at an Inn of Court, and Cæsar was admitted at the Inner Temple on 13th Feb. 1653-4. (11) After keeping a few terms he travelled abroad, and made a long stay at Paris, where Sir Henry Wood was residing as Treasurer of the household of Queen Henrietta Maria. Cæsar was graciously received by the exiled Queen, and was high in her favour when he married some years afterwards one of the ladies of her Court, Lelis de la Garde. (12)

Lelis was the daughter of a French nobleman, Charles Peliott Sieur de la Garde, and her sister Mary was the wife of Sir Thomas Bond,\* the Comptroller of the Queen's household. She had also a brother Charles and a sister Jane, who came to England after the Restoration in the suite of the Queen Mother, and were both provided with places at Court. Charles de la Garde was one of the grooms of the Privy Chamber to the Queen Consort, (15) and his sister Jane was appointed in 1662 one of her Majesty's four women of the bedchamber. Jane is described by Grammont as 'a little brunette, who was continually meddling in the affairs of her companions.' He adds that as 'neither her virtues nor her vices were sufficiently conspicuous to occasion her being either dismissed from Court or pressed to remain there, God knows what would have become of her,† if a Mr. Silvius, a man who had nothing of a Roman in him except the name, had not taken the poor girl to be his wife.' (16) Her marriage took place in 1668, and her husband Gabriel Silvius was one of the carvers to Queen Catherine. He was a native of the principality of Orange, and was knighted on 28th Jan. 1669-70. (17) Jane died in 1673, about four years after her marriage, and Sir Gabriel married at Westminster Abbey on 13th Nov. 1677 his second wife, Mrs. Anne Howard, the niece of the Earl of Berkshire. (14) He was by no means so insignificant a personage as a reader of Grammont would suppose; for Lord Clarendon describes him as 'a man of parts,' (18) and in 1680 he succeeded Sir William Temple as ambassador at the Hague. Sir Gabriel had no issue by

\* Sir Thomas Bond was created a Baronet on 9th Oct. 1658 by a patent dated at Brussels, and after the Restoration purchased an estate at Peckham in Surrey. He was buried at Camberwell on 8th June 1685 as '*Sir Thomas Bond Kt. and Papist.*' (13) His widow Mary was buried at Westminster Abbey 11 Aug. 1696, and her Will was proved on 20 Aug. by her only daughter Mary Charlotte, the wife of Sir William Gage Bart. of Hengrave. (14) His son and heir Sir Henry Bond sold his estate at Peckham and settled in France.

† It is not true that she lost her place on her marriage, for Mrs. de Silvius is named amongst the Queen's dressers in 1669, (15) and kept her place until her death.

either of his wives, and dying at his house in Leicester Fields, was buried on 14th Jan. 1696-7 at St. Martin's-in-the-Fields. (19) He left all his estate 'in Chattoe Galliare in Province and elsewhere in France' to his widow Dame Anne, who survived him above 33 years. (19)

I have not discovered the precise date of Cæsar Cranmer's marriage, but it may be guessed from the age of his eldest son that he married in France some two years before the Restoration. He brought his wife to England in 1660 in the train of the royal family, and they were quickly preferred to places at Court; for when the household of the Duchess of York was formed at the end of this year, Cæsar was appointed one of her Equerries with 100*l.* a year salary, and his wife was one of her bedchamber women with 150*l.* a year. (15) They enjoyed so fully the confidence and affection of their royal mistress, that when she was reconciled to the Catholic religion in August 1670, the secret was intrusted to no one except Mrs. Cranmer and M. Dupuy (one of the Duke's gentlemen), who were both present at her deathbed on 31st March 1671, and received with her in her last moments the Holy Sacrament according to the Roman ritual. (21) On the death of the Duchess all her Catholic servants were transferred to the establishment of the Queen Consort, and Mrs. Cranmer was thenceforth one of her Majesty's women of the bedchamber, or (as they were then usually styled) dressers. (20) Her husband stayed in the service of the Duke of York, and waited upon his second wife Mary of Modena until the Revolution. But when she became Queen, he was promoted to the rank of her Chief Equerry, and his salary was increased to 220*l.* per annum. (20)

It must be suspected that his continued favour with King James was partly owing to his profession of the Catholic religion. Such conversions were then fashionable at Court, but Cranmer had been educated in Puritan principles, and was justly proud of his family connexion with a Protestant Martyr. His copy of *The Institution of a Christen Man*, 1527, is preserved in Ashmole's Library at Oxford, and has on the title-page 'Mr. Cranmer, Equerry to the Duchess of York, 1674.' (22) The date of his conversion is unknown, but it was certainly before 1685, when he erected the monument to the memory of his parents in Astwood Church; for the last line of their epitaph, 'Defunctorum estote memores, ut in pace requiescant,' outrages Protestant sentiment, and would scarcely have been tolerated in the parish church except in the first year of James II.

In the mean while he had been knighted on 25th July 1677, (23) and his prospects had been materially improved by the death of his cousin Mary Duchess of Southampton, who died under age and without issue 15th Nov. 1680. On her death he became entitled in reversion to the great estate of Sir Henry Wood, subject to the life-interest of his uncle the Bishop of Lichfield, who was in his 74th year, and in compliance with Sir Henry's Will he assumed the name of Wood. He thenceforth styled himself, after the fashion of those times, Wood als. Cranmer,

but he did not adopt the Arms of Wood with the name, for both he and his son sealed their deeds with the simple coat of Cranmer without any quartering or mark of filial difference. This appears from their seals on the assignment of a policy of insurance against fire of a house in Arlington-street, Piccadilly, which is now lying before me, and which I print as an example of the original form of policy used by the oldest insurance office in London.

No. 6497.

This present instrument or policy of insurance witnesseth that Samuell Vincent Esquire and Samuell Tookie Gent., in consideration of the sume of £33 12s. in hand paid by John Coombes, citizen and plaisterer of London, for the insuring of an house situate on the west side of Arlington-streete (late parte of St. James's Park in the county of Mddx.), late in the occupation of the Earl of Dunbarton, and is the second house northward from the south-west corner of the said streete and distant from thence to the middle of the house fifty foot or thereabouts, for the term of eleaven yeares from the date hereof, do desire, direct, and appoint that the trustees for the time being for houses and lands settled for the insuring of houses against fire, shall pay or satisfy unto the said John Coombes, his executors or administrators [or his or their assigns by endorsement on this present policy], the sume of £1600 at the end of two months, after the said house shall be burnt down, demolished, or damnified, by, or by reason or means of fire, and so often as any new house to be built in the place thereof, shall be burnt down, demolished, or damnified, by or by reason or means of fire, within the said term of eleaven years the like sume of £1600. If the said Samuell Vincent and Samuell Tookie and their participants, or some or one of them, his or their heirs, executors, administrators, agents, or assigns, shall not within the said two months pay unto the said John Coombes, his executors or administrators [or such his or their assigns], the said sume of £1600. Or in case the said house or such new house be only damnified, then if such house be not repaired, and put in so good condition as the same was before at the charge of the said Samuell Vincent and Samuell Tookie and their participants, or some or one of them, his or their heirs, executors, administrators, agents, or assigns, within two months next after such damnification shall happen. Witness our hands and seals, 14th June Anno Dom. 1689. Annoq Regni Regis et Regina Willielmi et Mariæ Angl. &c. Primo.

SAM VINCENT.

L. S.

SAM TOOKIE.

L. S.

Sealed and delivered in the presence of

SAMLL CALBECK.  
ROBERT PARKINS.

*Endorsements.*

I, the within-named John Combes, for divers good and valuable considerations me thereunto moving, have assigned and sett over, and by these presents do assign and sett over unto Sir Cesar Wood als. Cranmer Knt., and Charles Wood als. Cranmer Esq., the policy of insurance within written, and all benefit and advantage to bee had or taken thereby. In witness whereof, I have hereunto sett my hand and seal this 6th day of Feb. 1692.

(Signed)

JOHN COMBES.

L.S.

Sealed and delivered in the presence of

MARTIN FOLKES.  
PHILIP TAYLOR.  
JO. TYRRELL.

Wee, the within-named Sir Cæsar Wood alias Cranmer and Charles Wood alias Cranmer, for divers good and valuable considerations us thereunto moving, have assigned and sett over, and by these presents do assign and sett over unto Anthony Welden\* Esq., and Andrew Card† Gent., the policy of insurance within written and all benefitt and advantage to be had or taken thereby. In witness whereof wee have hereunto sett our hands and seals this 27th Feb. 1692.

(Signed) CÆSAR WOOD ALS. CRANMER.

L.S.

CHARLES WOOD ALS. CRANMER.

L. S.

Sealed and delivered in the presence of

MARTIN FOLKES.  
PHILIP TAYLOR.  
JO. TYRRELL.

The insurers of this policy were a society of 12 merchants, who formed a partnership in 1681 for the purpose of insuring houses against loss or damage by fire. Their charge for brick houses was six shillings per cent for one year, and 41 shillings per cent for 11 years, which was the usual period of insurance. For timber houses the charge was double. The payment of losses was secured by rents in London amounting to 2100*l.* p. a. which had been conveyed to trustees by the insurers. The office of the society was over against the Royal Exchange, and they had 21 watermen in constant readiness, each of whom was allowed to hire five men in case of necessity. They wore liveries with the silver badge of a Phoenix in the flames. (27) This was the only insurance office in London until 1684, when the Friendly Society was formed on the principle of mutual insurance. (27)

The Revolution of 1688 deprived Sir Cæsar of his place at Court, for his

\* *Welden* and *Card* were probably trustees to Sir Cæsar and his son.

† *Andrew Card* of Gray's Inn, sometime Solicitor-General to the Dowager Queen Catherine, was one of those practising barristers who are well known in their own generation, but are completely forgotten by posterity. He was of humble origin, the son of William Card of Codford in Wiltshire, where he was born in November 1653. (24) He began life as clerk to a barrister named Coleman, and whilst he filled this humble capacity he had the good luck to save the life of the future Lord Chancellor Guildford in a drunken frolic. (25) He was afterwards called to the bar, and obtained a considerable practice as a chamber counsel and conveyancer. His Arms were *Ermine, a demi-lion rampant, erased azure, collared Or, and charged with three torteauxes*, and were granted to him 31st May 1695 by St. George Garter. (26) He died 27th Feb. 1731-2, being then the Senior Bencher of Gray's Inn, and was buried at St. Andrew's, Holborn, on 6th March following. He was twice married. By his first wife he had an only daughter, who married William Brydges Esq., of Tibberton in Herefordshire, with a portion of £7000, and died before her father. Andrew married secondly Dorothy, sister of Richard Toll Esq. of Tottenham, Middlesex, who survived him, but their two children died in infancy. Mr. Simpson of Mitcham has a miniature of Andrew Card dated 1727, and has also half-length portraits of him and his second wife, whose niece Anne Toll was the wife of his ancestor James Cranmer Esq. of Mitcham.

religious sympathies with King James were not sufficiently strong to induce him to forego his prospects in England, and to attend the royal family beyond seas. His wife was more fortunate, for her position in the household of the Queen Dowager was not affected by the change of dynasty in 1688, or by the return of her royal mistress to Portugal in 1692, and she retained until her death her salary of 300*l.* a year. (28) The great age and infirmities of the Bishop of Lichfield, and the daily expectation of succeeding on his death to 4300*l.* a year, made the loss of his official salary a matter of little consequence to Sir Cæsar. But within the next few months he encountered a more serious reverse of fortune; for in 1689 the Duke of Southampton was advised to claim a life-interest in the estates of his deceased wife Mary Wood, and filed a bill in Chancery to enforce his rights. (29) This claim took the family by surprise, for the Bishop had in 1680, on the death of his niece the Duchess, entered into possession without any remonstrance; and King Charles was so fully satisfied that the Duke's interest in his wife's estate had determined, that he set on foot a treaty for the marriage of one of his natural daughters to Sir Cæsar's son and heir apparent Charles Wood. The case was not decided in the Bishop's lifetime; and when he died on 18th April 1692 at the age of 86, Sir Cæsar found that, instead of inheriting Loudham Park and 4300*l.* a year, he had succeeded to the expense and anxiety of a Chancery suit. The case came on for hearing in Michaelmas term 1692, when it was contended on behalf of the Duke, that the intentions of Sir Henry Wood had not been literally fulfilled, and therefore the condition which determined his life-interest was void, so that the right of the next heir in remainder to possession of the rents had not yet accrued.

Sir Henry Wood by deed of settlement dated 23d May 1671, two days before his death, conveyed his whole estate to trustees, upon trust to accumulate the rents and profits until his daughter Mary attained the age of 16, when she was to marry the Duke (then Earl) of Southampton. In case this intended marriage then took place, and Mary had issue male by the Duke, the trustees were to hold the estate to the use of the Duke and Duchess for their lives, and after the death of the survivor of them to the use of their issue in strict settlement, with remainder to such person as Sir Henry should by Will appoint. But in case Mary should refuse to marry the Duke, or should marry any other person, or should die under 16, then the trustees were to raise 20,000*l.* out of the estate, and to pay it to the Duke by way of compensation; and in case the marriage did take effect, and Mary had no issue, the Duke was to keep for his own use all the rents and profits which had accrued since Sir Henry's death, and which were computed to exceed 20,000*l.* Sir Henry Wood by his Will, which is dated the day after the settlement, devised his estate, in case the marriage should not take place according to his appointment, or in case Mary had no issue by the Duke, to the use of Mary and the heirs of her body in strict settlement, with remainder to the Bishop for life, and after his death to the use of Sir Cæsar Cranmer for life with other remainders over. It was admitted

that in point of fact Mary did not marry at the age of 16 as her father had directed, but that without the consent of the guardian appointed by his Will she had married the Duke at the age of 7 and again at the age of 12, and had died in her minority without ever having had issue.

The Great Seal was then in commission, and the Lords Commissioners made a decree in favour of the Duke on 3d Nov. 1692. (30) Sir Cæsar appealed to the House of Lords, who proceeded to deal with the case with marvellous expedition; for on 5th Dec. 1692 they pronounced final judgment, reversing the decree of the Court of Chancery, and declaring that the Duke's interest in the estate had determined on his wife's death, but that in the actual state of facts (which had not been provided for by Sir Henry Wood) the right of Sir Cæsar under the Will did not accrue until the Duke's death, and in the mean while the rents and profits belonged to Sir Henry Wood's heirs-at-law. (31) The heirs of Sir Henry at this period were the sons of his two sisters Lady Chester and Mrs. Webb, and Thomas Webb lost no time in claiming his share of the inheritance. Sir Cæsar, however, obstinately resisted the claims of his cousin, and Webb did not obtain possession of his moiety of the rents until the Court of Chancery had decided in his favour on 17th Dec. 1695, and the decree had been affirmed on appeal by the House of Lords on 14th March 1695-6. (32) Sir Cæsar, therefore, never in fact enjoyed more than one half of the Wood estates, for he died 25 years before the Duke of Southampton.

He had scarcely surrendered one half of the estate to his cousin Webb when he was called upon to defend his right to the other half. A litigious spirit in a family is apt to be infectious, and a plausible claim was made to the whole estate by Thomas Kirke, the widower of Mary Wood of Hackney. Mary was the only surviving child of Sir Henry's next brother John Wood of Hackney, and was beyond all question in 1680 the heir-at-law of the Duchess of Southampton and of Sir Henry Wood. She did not neglect to assert her rights on the death of the Duchess, but it seemed in vain to resist the provisions of the Will and settlement, which ignored the existence of all her father's children, and her claim was easily withdrawn. Her opposition was so completely forgotten by the Bishop that he left her by his Will 40*l.* a year; but the legacy lapsed, for she died without issue in March 1692, three weeks before her uncle. She gave by her Will the whole of her real and personal estate to her husband absolutely, and when he found that the succession to Sir Henry Wood's estate was beset with legal doubts and difficulties, he was encouraged to reassert his wife's title, and to lay claim to the whole estate as her testamentary heir. But whatever may have been the rights of Mary Kirke, her widower was adjudged to have none, and his petitions against Sir Cæsar and Webb were dismissed with costs in 1699 by the Court of Chancery and on appeal by the House of Lords. (33)

Sir Cæsar's last years were thus embittered by disappointment, and his affairs were so much embarrassed by the constant drain of litigation, that notwithstanding



his accession of fortune he was compelled to mortgage his patrimonial estate in Buckinghamshire. He died intestate at the age of 67, and was buried with his parents at Astwood on 17th Aug. 1707. (1)

Sir Cæsar had issue by his wife Lelis de la Garde five children, of whom only two survived him.

I. HENRY WOOD ALS. CRANMER, son and heir apparent, was born (as I should guess) in France in 1659. He had a legacy of 40*l.* in 1666 from Sir Henry Chester, the husband of his grandmother, and was named in 1671 by his grand-uncle Sir Henry Wood amongst the heirs in remainder, to whom his estates were limited. He died unmarried at the age of 16 in Paris, where he was completing his education, (23) and letters of administration were granted to his father on 2d Aug. 1676.

II. CÆSAR CRANMER died when he was about 5 years old, (23) and was buried at Astwood on 19th Oct. 1667. (1)

III. MARY CRANMER married by license\* dated 18th June 1683 Sir Walter Kirkham Blount Bart. of Sodington in Worcestershire. She was still living on 11th Nov. 1690 when her uncle the Bishop of Lichfield left to her by his Will 500*l.*, but she died without issue long before her husband. She was his second wife, but he had no children living, for his two sons by Alice, daughter of Sir Thomas Strickland Kt. of Sizergh, had both died in infancy. Sir Walter was a Catholic of piety and learning, and translated into English the Office of the Holy Week which was printed at Paris in 1670. After the death of his second wife he lived in seclusion in a religious house in Flanders, and died at Ghent in 1717. (34)

IV. CHARLES WOOD ALS. CRANMER, surviving son and heir.

V. ANNE CRANMER was never married, and was residing with her mother at Somerset House in 1715 when she made her Will. Her father had died intestate, and his estate was still in Chancery, although he had been dead nearly eight years. It would appear from the amount of her legacies that the sum which she expected ultimately to receive was considerable. She was a favourite with her aunt Lady Chester, who left to her by Will in 1710 her 'fine set of tapestry hangings.'

She died in 1723, in the lifetime of her mother, and, notwithstanding the positive directions in her Will, was *not* buried at Astwood, for her brother had in the mean while sold the family estate there.

ANNE CRANMER of Somerset House in the Strand, only daughter of Sir Cæsar Wood als. Cranmer Kt., deceased. Will dated 19 March 1714-15.

To my dear mother, £100. To my brother Charles Wood als. Cranmer, £50. To my cousin Lelis Bond, £500; and to Mrs. Anne Blount, £300. To Anne Skelton, my woman who hath long attended me, and to whom I am considerably indebted, £1000. To the poor persons whose names I shall leave in writing, £200 between them. All my debts and legacies to be paid out of

\* *Marriage license from the Faculty Office.* (19)

1683, June 18. Sir Walter Kirkham Blount Bart. of Sodington, co. Worcester, widower, and Mary Cranmer, spinster, about 21, dau. of Sir Cæsar Cranmer Kt. of Astwoodbury, Bucks, who consents; to marry at St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, or St. Margaret's, Westminster.

the moneys decreed to me by the Court of Chancery out of the estate of my late father. The residue of my estate to my good friends Paul Jodrell Esq. the elder of Chancery-lane and Paul Jodrell Esq. the younger, his son, whom I appoint my executors. My body to be buried at Astwoodbury, Bucks, where my father was buried, and a monument to be put up in the church there to his memory and mine.

Administration with Will annexed was granted in C.P.C. 12 July 1723 to Dame Lelis Wood als. Cranmer, widow, mother of the testatrix, who was late of St. Paul's, Covent Garden, spr.; the executors named in the Will having both renounced. [140 Richmond.]

DAME LELIS CRANMER survived her husband above 19 years, and enjoyed until her death the pension of 300*l.* a year, which had been granted to her by King James. (28) Somerset House was the residence of the Dowager Queen Catherine, and Lady Cranmer occupied an apartment in the palace as one of her bedchamber women. In strictness her tenancy expired on the Queen's death in 1705; but Queen Anne was unwilling to disturb one of her mother's favourite servants, and Lady Cranmer continued to reside there until the next reign, when she purchased the lease of Lady Dover's house in the parish of St. Paul's, Covent Garden. She died there on 9th March 1725-6 at the age of 84, and was buried at Ufford on 16th March following. (35) Her memory is preserved by a hatchment in Ufford Church, on which the Arms of Cranmer are impaled with those of the Barons de la Garde, *a hand holding a lily in full blossom on an azure field semé with golden stars and trefoils.* (12)

DAME LELIS WOOD ALS. CRANMER, widow of Sir Cæsar Wood als. Cranmer, Kt. Will dated 1 May 1723.

In good health. To be buried in the vault in Ufford Church where my grandson Henry Wood als. Cranmer lies interred, with my coat of arms at the head and foot of my coffin. £150 only to be expended on my funeral, and 25 guineas to be given to twenty-five poor persons at the place where I am buried.

To my son Charles Wood als. Cranmer, the messuage and land which I hold on lease from Lady Dover. The residue of my estate to Nathaniel Piggott of the Middle Temple, London, Esq.; John Hammond of the Six Clerks' Office, Chancery-lane, Gent.; and John Kighley of Gray's Inn Gent. (whom I appoint my executors), in trust for my said son Charles for his life, with remainder to his issue if he have any, and in default of his issue with remainder to my dear nephew Francis de la Garde, the son of my brother Charles de la Garde deceased.

Will signed *Lelis Wood Cranmer.*

Will proved in C.P.C. 25 Feb. 1726-7 by Charles Wood als. Cranmer Esq., the son and residuary legatee of the deceased, who was late of St. Paul's, Covent Garden, widow; the executors named in the Will, John Hammond and John Kighley having died in the lifetime of the testatrix, and Nathaniel Piggott having renounced. [55 Tarrant.]

CHARLES WOOD ALS. CRANMER, the only surviving son of Sir Cæsar, was born in or about 1665. When he was a youth of 17 in January 1681-2, his expectations of inheritance were so brilliant, that Charles II. deigned to consider him an eligible husband for his natural daughter Lady Mary Tudor, who was then eight years old; and by the King's command a treaty for the match was opened with the Bishop of Lichfield. (36) But the Bishop had on the marriage of his niece, the Duchess of Southampton, exhausted the advantages to himself, which could result from a royal

alliance, and he positively refused to treat for the marriage of his grand-nephew on the terms proposed to him, for the King demanded as a preliminary condition that he should settle on Charles Wood forthwith the reversion of his whole estate, and that the settlement should provide a suitable maintenance on his marriage. The treaty therefore fell to the ground, and Lady Mary married in 1687 the eldest son of Sir Francis Radcliffe of Dilston, who was more complaisant in the way of settlements, and was rewarded with the Earldom of Derwentwater. (37) As it turned out, it was a great calamity to Charles Wood and his family that the match was broken off; for the Bishop when he died in 1692 made Henry Webb the heir of all his unentailed estates, so that Charles lost the fortune which he would have inherited from his grand-uncle, as well as the peerage which he would have received with his wife. Moreover, if the marriage had been completed, it is pretty certain that the Duke of Southampton would never have put forward his pretensions, and in that case Sir Cæsar and his son would have enjoyed without dispute or litigation the whole of Sir Henry Wood's estate, for the claim of the Webbs would never have arisen. As it was, Charles Wood shared in his father's disappointments and losses, and succeeded in 1707 to an encumbered inheritance. Sir Cæsar died without a Will, and his affairs were wound up by the Court of Chancery; but there were many complications, and the administration suit was still dragging its slow length along in 1715 nearly eight years after his death. It was not until two years afterwards that Charles got free from all embarrassments by the alienation of the patrimony of the Cranmers in Buckinghamshire and Warwickshire; for the mortgagee of Astwoodbury was suffered to foreclose in 1717, and the Manor of Upper Itchington was sold in the same year to Sir Thomas Hardy, the admiral. (38) Charles was still amply provided for by the possession of Loudham Park and a moiety of the rents of Sir Henry Wood's estate, and his fortune was increased on the death of his only surviving sister in 1723, and of his mother two years afterwards. On the death of the Duke of Southampton in 1730 he succeeded at last to the whole of the Wood estates as tenant in tail, and this accession of fortune so completely retrieved his affairs that although he rebuilt Loudham Hall at a vast expense, his accumulations when he died were considerable.

He married in his father's lifetime, but nothing is known about his wife, except that her name was Elizabeth, and that she died before him. They had issue one only child, HENRY, who was born on 15th July 1699, and was baptized at St. Anne's, Westminster, on 6th Aug. following; (35) but he died in the 10th year of his age, and was buried at Ufford on 23d Feb. 1708-9. (35) Charles survived his son more than 33 years, for he died at the age of 78, and was buried at Ufford on 19th Sept. 1743. (35)

His Will was made twelve months before his death, and contains so many blunders in the names of the legatees, that one cannot help suspecting that the old man's memory had begun to fail, and that his handwriting had grown illegible.

I cannot account in any other way for Francis le Garde being miscalled Charles, and Anthony Chester, Thomas. The more glaring errors of 'Cracum' for 'Cranmer,' 'Irwyn' for 'Jermyn,' &c., must be imputed to the copyist. His principal legatee was his cousin Henry Jermyn Bond\* of Bury St. Edmunds, the only son of Thomas Bond Esq. (by Henrietta, second daughter and coheir of Thomas Lord Jermyn), the second son of Sir Thomas Bond Bart. by Mary de la Garde, the sister of Dame Lelis Cranmer.

CHARLES WOOD of Loudham, Suffolk, Esq. Will dated 7 Sept. 1742.

Whereas my kinsman Charles le Garde,† of the city of Paris in the kingdom of France, Esq., is entitled on my death to a considerable legacy under the Will of my late Mother Lady *Cracum* [sic] dec<sup>d</sup>, I direct that the same be paid to him. To Sir John Chester of Bedfordshire Bart., my kinsman, £4000. To Sir George *Jarningham* [sic] of Norfolk‡ Bart., £2000. To my kinsman Mr. John§ Chester, attorney-at-law, and his heirs for ever, my mansion-house in Doverstreet, London, wherein I dwell, together with all the household goods, pictures, and furniture therein, and also £1000 in money. To Rev. Mr. *Thomas*|| Chester, Clerk, £500. To Rev. Mr. Jacob Chittoe, Clerk, of Ufford, £100. To Robert Sheppard my steward, £100. To my godson Charles Bond, son of Henry\* *Irwyn* [sic] Bond Esq. of Bury St. Edmunds, £2000. To Mr. Henry¶ Cocksedge, £5000 in trust for the separate use of Mrs. Bond, the wife of the said Mr. Bond. Legacies to different servants. The residue of my personal estate to the said Henry Cocksedge, my steward, in trust for the said Henry *Irwyn* [sic] Bond. And I appoint the said Cocksedge and Bond to be my executors.

Will proved in C.P.C. 26 Sept. 1743 by Henry Jermyn Bond and Henry Cocksedge. [300 Boycott.]

Charles Wood was the last of the tenants in tail named in the limitations of Sir Henry Wood's Will, and therefore on his death without issue the ultimate remainder to Sir Henry's heirs-at-law came into effect, and the estate descended in moieties to the representatives of Sir Henry's two sisters, Lady Chester and Mrs. Webb. The rights of so many coheirs could scarcely be adjusted without the authority of the Court of Chancery, and it was not until 13th April 1747 that a Commission under the Great Seal issued for making partition of the estates. (12) The Chester moiety was divided between the three surviving coheirs of Sir William Chester the 5th Baronet of Chicheley, who had died in 1726 leaving six daughters. Mrs. Webb's moiety was shared by the four grandsons and coheirs of her eldest son Thomas, as will be seen in the last section of this chapter.

\* Henry Jermyn Bond died 20th Feb. 1748, leaving four children, and his widow Jane (whose maiden name was Godfrey) married secondly, on 26th Dec. 1750, Thomas Viscount Gage. She died in 1757. (19)

† The legatee named in Lady Cranmer's will is not Charles le Garde, but Francis le Garde, son of Charles. See p. 59.

‡ Sir George Jerningham of Costessy, near Norwich, the ancestor of Lord Stafford.

§ John Chester of St. Paul's, Covent Garden, was the only son of Thomas Chester, Merchant of London, the 4th son of Sir Anthony Chester III. by Mary Cranmer. See p. 96.

|| 'Thomas' is evidently a mistake for 'Anthony'; for the only clergyman in the family of Chester at this period was Anthony Chester, who afterwards succeeded as the 9th Baronet. He was born at Astwoodbury, the seat of the Cranmers, on 26th June 1706, and was the only son of Henry Chester Esq. of East Haddon, the 2nd surviving son of Sir Anthony Chester III. by Mary Cranmer. See p. 91.

¶ Mr. Henry Cocksedge was appointed by the Court of Chancery in 1744 Receiver of the rents of Charles Wood's estate pending the suit between his coheirs at law. (39)

## II.

I now proceed to attempt the history of the Woods of Hackney, from whom Sir Cæsar Wood alias Cranmer and his son Charles inherited the name of Wood and their estates in Suffolk.

In the reign of Queen Elizabeth, when Hackney was a pleasant village and a fashionable suburb of London, HENRY WOOD, one of the Queen's household servants, bought land and built a country house at Clapton on the verge of Hackney Downs. He was a native of Burnley in Lancashire, where the name of Wood is common amongst the yeomanry; but in the next generation, when the Woods were people of consequence at Court, they claimed descent from the noble family of Boys in France; and a French nobleman, who signs himself 'Boys Dauphin,' actually certified in 1633 to the College of Arms that Henry Wood of Hackney was the son of Thomas Wood of Burnley, who was the son of Barney Wood of the same place, who was a cadet of Les Sieurs de Boys Dauphin. (40) Henry Wood was the father of two sons,\* I. HENRY, II. THOMAS.

I. HENRY WOOD II. was of Heckington in Lincolnshire, where he is noticed with his wife Bridget in the parish register† between 1609 and 1616. Nothing else is known about him, except that his two sons Edward and Francis were both living in 1671, and are mentioned in the Will of their cousin Sir Henry Wood.

II. THOMAS WOOD, the younger son of Henry, was born in 1570, and was employed under his father from a very early age in the household of Queen Elizabeth. He inherited his father's estate at Hackney, and was in 1601 Clerk of the Queen's Pastry. He was promoted in the next reign to be Sergeant of the Pastry, and held this office at Court until the royal household was broken up in the confusion of the civil wars. That he enjoyed the favour of his Sovereign is sufficiently proved by the preferments which he obtained from Charles I. for his sons on their entrance into life. He had a grant of Arms from St. George Clarencieux, which is dated 28th June 1634, and sets forth the fictitious pedigree from the Sieurs de Boys Dauphin in France. The Coat assigned to him was *Gules a lion rampant Argent*, but it was disused by his children, who bore *Azure three woodmen in fess proper with clubs and targets Or*. (42) He married Susanna Cranmer, the daughter of a merchant of London, (8) who survived him. Her parentage has not been

\* The servants of the royal household resided whilst on duty in the parish of St. Margaret's, Westminster, and I should guess from the dates that Henry Wood's two sons are mentioned in the following entries of the Register of St. Margaret's parish: (19)

1561-2, Feb. 8. Harry Woode, bapt.

1570, March 27. Thomas, son of Harry Woode, bapt.

† From the parish register of Heckington, Lincolnshire.

1609, Apr. 6. Amy, da. of Henry Wood Gent. and Bridget, bapt.

1611, May 21. Barnard, da. of Henry Wood Esq. and Bridget, bapt.

1613, June 22. Henry, son of Henry Wood Esq. and Bridget, bapt. Bur. 11th Aug. 1613.

1616, Aug. 25. Henry, son of Henry Wood Esq., buried (no baptism).

1616, Aug. 27. Elizabeth, da. of Henry Wood Esq. and Bridget, bapt.

1616, Aug. 31. Mary Becker, neptis Henry Wood Esq., bapt.

discovered, but it can scarcely be doubted that she was related to her son-in-law, Alderman Cranmer. He died 18th May 1649, and was buried at Hackney on 23d May following. (41)

THOMAS WOOD of Hackney, Middlesex, Esquire. Will dated 15 May 1649.

To be buried in the new vault in Hackney Church. All my real and personal estate to my wife Susan Wood for her life; and after her death, my mansion-house, &c., at Hackney, to descend to my eldest son Sir Henry Wood and his heirs in fee tail, certain other messuages at Hackney to my 2<sup>nd</sup> son John Wood in fee, but Sir Henry Wood is to have the option of purchasing them from him for £200; and the house and garden at Hackney, lately occupied by . . Glover, to my 3<sup>rd</sup> son Dr. Thomas Wood in fee.

My son Harry to pay to my grandchild Mary Cranmer £200 on her marriage, which I promised to my dau. Mary Chester. To my dau. Elizabeth Webb and her son Thomas Webb, my godchild, £100 each. To the wife of my son John Wood and her three daus., £100 each. My wife Susan Wood and my son Sir Henry Wood to be my executors, and my son-in-law Anthony Webb and my son John Wood to be supervisors of my Will.

Will proved in C.P.C. 7 May 1650. [85 Pembroke.]

The widow SUSANNA WOOD died in the year after her husband at the age of 80, and was buried at Hackney on 17th Oct. 1650. (41) Her son, the Bishop of Lichfield, in his old age raised a monument in Hackney Church to the memory of his parents. It stood on the south wall of the chancel in the old church of St. John's, which was pulled down in 1798; but in the new church it has been placed in the entrance from Dalston.

Wood and his wife are represented on their monument, kneeling before a desk face to face, with their hands folded in prayer. Four daughters are kneeling behind their mother, and behind him kneel four sons, the third of whom has a mitre at his side. Below are the Arms of Wood and an inscription :



In y<sup>e</sup> vault neere to this place lyes the bodyes of Thomas Wood Esq.  
 & Susana his wife. He was buryed y<sup>e</sup> 18<sup>th</sup> of May 1649 } aged 84 yeares.  
 & Shee buryed ye 17<sup>th</sup> of October 1650 }  
 They had issue foure sonnns & foure daughters, S<sup>r</sup> Henry K<sup>t</sup> & Ba<sup>r</sup>t,  
 John Cit<sup>s</sup> of London, Thomas D<sup>r</sup> in Divin<sup>y</sup> & Chaplain in Ordenar<sup>y</sup>  
 To King Charles y<sup>e</sup> 1<sup>st</sup> & King Charles y<sup>e</sup> 2<sup>nd</sup>, William one of y<sup>e</sup> Clarks  
 of his Maj<sup>ty</sup>s spicery, Jone Dorothy Mary & Elizabeth.  
 All goe vnto one place, all are of y<sup>e</sup> dvst } y<sup>e</sup> 3<sup>d</sup> Chapt. v. 20<sup>th</sup>  
 And all tvrne to dvst againe. Ecclestes }

Thomas Wood had issue by his wife Susanna eight children, of whom three died in his lifetime. They were all baptized at Hackney. (41)

I. HENRY WOOD, son and heir, afterwards Knight and Baronet, was baptized on 17th Oct. 1597, and is the subject of the next section.

II. JOHN WOOD, of whom below.

III. JOAN WOOD, died an infant.

IV. DOROTHY WOOD was baptized on 14th March 1601-2, and dying a child, was buried at Hackney on 23d Aug. 1606.

V. MARY WOOD was baptized on 2d Aug. 1604, and was successively the wife of ALDERMAN SAMUEL CRANMER and of SIR HENRY CHESTER, K.B. She was the mother of Sir Cæsar Wood als. Cranmer and of Dame Mary Chester, the wife of Sir Anthony Chester III.

VI. THOMAS WOOD, afterwards Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, was baptized on 22d July 1607, and is the subject of another section of this chapter.

VII. WILLIAM WOOD was baptized on 14th Jan. 1609-10, and was appointed in extreme youth Clerk of the Spicery to King Charles I. He died unmarried at the age of 17, and was buried at Hackney on 9th Feb. 1627-8. (41)

VIII. ELIZABETH WOOD was baptized on 2d July 1612, and married at St. Margaret's, Westminster, on 27th Aug. 1633, Anthony Webb Esq. of Hackney, sometime Warden of the Merchant Taylors' Company. She was in her issue the coheir of her brother Sir Henry Wood, and will therefore be fully noticed hereinafter.

JOHN WOOD, the second son of Thomas and Susanna, was baptized on 20th Jan. 1599-1600. He was a brewer at Hackney, and was free of the Brewers' Company of London. He died at the age of 51, and was buried at Hackney on 22d July 1651. (41) He made no Will, and letters of administration were granted to his widow Anne on 5th Aug. 1651. He was co-trustee with his brother Henry of the settlement made by Alderman Cranmer in his last illness, and there is no record of any quarrel between the two brothers; but John's widow must have grievously offended her brother-in-law, for Sir Henry Wood in the settlement of his estates ignored altogether the existence of John's children, and excluded them from the entail. John had issue five children, who were all baptized at Hackney. (41)

I. MARY WOOD was baptized on 10th June 1633, and married Thomas Kirke Esq. She was eventually the sole heir of her parents.

II. THOMAS WOOD, the only son, was baptized on 2d April 1635, and succeeded to his father's brewery at Hackney. He was appointed on 25th Oct. 1664, by his aunt Mary's husband Sir Henry Chester, to be one of the trustees for raising portions out of the rents of Tilsworth Manor for the daughters of Sir Anthony Chester III. He died unmarried in his mother's lifetime at the age of 33, and was buried at Hackney on 7th May 1668. (41)

THOMAS WOOD of Hackney, Middlesex, Gent. Will dated 22 April 1668.

To my dear and loving sister Mrs. Elizabeth Wood all my copyhold lands in Hackney, which I have surrendered to the use of my Will, and also all my personal estates whatsoever, upon trust to pay my debts and legacies. And I direct that the first to be paid be my loving kinsman Mr. John Byfield,\* to whom I owe a considerable sum of money.

To my loving sister Mrs. Mary Kirke, £30, and £10 to her husband for a ring. To my nephew Mr. John Winstanley, £50. To my kinsman Mr. Nathaniel Willimott, 40s. To my kinswoman Mrs. Margaret Sandum, 40s. To my kinswoman Mrs. Anne Andrewes, 40s. To my loving aunt Mrs. Mary Wybird of Enfield, 40s. To my sister Mrs. Margaret Wyberd, £5. To my esteemed brother Mr. George Robins, £20 to buy a gelding. To my friend and kinsman Mr. John Byfield and his wife, £10 each for rings. To Mr. Thos. Lund, £10. To Mr. John† Barraclough, Mr. Josias Buckingham, Mr. John Brayne, and Robert Hodges, 40s. each. To Mr. John Wyberd of Enfield, £5. To my friend Mrs. Katherine Castle, £100. The residue to my said sister Elizabeth, whom I appoint my sole executrix.

Will proved in C.P.C. 20 May 1668 by the sister Elizabeth Wood. [73 Hene.]

III. SUSANNA WOOD was baptized on 7th April, and was buried at Hackney on 10th April 1637.

IV. ANNE WOOD was baptized on 13th March 1638-9, and married at Hackney on 3d Nov. 1657 Roger Winstanley, citizen of London. (41) She died at the age of 22, leaving an only son JOHN, and was buried at Hackney on 24th Oct. 1661.‡ Her widower survived her little more than four years, and was buried beside her on 10th Feb. 1665-6.‡ Their son John had a legacy of 50*l.* from his uncle Thomas Wood in 1668, but died in youth, and was buried with his parents on 23d April 1674.‡

V. ELIZABETH WOOD was baptized on 31st May 1642, and was the executrix and residuary legatee of her brother Thomas Wood in 1668. She died unmarried at the age of 32, and was buried at Hackney on 22d Aug. 1674. (41)

ELIZABETH WOOD of Hackney, Middlesex, Spinster. Will dated 15 May 1674.

To my Mother Anne Wood of Hackney gentlewoman, whom I appoint my sole executrix, I give and bequeath all my copyhold lands in Hackney and Suffolk which I have surrendered to the use of my Will; also all my freehold lands at Hackney and Enfield in Middlesex and in Suffolk; and also all my personal estate whatsoever.

Will proved in C.P.C. 26 Sept. 1674 by Anne Wood the mother. [110 Bunce.]

ANNE WOOD, the widow of John, survived all her children except the eldest, Mrs. Kirke, who was her sole heir. Her maiden name is unknown, but it is clear from the Wills that she came from Enfield, in Middlesex, and was related to the kindred§ families of Wyberd of Enfield and Willimot of Kelshull, Herts. She was

\* *John Byfield*, the son of Mr. Adoniram Byfield, the well-known Presbyterian preacher, by his wife Anne, was baptized at Hackney 29th Jan. 1635-6. His wife Mary survived him, and married secondly at Hackney on 9th Sept. 1675 Mr. John Bartlett, Merchant, of London.

† *John Barraclough*, son of Richard Barraclough, butcher, was baptized at Hackney 29th April 1635, and was buried there on 4th Aug. 1679.

‡ *From the parish register of Hackney.*

1661, Oct. 24. Anne, wife of Mr. Roger Winstanley, from London, buried.

1665-6, Feb. 10. Mr. Roger Winstanley, buried.

1674, Apr. 23. Mr. John Winstanley, a youth, buried.

§ It appears from the printed pedigree of Willimot (43) that James Willimot of Kelshull, who was



## WOOD OF HACKNEY, MIDDLESEX, AND OF LOUDHAM PARK, SUFFOLK.



ARMS.—Azure three woodmen in fess proper with clubs and targets Or.

Thomas Wood of Burnley, Lancashire

Henry Wood of Hackney, Middlesex,  
Household Servant of Q. Elizabeth.

Henry Wood of Heck-  
ington, co. Lincoln, Esq.,  
son and heir.

Bridget,  
wife 1609,  
1616.

Thomas Wood Esq. of Hackney, Ser-  
jeant of the Pastry to James I. and  
Charles I.; died 18 May; bur. 23  
May 1649. M.I. at Hackney. Will.

Susanna, dau. of . . .  
Cranmer, merchant of  
London; bur. 17 Oct. 1650;  
aged 80. M.I.

Joan  
Wood,  
died in-  
fant.

Dorothy,  
bapt. 14 Mar.  
1601-2; bur.  
23 Aug.  
1606.

Thomas Wood D.D., bapt. 22 July  
1607; Chaplain to Charles I. 1635;  
Dean of Lichfield 1663-4; Bishop of  
Lichfield 1671; founded almshouses  
at Clapton, and benefactor of Christ  
Church, Oxford; died 18 April 1692.  
Will.

Grace, sister of Sir  
James Clavering Bart.  
of Axwell, co. Durham;  
bapt. 14 July 1636 at  
Whickham, co. Dur-  
ham; mar.

s.p.

William, bapt. 14  
Jan. 1609-10;  
Clerk of the  
Spicery; died  
unmar.; bur. 9  
Feb. 1627-8.

1 w. Anne—  
Webb;  
bur. at  
Charen-  
ton, near  
Paris, 9  
June  
1648.

Sir Henry Wood Kt.  
and Bart., son and  
heir; bapt. 17 Oct.  
1597; Treasurer of the  
Household of Queen  
Henrietta Maria, and  
Clerk of the Board of  
Green Cloth to Charles  
II.; died 25 May 1671;  
bur. at Ufford. Will.

Mary, dau. of Sir  
Thomas Gardiner Kt.,  
Recorder of London  
and Solicitor-General  
of Charles I.; Maid of  
Honour to Queens  
Henrietta Maria and  
Catherine; mar. at  
Paris . . . Nov. 1651;  
died 17 March, bur. 1  
April 1666.†

1 b. Samuel—  
Cranmer  
Esq. Alderman  
of London, of  
Astwoodbury,  
Bucks; mar.  
4 July 1633;\*  
died 5 Oct.  
1640. Will.

Mary Wood, = 2 h. Sir  
coheir in her  
issue; bapt.  
2 Aug. 1604;  
bur. at Ast-  
wood 24 Apr.  
1684. Will.  
Sir Henry Ches-  
ter K.B. of  
Tilsworth,  
Beds.; mar.  
1646; died  
30 July  
1666. s.p.  
Will.

Infant son, bur. 1  
Dec. 1631.

Thomas, bapt. 31  
July 1633; died  
young.

Charles, died  
infant; bur.  
.. Dec. 1662.†

Charles Duke—  
of Southamp-  
ton K.G.

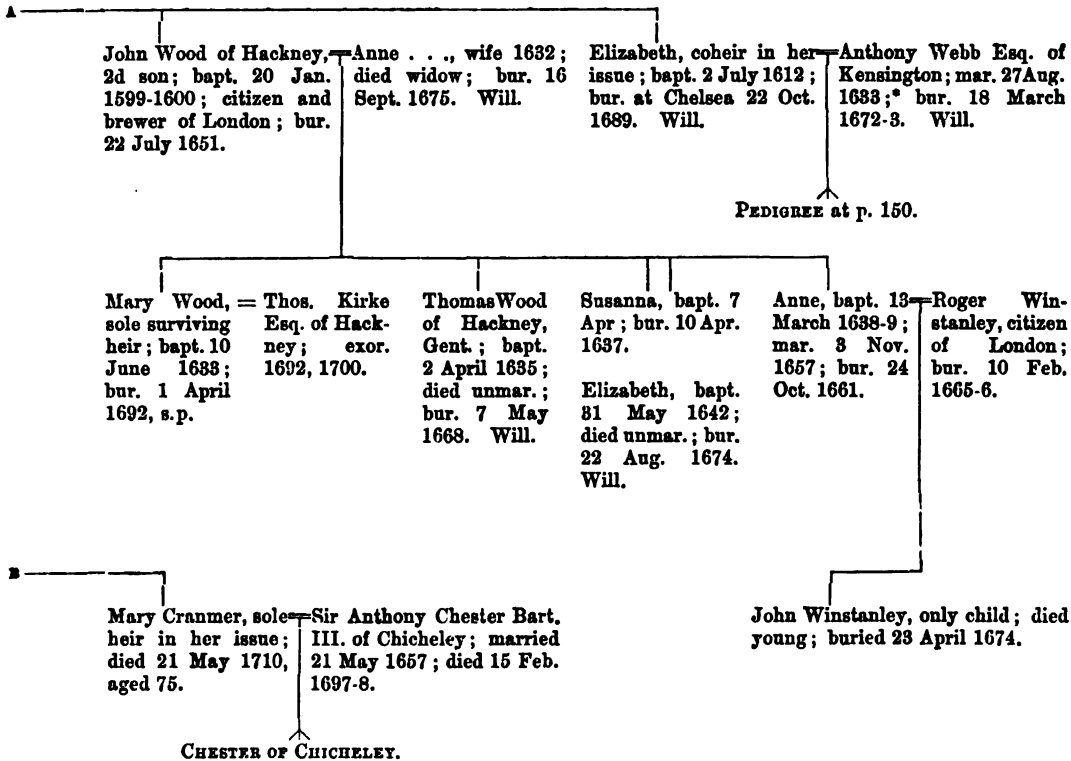
Mary Wood, dau.  
and heir; died a  
minor; bur. 16  
Nov. 1680.† s.p.

Sir Cesar Cranmer als. Wood  
Kt., only son; Equerry of  
Duke of York; heir of  
Duchess of Southampton of  
Loudham Park, Suffolk.

PEDIGREE at p. 80.

*Inscription on Sir Henry Wood's Monument at Ufford. (77)*

Hic situs est (felitem expectans Resurrectionem) Henricus Wood Equ. aur. et Baronettus, Thomæ Wood de Hackney in agro Midd: Arm. Filius, Regibus Jacobo Carolusque duobus, Totidemque Reginis fidenter inserviens, Æquitatis et Justitiæ Regulis maximè intensus, necnon pro unitate Ecclesiæ semper obsecrans, magnæ peregit majora idoneus. E primâ uxore (Charentoniæ in Galliâ sepultâ) Duos filios in cunis defunctos. E secundâ, Mariâ scil: Thomæ Gardner Eq. aurati; Civit: Lond. Recordatoris Filiâ (Primariâ Catherinæ Reginæ à cubiculis pedissiqua) Unicum Filium, nomine Carolum, in pueritiâ mortuum, Filiamque Mariam jam jam superstitem suscepit. Diem obiit xxv. Maij. Salutis humanæ. A°. MDCLXXI. Ætatis LXXIIII°.



Registers not specified are from Hackney; \* from St. Margaret's, Westminster; † from Westminster Abbey.

buried at Hackney on 16th Sept. 1675, (41) and the local charities founded by her Will are still in existence. (44)

ANNE WOOD of Hackney, Middlesex, Gentlewoman. Will dated 2 Aug. 1675.

My freehold lands in Hackney Marsh to Sir Stephen White Kt., Sir Thomas Marsh Kt., Richard Cheney Esq., Abraham Johnson Esq., and Robert Perwick Gent., all of Hackney, upon trust for my dau. Mary Kirke, her heirs and assigns, subject to certain payments for the poor of Hackney, and to 20s. p.a. to the Vicar of Hackney for a sermon to be preached on 5 Nov. in every year. To my kinsman Thomas Sandom and my kinswoman Margaret Sandom his wife, £50 each; and to their daughters Anne and Elizabeth Sandom, £100 each. To my kinsman Richard Andrews and my kinswoman Anne Andrews his wife, £50 each; and to their two daughters Anne and Elizabeth Andrews, £100 each. To my kinsman Nathaniel Willimott, £300. To James and Elizabeth Wynfield, the two children of Joseph Wynfield, £100 each. To Stephen Goddard, £100; and to the two children of his brother William Goddard, £50 each. To my son-in-law Thomas Kirke, £100. To my son-in-law John Wyberd, £100. To my daughter-in-law Margaret Wyberd, £140. To my brother-in-law James Willimott, £30. To Mr. Arthur Barham, £20. To Mrs. Anne Crouch widow, £10. To Mr. Robert Perwick and Mary his wife, £10 each. To the poor of Enfield, Middlesex, £10. All the linen which belonged to my daughter Elizabeth Wood deceased to be equally divided amongst the children of my cousins Sandom, Andrews, and Wynfield. To Thomas Lord Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, Stephen Goddard of Enfield Gent., and William Rudyard of London Gent., whom I appoint my executors, my dwelling-house, brew-house, and lands in Hackney, in trust for my daughter Mary Kirke, her heirs and assigns, with remainder to my kinsman Nathaniel Willimott, remainder to the children of my cousins Sandom, Andrews, and Wynfield, and to William Goddard's children in equal shares.

To my said executors £1000, in trust for my said daughter Mary Kirke and her assigns, for her separate use and free from her husband's interference. To Nicholas Goddard and his heirs, one of the children of the said William Goddard, all my lands at Enfield.

Witnesses, Walter Barroclough, Mary Jarrat, Mary Hollingpriest.

Will proved in C.P.C. on 16 June 1676 by Stephen Goddard. [74 Bence.]

Admon. de bonis non granted in C.P.C. on 19 March 1700 to Thomas Kirke, executor of Mary Kirke deceased, the daughter and residuary legatee of Anne Wood the testatrix.

MARY WOOD, the eldest child of John Wood and his wife Anne, was baptized at Hackney 10th June 1633, and married Thomas Kirke Esq. She survived all her brothers and sisters, and on the death of the Duchess of Southampton disputed the succession with her uncle the Bishop of Lichfield, on the ground that she was the heiress-at-law of Sir Henry Wood. The Bishop, however, seems to have forgiven her opposition, for he left her 40l. a year by his will. This legacy never took effect, for Mrs. Kirke died a few days before her uncle. She had no issue, and was buried at Hackney 1st April 1692. (41)

MARY KIRKE, wife of Thomas Kirke of Hackney, Gent. Will dated 7 March 1690-1.

Whereas I was admitted on 7 Dec. 1674 to 13 acres of land in Hackney Marsh, copyhold of the Manor of Lordshold, and on 9 Aug. 1680 did with my husband surrender the same to the use of my Will, I now give the said lands to my husband Thomas Kirke in fee, subject to the legacies in this my Will. To Mary, dau. of Elizabeth Hastings (late wife of Cæsar Hastings) deceased, £10. To Charles Hastings, Elizabeth Hastings, and Willimot Hastings, other children

baptized on 5th April 1552 and was buried 2d April 1619, married Mary, daughter of Thomas Wyberd of Takeley, Essex, who was buried 31st May 1627. Their grandson James Willimot was baptized 16th Dec. 1621, and was High Sheriff of Herts in 1683.

of the said Elizabeth Hastings deceased, £5 each. To Anne, wife of Richard Raus of Lambeth, Surrey, gardener, £20, and if she dies before me, then to such of her children as may be living. To Mary and Elizabeth, children of Hester Jones, wife of Rowland Jones of Enfield, Middx., tailor, £5 each. Whereas my mother Anne Wood deceased gave by her Will dated 2 Aug. 1675 £1000 to trustees for my use, I now bequeath the same £1000 (which is in the hands of Isaac Maynell, goldsmith, secured by bond) to my husband, and appoint him my sole executor.

Will proved in C.P.C. 4 April 1692 by Thomas Kirke the husband. [69 Fane.]

Her widower afterwards reasserted his wife's claims to Sir Henry Wood's estate against Sir Cæsar Cranmer and the Webbs. But the Court of Chancery decided against him, and his appeal to the House of Lords was dismissed with costs in 1699. (33)

### III.

HENRY WOOD, afterwards Knight and Baronet, the eldest son of Thomas Wood, Sergeant of the Pastry, by Susanna Cranmer his wife, was baptized at Hackney on 17th Oct. 1597. (41) His father's influence at Court procured for him when he was a mere boy a place in the royal household, and he soon rose to be Clerk of the Spicery. He married about 1630 Anne Webb, who was (I presume) the sister of Anthony Webb, the husband of Elizabeth Wood. They had issue two sons, of whom the elder died on the day of his birth, and was 'buried at his mother's pew-dore' in Hackney church on 1st Dec. 1631. (41) Their younger son was born 30th July 1633, and was christened by the name of Thomas on the next day, when Lady Cæsar was his godmother; (41) but he also died in infancy.

Henry Wood was in 1643 in constant attendance on the Court at Oxford, where he gave the King so favourable an impression of his financial abilities and integrity that he was selected in the next year to accompany the Queen to France as Treasurer of her household, and to qualify him for this distinction he received the honour of knighthood on 16th April 1644 (45). He was with the Queen in Paris during the wars of the Fronde, and his wife Lady Wood died during the siege. She was 38 years old at the time of her death, and was buried at Charenton in the suburbs of Paris on 9th June 1648. (12)

Sir Henry remained a widower above three years, when he married at Paris in Nov. 1651 Mary Gardiner, one of Queen Henrietta Maria's Maids of Honour. He had in the mean while inherited his father's estate at Hackney, and had the reputation of considerable wealth, which suggested to the gossips of the day some ill-natured remarks on his marriage. Evelyn says in his Diary:

'Paris, 1651, Nov. 17. I went to congratulate the marriage of Mrs. Gardiner, Maid of Honour, lately married to that odd person Sir Henry Wood: but riches do many things.' (46)

Mary was 30 years younger than her husband, for she was baptized on 26th Feb. 1626-7; (47) but notwithstanding this disparity of years the marriage turned out a happy one, and Lady Wood lived at Court with universal esteem and respect during the fourteen years of her married life. (48) She was the daughter of Sir Thomas

Gardiner, sometime Recorder of London and afterwards Solicitor-General, who was so conspicuous for his services and sufferings in the cause of Charles I. that I am amazed to be unable to discover some trustworthy account of his life and family, to which I can refer my readers.

Sir Thomas was the 3rd son of Michael Gardiner, Rector of Greenford Magna, in Middlesex, where he was baptized on 4th March 1590-1. (47) His father was the younger son of a family of good estate in Hertfordshire, and his mother was the daughter of Thomas Brown, a wealthy Alderman of London. (49) He was bred to the bar, and was admitted a student of the Inner Temple on 15th May 1610. (11) He soon obtained a considerable practice, and through the influence of his mercantile connexions was elected Recorder of London on 25th Jan. 1635-6. (50) He had married at Greenford on 8th Oct. 1618 Rebecca Childe, the daughter of a London merchant, by whom he had twelve children; (47) and in 1636 he was living with his family at Highbury in the suburbs of London, for he was chosen one of the Governors of Highbury School and Chapel on 6th May in this year. (96)

Until the beginning of the Long Parliament he stood well both with the City and at Court, for he was admitted to the freedom of London by the Court of Aldermen on 6th Oct. 1640, and six weeks afterwards he was knighted by the King on 25th Nov. (50) The King had intended him to be the Speaker of the new House of Commons, and Lord Clarendon describes him as being eminently qualified for the post, 'he being a man of gravity and quickness, that had somewhat of authority and gracefulness in his person and presence.' (51) But the King's intention was defeated by the Recorder's failure to secure a seat in the new Parliament. Gardiner's loyalty soon brought him into collision with the City and the Parliament, and on 13th Dec. 1641 a formal complaint was made to the House of Commons by certain aldermen and citizens that the Recorder and the Lord Mayor (Sir Richard Gurney) abused their official power to obstruct petitions to Parliament. (52) He was accordingly, on 22d March following, impeached in the House of Commons on ten different counts for siding with the King, (52) but the outbreak of the Civil War prevented further proceedings. Sir Thomas joined the King at Oxford before the end of this year, and was discharged by the Court of Aldermen on 2d May 1643 from his Recordership for absence from his post. (53) His loss was partly made up by the King making him Solicitor-General on 30th Oct. 1643 in the place of Oliver St. John, but this appointment was not recognised by Parliament, and St. John practically retained his office. Gardiner took an active part as one of the King's Commissioners at Uxbridge in 1644, (54) and was promoted to the rank of Attorney-General on 3d Nov. 1645. (55) But his official promotion at this period was a mockery, and he is seldom reckoned in the list of Attorney-Generals. He was then in the deepest mourning, for two of his sons had been lately slain in skirmishes near Oxford, fighting gallantly for the Royal cause. (56) The elder of them, Sir Thomas Gardiner the younger, had been knighted in the year before, and was a Colonel of

Horse. (56) He was his father's heir-apparent, and had married on 21st May 1642 one of the daughters of Sir Edmund Verney, the King's Knight-Marshal, who was now left a widow of eighteen with three infant children. (57)

Gardiner remained at Oxford to the last, and was included in the Articles of Surrender, which obliged him to compound for his estates. They were situated at Cuddesdon in Oxfordshire, and were certified to be worth 205*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* per annum in possession and 527*l.* per annum in reversion. His fine was fixed at 942*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, and on payment of this sum he received a full pardon on 23d Sept. 1647. (58) The money for this payment was borrowed from his friend Hugh Audley of the Inner Temple, commonly known as 'the usurer,' who drove a thriving trade in lending money to redeem sequestered estates, and Sir Thomas conveyed to him by way of mortgage in Feb. 1646-7 all his lands in Oxfordshire. The conveyance was in express terms a trust for immediate sale to realise the moneys advanced; but great forbearance was exercised, and Sir Thomas was left in peaceable possession at Cuddesdon during the remaining years of his life. His resources were so much crippled by the loss of his professional income and the burdens imposed on his estate, that it was a matter of real congratulation when his daughter Mary was honourably provided for in the Queen's household, and when she married a man of rank, who was willing and able to dispense with any dowry.

He died at the age of 61, and was buried at Cuddesdon on 15th Oct. 1652. (50)

SIR THOMAS GARDINER of Cuddesdon, Oxfordshire, Kt. Will dated 12 Jan. 1648-9.

To be buried in the parish where God shall call me, with as little charge as possibly may be. Touching the temporal estate which is left me in these troublesome and distracted times, whereby it hath been broken and wasted in exceeding great measure, my Will is as followeth. Whereas about Feb. 1646 I conveyed my land in Cuddesdon, Denton, Wheatley, Horspath, and Milton in co. Oxford to my good friend Mr. Hugh Audley of the Inner Temple, London, Esq., and to his two nephews William and Robert Harvey and their heirs, to the intent that the said lands should be sold and that the proceeds should be applied to pay the debt due by me to Hugh Audley, and other sums to my wife and such of my children as were then unpreferred, and the residue to myself or my executors, I now confirm the same, and direct that the residue be paid to my wife Dame Rebecca, whom I appoint my sole executrix.

I give to my said wife, and to my son-in-law Sir William Palmer, and to my servant Richard Johnson, and their heirs and assigns for ever, all my adventure, lot, and share in the Dreininge Lands in the great Levell, which comes to 500 acres for my share, upon trust to sell the same and to pay the proceeds to my said wife, towards the better supply of her livelihood, and to enable her to help and prefer those of our children yet unpreferred. I give all my personalty to my said wife, and I desire all my children to take in good part what I have done for them, and that none of them impute it to want of affection that I have done no more or that I have made no particular remembrance of them by legacies in this my Will, but to impute it to want of ability and the necessity which the troubles of these times have drawn upon me.

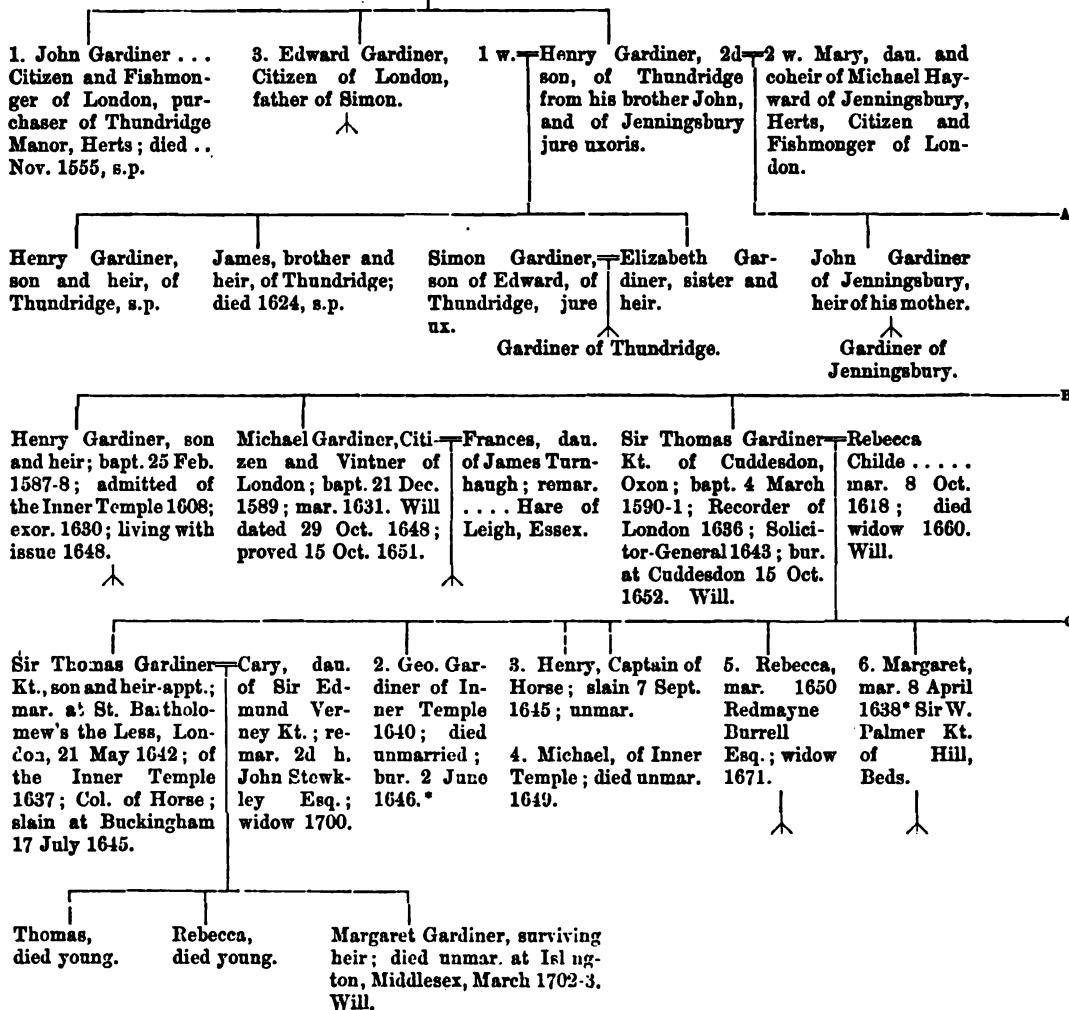
Codicil dated 1 April 1650.

Whereas by the Deed above mentioned £1000 is limited to be paid to my Daughter Rebecca, since lately married to my son-in-law Redmaine Burrell Esq., to whom I agreed to pay £1000 for her portion, whereof £200 was paid him in hand, and £800 has been secured by bond, &c.; and whereas by the same Deed £250 is appointed to be paid to my son Michaell Gardiner, who is since dead, I now revoke and make void the limitation and appointment of the payment of

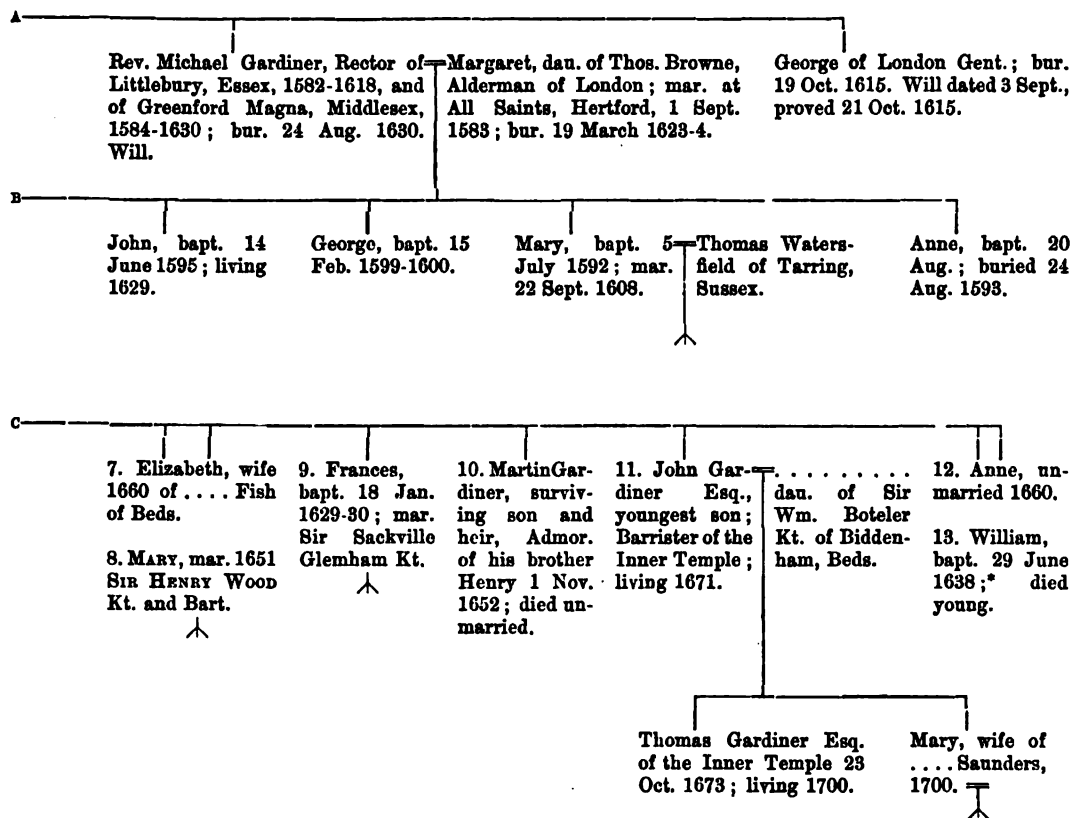
## PEDIGREE OF GARDINER.

Arms.—Party per pale Or and Gules, a fess between three hinds statant, all counter-changed. (From the monument of Rev. Michael Gardiner, 1630, at Greenford Magna, and from the Visitation of London, 1633.)

Thomas Gardiner of Wadesmill in Standon, Joan.  
Herts, 1510; died 1520.



Registers not specified are from Greenford Magna, Middlesex; \* from St. Bride's, London.  
See Clutterbuck's *Herts*, vol. iii. p. 279, for pedigree of Gardiner of Thundridge, and vol. ii. p. 183, for pedigree of Gardiner of Jenningsbury.





the said two sums of £1000 and £250, and I direct that the same shall go to my wife and executrix.

Will proved 21 Dec. 1656 by widow Dame Rebecca Gardiner in C.P.C. [369 Berkeley.]

Sir Thomas Gardiner had issue by his wife Rebecca thirteen children, six sons and six daughters; but five of his sons died before him.

I. THOMAS GARDINER, son and heir-apparent, was admitted a student of the Inner Temple on 31st May 1637. (11) He married at St. Bartholomew's-the-Less in Smithfield, (47) on 21st May 1642, Cary, 4th daughter of Sir Edmund Verney the King's Knight-Marshall, who was born on 28th Dec. 1626, and was therefore little more than 15 years old. (57) But when the King's standard was raised at Nottingham a few months afterwards, he left his bride, and joined the army with a troop of horse, which he had raised. He was taken prisoner in the battle at Chalgrove Field on 22d June 1643, but was released by Lord Essex in compliment to his father. (59) His gallantry was highly appreciated by Charles I., who knighted him in March 1643-4, when he brought the news of Prince Rupert's success at Newark to the King as he was sitting at dinner. (56) Sir Thomas was a Colonel of Horse when he was slain in the raid on Buckingham 17th July 1645. His body was brought to Oxford, and he was buried in Christ Church on 29th July. (56)

He made no Will, and letters of Administration were granted to his widow on 23d Dec. 1646. He left three infant children, 1. THOMAS, who died soon after his father; 2. REBECCA, died young; 3. MARGARET was eventually the sole heir of her father, and died unmarried at Islington, Middlesex, in March 1702-3. The mother of these children, Dame Cary Gardiner, married secondly John Stewkeley Esq. of Preshute, Hants, (61) and had issue by him two sons and five daughters, who are all mentioned in the Will of their uterine sister Margaret Gardiner.

MARGARET GARDINER of Islington, Middlesex, Spinster, sole daughter and heir of Sir Thomas Gardiner Kt. deceased. Will dated 13 April 1698.

To my dear and honoured mother Dame Cary Gardiner, £50. To my cousin Sir John Verney Bart., £20. To my brother Mr. John Stewkeley, and to my sisters Cary Stewkeley, Penelope Viccars, Caroline, Katherine, and Isabella Stewkeley, £10 each. To my cousin Thomas Gardiner Esq., £50; and to his sister Mary Saunders, £100 and the silver cup which was my grandmother Child's. To my goddaughter Margaret Saunders, £5. To my aunt Elizabeth\* Addams and my cousins Margaret and Isabella Addams, 50 shillings each. To my cousin Thomas Glemham Esq., £20; and to his sister Katherine Bence, £5. To my cousin William Palmer the elder of Hill in Bedfordshire, £5. To my sister Ursula Stewkeley, 20 shillings for a ring. To my cousin Mary Hart and her sister Rebecca Hart, 40 shillings each; and to their sister Jane Humphreys, 20 shillings. To my cousin Ann Hobart my little silver tumbler given me by my cousin Frances Hobart deceased. My father's picture to be delivered to my dear mother, to whom I give all the residue of my estate. My cousin Sir John Verney Bart. to be my executor.

Codicil dated 2 July 1700.

Whereas I find it requisite to lessen my legacies, I give to my said cousin Thomas Gardiner only £10, and the silver cup which was my grandmother Child's I now give to my mother. To my aunt Elizabeth Addams and her two daughters only 20 shillings each for rings. To my said cousin Thomas Glemham only £5; and to his sister only £1 for a ring. To my cousin William

\* Elizabeth Verney, maternal aunt of the testatrix, married Charles Adams, clerk. (57)

Palmer only 20 shillings. To my dear brother William Stewkeley and my dear sister Ann Grove, 20 shillings each for rings. In case my dear mother dies before me, the residue of my estate is to be equally divided between my said brother John Stewkeley, and my sisters Cary Stewkeley, Penelope Viccars, Caroline, Katherine, and Isabella Stewkeley.

Will proved in C.P.C. 17 March 1702-3 by Sir John Verney Bart. [50 Degg.]

II. GEORGE GARDINER was admitted of the Inner Temple on 21st June 1640. (11) He died unmarried in his father's lifetime, and was buried at St. Bride's, in the City of London, on 2d June 1646. (19)

III. HENRY GARDINER was admitted of the Inner Temple on the same day as his brother George. (11) When the Civil Wars began he joined the King's forces, and was a Captain of Horse when he was slain in beating up the quarters of the Roundheads at Thame on the 6th Sept. 1645. (62) He died unmarried, and was buried at Oxford, in Christchurch Cathedral, on 8th Sept. 1645. (56)

IV. MICHAEL GARDINER was admitted of the Inner Temple on 10th Feb. 1647-8, (11) and died unmarried before 1st April 1650.

V. REBECCA GARDINER married early in 1650 Redmayne Burrell Esq. of Dowsby in Lincolnshire, a Barrister of the Inner Temple. He was the eldest son of Sir John Burrell Kt., of Dowsby, by Frances, daughter and heir of Dr. Robert Redmayne, Chancellor of the diocese of Norwich, and was 18 years old when his father entered his pedigree at the Visitation of Lincolnshire in 1634. (63) He was admitted of the Inner Temple with his brother Richard, on 12th Dec. 1633, (11) and was a staunch supporter of the King in the Civil Wars. His estates were sequestered by Parliament, and he compounded for them by payment of 770*l*. (64) He died in embarrassed circumstances before 24th May 1671; for Sir Henry Wood, by his Will of that date, bequeathed 6*l*. a year for her life to 'Mrs. Burrell, widow, the aunt of my daughter Mary.' This legacy proves that a generation is omitted in the printed pedigrees of Burrell, which identify Redmayne Burrell, the son and heir of Sir John, with Redmayne Burrell, who was buried at Dowsby on 9th Feb. 1682-3, leaving a widow Judith. (63) The husbands of Rebecca and Judith respectively were clearly father and son. (65)

VI. MARGARET GARDINER married at St. Bride's, in the City of London, on 8th April 1638, William Palmer Esq. of Hill in Bedfordshire. (47) He was the eldest son of Robert Palmer of London, and was admitted of the Inner Temple in 1622. (11) He was knighted by Charles I., and compounded for his estates by the payment of 1260*l*. 14*s*. 4*d*. (64)

VII. ELIZABETH GARDINER was in 1660 the wife of . . . . Fish of Southill in Bedfordshire, when she proved her mother's Will.

VIII. MARY GARDINER was baptized at Greenford on 26th Feb. 1626-7, (47) and was the youngest of her father's children at the date of their grandfather's Will, 6th Dec. 1629. (66) She was in 1650 Maid of Honour to Queen Henrietta Maria at Paris, (67) and married there in Nov. 1651 SIR HENRY WOOD Kt. (46)

IX. FRANCES GARDINER was baptized at St. Bride's, London, on 18th Jan 1629-30, (47) and married before 29th Oct. 1648 Sir Sackville Glemham Kt. of Glemham in Suffolk. (60) He was the son and heir of that gallant Cavalier, Sir Thomas Glemham Kt., who was left in command of the garrison at Oxford, when the King escaped to Newark in April 1646. (68) Sir Thomas and his son were included in the Articles of Surrender on Midsummer-day, and compounded with the Parliament for their estates by a fine of 951*l.* 15*s.* (64) Sir Sackville left two children, Thomas and Katharine, who were both living in 1700.

X. MARTIN GARDINER, surviving son and heir, is mentioned with his surviving brothers Michael and John in the Will of their uncle Michael Gardiner, which is dated 29th Oct. 1648. (19) He administered to the personal estate of his brother Henry on 1st Nov. 1652, (19) and died unmarried soon afterwards.

XI. JOHN GARDINER, the youngest son, was admitted of the Inner Temple 6th July 1652, (11) and was afterwards called to the Bar by that Society. He was one of the trustees of Sir Henry Wood's Settlement in 1671, and married . . . . . daughter of Sir William Boteler Kt. of Biddenham, Beds, (69) by whom he had issue, 1. THOMAS GARDINER, who was admitted of the Inner Temple 23 Oct. 1673, (11) and was the head of his family in 1700; 2. MARY was in 1700 the wife of . . . Saunders, and had a daughter Margaret.

XII. ANNE GARDINER was still unmarried when her mother made her Will.

XIII. WILLIAM GARDINER was baptized at St. Bride's 29th June 1638, (47) and died young.

DAME REBECCA GARDINER, the mother of these children, survived her husband, and died in 1660, in the 8th year of her widowhood.

DAME REBECCA GARDINER of Cuddesdon, Oxfordshire, widow. Will dated 2 Feb 1659-60.

For my burial wherever I die, £10. To my son John Gardiner, £200; to be paid within six months after my death. To my daughter Anne Gardiner, £200; to be paid within three months after my death. To my grandson Thomas Palmer, £20. To my said son John all the moneys or lands in Cuddesdon or elsewhere which are due or coming to me. The residue of my personal estate to my daughter Elizabeth Fish, whom I appoint to be my sole executrix.

Will proved in C.P.C. 8 Aug. 1660 by the executrix. [214 Nabbs.]

Sir Henry Wood, after his second marriage, became ambitious of founding a family. He resolved therefore to make his peace with the ruling powers in England, and to invest his wealth in the purchase of land. He compounded for his patrimony at Hackney, which had been sequestered by the Parliament, by a fine of 273*l.*, (64) and was admitted to a full pardon, although he retained his post at Paris in the Queen's household. Land was then cheap, for the troubles of the times had brought many estates into the market, and the domains which had belonged to the Crown and the Bishops were offered to purchasers on easy terms. But Sir Henry was too conscientious or too cautious to be tempted by bargains which a lawful owner might claim to set aside on a change of government, and his purchases were confined to

voluntary sales by private owners. He had some family connexion with Suffolk, and chose for his seat Loudham Park, in the parish of Ufford in that county. The mansion and park were of very moderate pretensions; but they soon became the centre of a large estate, for his purchases comprised the manor and advowson of Wkepsted, the manor and park of Loudham, the manor and priory of Campsey, and the manors of Ufford, Syleham, Staverton, Eyke, Blyford, Hollesley-cum-Sutton, Dunningsworth, Elmeswell, Woolpit, and Drinkeston, all in Suffolk, which produced a rental of nearly 4500*l.* a year. (12) The manor of Wkepsted was bought from Lord Grey of Groby in November 1654 for 5840*l.*, and the rest of his acquisitions were made on equally favourable terms. (12) He continued to reside abroad; but notwithstanding his absence and his employment in the service of the Queen-mother, he was never disturbed or interfered with by the Government in the enjoyment of his estates. His only grievance was one which he shared with all owners of deer-parks who were suspected of loyalty. He complained after the Restoration that the pales of Loudham Park had been broken down, and the deer stolen during the Usurpation; and he begged the King's permission to re-stock his 'little park' by taking 50 deer out of the confiscated park of his disloyal neighbour William Heveningham, the regicide. (70)

It might have been expected that Sir Henry, when he became a great landowner, would have fixed his residence at Loudham; but the fortunes of the Queen-mother were then at their lowest ebb, and he was too loyal to desert her, although his salary had long been unpaid, and the Royal Family was heavily in his debt for money advanced out of his own resources. (71) He continued to be the Queen's Treasurer through bad and good fortune, and managed her finances to the day of her death. His devoted loyalty was not left without recognition, for his Royal mistress mentions him kindly in her Will, (72) and Charles II. created him a Baronet at a time when he had nothing but titles of honour to bestow. The date of his creation is unknown, for his patent was never enrolled, but Sir Thomas Bond, the Comptroller of Queen Henrietta's household, was made a Baronet at Brussels on 9th Oct. 1658, and it is not likely that the Queen's Treasurer, who had precedence of the Comptroller, would be passed over in the distribution of honours. Sir Henry's name does not occur in any list of Baronets which I have seen; but there is no doubt about his creation, for he is constantly styled Baronet in royal warrants after 1660, and is so described on his father's monument and in his own Will.

He was appointed at the Restoration one of the Clerks of the Board of Green Cloth, and thenceforth bore a prominent part in the financial control of the King's household, but he retained his post as Receiver-General of the revenues of the Queen-mother. At the end of the next year he was sent to Lisbon to attend Queen Catharine during her voyage to England. Charles II. writes on 2d Dec. 1661 to the Earl of Sandwich, Admiral of the Mediterranean Fleet, that he had 'appointed Sir Henry Wood to take charge of the diet of the Queen Consort and her followers,

and to manage the affairs of her household, from the time of her entering on ship-board to her landing,' and the Earl is commanded to present Sir Henry to the Queen in that quality. (73) On her Majesty's arrival in England, Sir Henry was named a member of her Council, and his wife Lady Wood was appointed one of her four dressers or bedchamber women, who were then the ladies in waiting in ordinary. (74) Lady Wood had precedence of the others both in place and salary, and was recommended to the favour of the new Queen by her long residence in Paris, and acquaintance with foreign manners and customs. She lived in high favour at Court during the rest of her life; but that was not long, for she died of the smallpox on 17th March 1664-5 at the age of 38, and was buried at Westminster Abbey on 1st April. (14) Her death is thus noticed by Pepys: (48)

1664-5, March 17. This night my Lady Wood died of the smallpox, and is much lamented among the great people for a good-natured woman and a good wife.

She had two children, who were both born late in her married life, viz. I. CHARLES, who died at his birth, and was buried in Westminster Abbey on . . . Dec. 1662; (14) II. MARY, her only surviving child, who was scarcely a year old when her mother died.

After the death of his wife Sir Henry grew more rich and eccentric than ever, and like many old men of this character, delighted in relating the mad pranks of people as eccentric as himself. Pepys has recorded one of his good stories of Dr. Goffe, (75) who was then living amongst the Fathers of the Oratory at Paris, in the odour of sanctity, but had been in his unregenerate days the Protestant chaplain of a regiment, and the boon companion of Goring and his crew:\*

1660, 19 Sept. Thence to Whitehall, with Sir W. Batten and Sir W. Pen, to Wilkes's: and there did hear many stories of Sir Henry Wood, about Lord Norwich drawing a tooth at a health. Another time he, and Pinchbacke, and Dr. Goffe, now a religious man, Pinchbacke did begin a frolicke to drink out of a glass with a toad in it: he did it without harm. Goffe, who knew sacke would kill the toad, called for sack; and when he saw it dead, says he, 'I will have a quick toad, and will not drink from a dead toad.' By that means, no other being to be found, he escaped the health.

His long and faithful services were never forgotten by Queen Henrietta Maria, who mentions him amongst the legatees in her Will. (72) He had also great influence with the King; and we find the Earl of Bedford with the Sheriff and Justices of Bedfordshire writing to him on 5th March 1665-6, from Sir Henry Chester's seat at Lidlinton, to entreat him to procure the respite of John Bubb, who had been

\* *Stephen Goffe*, the son of the Puritanical Minister of Stanmer in Sussex, was educated at Oxford, and after taking his degree of M.A., was a Military Chaplain in the Low Countries. He there gained favour with Henry Jermyn, who introduced him at Court on his return, and procured for him the place of a chaplain in ordinary. During the Rebellion he was employed by the King as a minor agent in France and Flanders, but when he saw that the Anglican Church was ruined and the Monarchy overthrown, he changed his religion and joined the Oratorians at Paris. His conversion recommended him to the favour of Queen Henrietta Maria, who made him her chaplain, and intrusted to his charge the young Duke of Monmouth, who was then known by the name of Crofts. He maintained a high reputation amongst his brethren of the Oratory, and died at their house in the Rue St. Honoré, in Paris, 25 Dec. 1681, at the age of 76. (76)

convicted of murder. (73) His fortune was improved by some valuable leases of Crown lands, which were granted to him in payment of 1500*l.*, due for money expended in the service of Charles I. (71) The debt was paid piecemeal; but Sir Henry could scarcely complain of the terms of payment, for in lieu of 500*l.* he got a lease for 41 years of the great manor of Tottenham Court, on the north side of London, at the nominal rent of 66*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* per annum. (71)

Sir Henry Wood survived his wife six years, and was in his 74th year when he died. He retained all his faculties to the end, and the old courtier spent the last days of his life in settling the conditions of an illustrious match for his only child Mary Wood, who was then between six and seven years old. He knew the danger to so great an heiress of leaving her marriage to be scrambled for in that profligate Court; and therefore when the King proposed a solemn contract that she should marry, at the age of 16, the young Earl of Southampton, the eldest of his natural sons by the Duchess of Cleveland, Sir Henry gave his willing assent, and settled his estates accordingly. The treaty was concluded on behalf of the King by Sir Thomas Clifford, the Lord Treasurer, and the marriage settlement was executed on 23d May 1671. The trustees were six in number, and were all personages of high distinction; for Henry Jermyn, Earl of St. Albans, the Lord Chamberlain of the King's household; Henry Bennet, Lord Arlington, Secretary of State; and Sir Thomas Clifford, the Lord Treasurer, were associated in the trust with Sir Henry Wood's brother, the Dean of Lichfield; his sister, Dame Mary Chester; and his brother-in-law, John Gardiner of the Inner Temple. The settlement contained provisos that the young heiress was to be brought up in the Protestant religion, and that the marriage was not to take effect until she attained her full age of 16. In case the Earl died in the mean while, his next brother Lord George Palmer was to supply his place. When Mary was 16 she was to be at full liberty to break off altogether the marriage provided for her, but in that case she was to forfeit 20,000*l.* to the Earl out of the savings of her minority. Sir Henry made his Will on the next day, and died on the day after, 25th May 1671. He was not buried with his wife in Westminster Abbey, for his Will directed that his body should be carried to Ufford, and he was buried in the south aisle of Ufford church on 31st May. (35)

His character for eccentricity survived him. It is said that he styled himself in his Will *Sir Henry Wood als. Ufford*, (12) and there is a tradition that he directed his executors to bury him with his coffin upright, standing on his head, because he was convinced that in the next world everything would be the very reverse of what it is here, and therefore at the Day of Judgment he would be found standing on his feet. These stories found credit with Sir William Dugdale, who knew Sir Henry well, and wrote the inscription on his monument, (77) for he informed Anthony Wood that Sir Henry was 'buried according to his Will, after a fantastical way.' (78) But none of these extravagances are to be found in the only Will which was admitted to probate.

SIR HENRY WOOD of Loudham, co. Suffolk, Kt. and Bart., one of her Majesty the Queen's Council, and Treasurer to her late Majesty the King's Mother, deceased. Will dated 24 May 1671.

To be buried at Ufford in Suffolk. Whereas, by Indres. of Lease and Release dated 22 and 23 May 1671, all my manors and hereditaments in Suffolk were assured unto Henry Earl of St. Albans, Henry Lord Arlington, Sir Thomas Clifford Kt., Dame Mary Chester widow, Doctor Thomas Wood Dean of Lichfield, Caesar Cranmer Esq., and John Gardiner Esq<sup>rs</sup>, to the use of myself for life, and then to the use of my said Trustees in trust for my dau. Mary until her marriage (which is to take place when she is between 16 and 17) to Charles Palmer Earl of Southampton, or if he die in the mean time, to Lord Geo. Palmer his brother. But in case the said marriage shall not take effect, the said manors and hds. are to descend to my trusty friend Sir Henry Felton Kt. of Playford, and my sister Dame Mary Chester, on trust for my dau. Mary Wood and her issue in strict settlement, with remainder to my brother Dr. Thos. Wood Dean of Lichfield and his heirs in tail male; remainder to Dame Mary Chester for life, then to her son Caesar Cranmer for life, and to his eldest son Henry Cranmer and his heirs in tail male; remainder to Charles, 2nd son of Caesar Cranmer, and his heirs in tail male. (Caesar Cranmer and his issue on inheriting the estates to change their name from Cranmer to Wood.) And for default of the Cranmers, remainder to my sister Elizabeth Webb, wife of Mr. Anthony Webb, for life; then to her eldest son Thomas Webb and his heirs in tail male; remainder to her 2nd son Henry Webb in tail male. (The Webbs on inheriting to change their name to Wood.) And for default of the Webbs, remainder to Edward Wood, son of my dec<sup>d</sup>. uncle Henry Wood of Hacklington, co. Linc., for life; remainder to Francis Wood, son of my said uncle, and his heirs in tail; remainder to my own right heirs.

To my dear sister Lady Chester, £450 a year, for the guardianship and maintenance of my dau. Mary, in addition to £100 a year granted to her by the King's Majesty for life, and payable by the Cofferer of the King's household. Lady Chester to have the government, guardianship, tuition, and education of my dau. Mary until her marriage or majority: the guardianship in case of her death to devolve on my sister Eliz<sup>th</sup>. Webb, and then on my nephew Caesar Cranmer. To Mrs. Burrell widow, aunt of my dau. Mary, £6 p.a. for life. My sister Lady Chester and my brother Dr. Thomas Wood to be executors during my dau.'s minority, my dau. Mary to be sole executrix at 21. My 'noble and antient friends Henry Earl of St. Albans, Lord Chamberlain of H.M.'s household; Henry Lord Arlington, Principal Secretary of State to his Majesty; Sir Rob<sup>t</sup>. Long Bart., Auditor of Receipt of H.M.'s Exchequer; and Sir Chas. Harbord Kt., Surveyor-General to his Majesty,' to be overseers of my Will; and I give to them each a legacy of £100, to be paid to them in 100 pieces commonly called Gynny Gold.

Will proved in C.P.C. 29 May 1671. [54 Duke.]

MARY WOOD, the only surviving child of Sir Henry by his second wife Mary Gardiner, was about seven years old when her father died. By direction of his Will the care of her maintenance and education until she was 16 was intrusted to her aunt Lady Chester, with an allowance of 450*l*. a year. But before Sir Henry had been dead a fortnight the Duchess of Cleveland demanded the custody of her son's promised wife, and insisted on her immediate marriage. (79) Lady Chester absolutely refused to consent to so gross a breach of trust; but the Duchess got the girl into her hands by a trick, and when her aunt insisted on her being given up, the Duchess set her at defiance with an insulting message, that she 'intended to keep her, and that she wondered so inconsiderable a person should dare to contend with a lady of her quality.' Lady Chester's co-trustee, the Dean of Lichfield, stood passive in the dispute, for he was afraid of offending the Duchess, who was then all-powerful at Court. A vacant bishopric was dangling before his eyes, and he

had no idea of sacrificing his prospects for the protection of his niece. The Duchess therefore carried her point, and shortly afterwards the marriage was celebrated between her son and Mary Wood, notwithstanding their tender age. She then claimed that Sir Henry Wood's personal estate should be handed over to her, on the pretence that it was to be delivered to Mary on her wedding-day. Lady Chester appealed to the House of Lords against these arbitrary proceedings, and prayed the interference of Parliament, on the ground that she could get no redress in a court of law. For the Duchess was protected by her privilege as a peeress, and moreover there was no remedy at law against a married woman whose husband was beyond seas out of English jurisdiction. (79) But the petition had no result.

Mary's husband was only nine years old in 1671, and since his mother's elevation had borne the courtesy title of Earl of Southampton. He was baptized at St. Margaret's, Westminster, on 18th June 1662, as 'Charles Palmer, L<sup>d</sup> Limbricke, son to y<sup>e</sup> right honor<sup>ble</sup> Roger, Earle of Castle-Maine, by Barbara,' (19) and was a boy of great personal beauty, but weak abilities. Aubrey has a gossiping story, that his want of understanding was partly caused by the vanity of his mother. 'When he was a child he was disfigured by two foreteeth that grew out very unhandsome. His cruel mother caused him to be bound fast in a chair and had them drawn out, but his intellects never recovered the shock.' (80) The Duchess was fully alive to his deficiencies, for when she placed him at Oxford in 1674 under the charge of Dr. Aldrich, Dean of Christchurch, she 'confessed him to be a very kockish idle boy; (81) and Dean Prideaux writes from Oxford, two years afterwards, that he was 'very orderly in his behaviour, but will ever be very simple, and scarce I believe ever attain to the reputation of not being thought a fool.' (82) He had in the mean while been created, on 10th Sept. 1675, Duke of Southampton, and so soon as he and his wife had both reached the age of legal consent (which would be in 1677) the marriage ceremony was repeated between them. (29) The young Duchess only just reached the age at which her father intended her to have married, for she was scarcely 17 when she died without issue on 15th Nov. 1680. She was buried in Westminster Abbey on the next day, in the Duke of Monmouth's vault. (14)

As the Duchess had never any issue born of her marriage, her father's estates passed on her death to her uncle the Bishop of Lichfield for life, with remainder to Sir Cæsar Cranmer, who now took the name of Wood. But (as it has been already related in my account of Sir Cæsar) the Duke, nine years after his wife's death, set up a claim to a life-interest in her estate, and in 1692 obtained a decree in his favour from the Court of Chancery, which was set aside by the House of Lords on appeal.

He married secondly, in November 1694, Anne, daughter of Sir William Pulteney Kt., who was the mother of his heir. (83) He succeeded on his mother's death in 1709 to the dukedom of Cleveland, and died 9th Sept. 1730, aged 68. He was buried at Westminster Abbey on 3d Nov. following. (14)



## IV.

THOMAS WOOD, afterwards Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield, was the 3rd son of Thomas Wood Esq., Sergeant of the King's Pastry, by Susanna Cranmer his wife, and was baptized at Hackney on 22d July 1607. (41) He was educated at Westminster School amongst the King's Scholars, and was elected in 1627 to a studentship at Christ Church, Oxford, (84) where he proceeded B.A. on 27th April 1631, and M.A. on 24th April 1634. (85) He had in the mean while taken Holy Orders, and was, by the influence of his family at Court, appointed at the age of 28 a chaplain in ordinary to the King, who presented him in the same year, on the 2d July 1635, to the Rectory of Whickham in the county of Durham. (86) He proceeded B.D. on 15th May 1641, and was created D.D. by dispensation on 13th March in the next year. (87) About the same time he obtained from Charles I. a royal mandate to the Bishop of Durham to present him on the next vacancy to a prebendal stall in his cathedral, but before this appointment was completed, his course of preferment was interrupted by the Civil War, (88) and he was ejected from his living by the Parliament. (86) He employed this period of compulsory leisure in travelling abroad, and spent some years in Italy. (89) He made a long stay at Rome, where he was confirmed in that strong dislike of Popery and High Church observance which distinguished him through life. After his return to England he lived in retirement on his patrimony at Hackney until the Restoration, when he was restored to the Rectory of Whickham by the House of Commons. (90)

At the same time he was reinstated as one of the chaplains in ordinary at Court, and on 15th June 1660 he made petition to the King to give effect to the mandate of Charles I. by bestowing upon him the Prebend at Durham, which had been vacant since the death of the Bishop of Exeter on 7th Dec. 1659. His suit was supported by the powerful influence of his brother Sir Henry Wood, and he was presented on 7th July 1660 to the 11th stall in Durham Cathedral. He was duly installed on 10th Dec. following, and held this preferment *in commendam* until his death. (91) The same influence procured for him three years afterwards the Deanery of Lichfield, to which he was promoted in Feb. 1663-4, when Dr. Paul was made Bishop of Oxford. (18) It shows the barefaced simony which prevailed at this period, that the Dean had no scruples in informing the Archbishop of Canterbury that he had to lend 100*l.* to his Majesty to secure his appointment. (92)

The Dean married, about Michaelmas 1666, Grace Clavering, the youngest sister of Sir James Clavering Bart. of Axwell Park, who was his parishioner at Whickham. She was 29 years younger than her husband, who had known her from her infancy, for he christened her in his own church on 14th July 1636. (93) A young wife has her discomforts as well as her charms for an old man of 60, and the petty disagreements arising from their disparity of years were maliciously dwelt upon by his brother

Canons. One of them writes from Durham to Dr. Sancroft, the Dean of St. Paul's, on 2d March 1666-7. (94)

The Dean [of Lichfield] was certainly married about Michaelmas last to Sir James Clavering's sister, whom he bedded about New Year's day. The Prebendaries' wives have not yet seen their new sister, but gulls they raise of their brother, and say that he threatens to lie alone, because the wife pulls her arms out of bed and lets the cold into it. They say in the South she is very young, but here it is as confidently said he hath been a suitor to her for almost 30 years.

The Tanner Mss. in the Bodleian contain a mass of correspondence relating to Dr. Wood, and it is difficult to decide whether he was more detested at Lichfield or Durham. His puritanical principles made him hateful to the Bishops of both dioceses, who were High Churchmen, and were zealously engaged in restoring the fabric and ornaments of their cathedrals, whilst his personal meanness and avarice were a bye-word with his brother Prebendaries. Bishop Hacket's dislike to the Dean is sufficiently expressed in the following letters to the Archbishop of Canterbury:

FROM BISHOP (HACKET) OF LICHFIELD TO ARCHBISHOP (SHELDON) OF CANTERBURY. (95)

12 Dec. 1668. Your Grace's church at Lichfield, under the care of your devoted suffragan, wants nothing but a few ornaments, which I doubt not to compass. And for ornaments I have had more sent to mee, and unsought, than I could have expected. In vellit, purple, and azure, £50 worth from the excellent Ladie Levison, to serve for a paraphront, a suffront, and carpet for the altar. From my Ladie Bagot, most rich pieces of gold and silke, and exquisite imagery for two quishions, whose making up being added from a devout aged widow, and a poore one, Mrs. Hulkes, they are as beautifull as ever I saw. Add to these the most curious piece that I have seen, of purple vellet, floury gold and silke, to bee placed in the paraphront above the queshion, presented to mee from the religious wife of Mr. W<sup>m</sup>. Talbot. My noble Lord, I must not omit that my Ladie Wolsy's daughters putt together all these ornaments with their cost, industry, and needle. The honest residentiaries deserve a church thus beautified, so doth not *the phrentique Dean*, who sides altogether with Puritans, and told mee to my face I did more harm than good, reedifying this church. God remove him from us.

FROM THE SAME TO THE SAME. (97)

14 Dec. 1668. My most humble request (and in great earnest) to your Grace is to entreat with my Lord Bishop of Durham to call of *our most untractable and filthy natur'd Dean* from hence, and to command him to his benefice or his prebend at Durham. He is a professt favourer of Nonconformists. His wife comes sometimes to sermons (as to Dr. Boilston), but not above twice in 3 months to cathedral praiers. I rebuke the Dean for keeping companie with Puritans altogether. He answer'd mee scornfully, he did so, and he would do so. For the sake of the welfare of a poore church, and for God's sake, at least carie him away hence to Durham. He hath kept his residence to his full daies. And his brethren the residentiaries will praise God for his absence.

It is not surprising that the Dean's wife was of one mind with her husband in his puritanical opinions and his partiality to the Nonconformists, for all her family associations were connected with the extreme Protestant party at Newcastle-on-Tyne. Her sister Jane was the wife of William Durand, a well-known dissenting minister, and her brother Sir James was a Protestant of the highest and dryest type. It is related in the life of the pious Mr. Barnes, that when he solemnly admonished Sir James Clavering about preparing for the life to come, the Baronet replied, 'Ay, I hope to be saved, for I never make visits on Sundays, but keep within doors and

read Dugdale's *Baronage* about my ancestors.' (98) In the mean while the Dean was living in open warfare with the residentiary Canons of Lichfield, who served him on the 19th Feb. 1667-8 with formal articles of complaint; that in violation of the Statute, and of his express promise to the Bishop, he had expended at his own will and pleasure the fabric money of the cathedral, that he habitually encroached on the jurisdiction of the Chapter, that he neglected to preach when it came to his turn, and that he publicly reviled the Prebendaries in open Chapter with opprobrious language. (99) The only result of this remonstrance was to provoke the Dean to behaviour which supplied fresh grounds of complaint. The Residentiaries therefore, after clamouring in vain for redress nearly eighteen months, resolved to withdraw altogether from the Chapter, and to justify their withdrawal by a full statement of their grievances to the Archbishop of Canterbury.

FROM THE RESIDENTIARIES OF LICHFIELD TO ARCHBISHOP (SHELDON) OF CANTERBURY. (100)

May it please your Grace,

To see, if the inclosed, which wee professe true to a Tittle, represent not our case, as the very spectacle of distraction. Vnder such injuries and affronts, wee have weathered it out this yeare and halfe; and want not patience yet to abide it, were not our hopes utterly blasted; and all possibilities now obstructed of proceeding one stepp further. Which wee humbly take leave to signify to your Grace; not to aggravate Mr. Deane's miscarriages, nor your Grace's trouble: but to justifie our resolution, wholly to withdraw ourselves till wee shall receive your Grace's pleasure and advise herin. Our right reverend and vigilant Lord Bishop neither wants care nor inclination to ease us, if he could: but all the charity of his indeavours hath but doubled our affliction by occasioning his owne. The onely expedient, wee can think of, is if your Grace would be pleased to appoint Sir Walter Littleton, or some advocate of your Court, or whatever other person, to visit vs. But this and our selves and distressed affaires wee wholly submit to your Grace's wisdom, being ready with God's helpe either to act cheerfully, or suffer contentedly, as your Grace shall please to command: and ever on our knees to pray for your Grace's health and happiness, &c.

Lichfeild Close, March 3, 1668 (1668-9).

(Signed)

HEN. GRESWOLD.

RIC. HARRISON.

THOM. BROWN.

The Dean stoutly protested in reply to the Archbishop that the articles of complaint exhibited against him were scandalous and false. But Bishop Hacket, although he was not formally a party to their proceedings, warmly supported the cause of the Residentiaries.

FROM BISHOP (HACKET) OF LICHFIELD TO ARCHBISHOP (SHELDON) OF CANTERBURY. (101)

19 April 1699. I have received some lines from Mr. Brown, the Archdeacon of Derby, that our Dean hath with much falsehood and impudency avouched before your Grace that the articles preferred against him by our Residentiaries are all false. I did not see them till after they were dispatcht to London: if the copie read to mee bee the same which is tendered to your Grace, partly I know the most of them to be justly charged upon him, and the rest are reported to be true in all men's mouths in these quarters, and many more might have been added as scandalous as the former. There never was a viler wretch in a place of dignity. Puritanism hath spread excessively in our city, not only by his sufferance, but by his furtherance giving countenance to none but the greatest Nonconformists. It is strange that such a covetous creature dare mention his hospitality, much more boast of it. His table is seldom spread, and at all times mean and

sordid, as it is in all mouths. He hath not a table, a chair, nor a bed of his own, nor any furniture, nor ever will buy any. He borrows his brewing vessels, a small copper to brew a strike at once, fetcheth most of his drink from alehouses out of doors, will not restore the utensils and stuff he borrows to the owners again, though often demanded, leaves many scores unpaid, even for the grass of his horses till one of them was distrained. He is too base a subject to offer him any further before so excellent a person as your Grace.

The Archbishop has indorsed on this letter in his own hand, 'The Dean Puritan, covetous, sordid;' but he listened coldly to complaints against a dignitary with powerful connexions at Court, and contented himself by transmitting to the Chapter through his Secretary the Dean's reply. The Residentiaries, however, were still unwilling to give up all hope of redress, and made another attempt to enlist the sympathies of the Primate.

FROM THE RESIDENTIARIES OF LICHFIELD TO ARCHBISHOP (SHELDON) OF CANTERBURY. (102)

May it please your Grace,

We bewaile ourselves, that Mr. Dean's answer leaves us in no capacity of a reply; but what forceth vs vpon discovery of such his dealing therein, as we profess to be most grievous to vs, we vnderstand not the way, of makeing seeming truths of reale fallacys or falshoods; nor durst we, if we had the art, offer it where we owe the most reverence vpon earth. The Articles transmitted to your Grace were presented to Mr. Deane in order to a redress, not a dispute, and tenderd to your Grace's view onely to justify the resolutions, which Mr. Dean's carriage and the present state of times represented to vs, as the onely expedient for our quiett. We thought not of interesting your Grace's power to oblige him to answer; we well know the compass and latitude of Mr. Dean's language, and judge that he but betrays the best cause in the world that vndertakes to try it in discourse with him. Yet least it might seeme as our folly to have engaged, so our cowardise now to leave your Grace's apprehensions and the truth of our cause in the midst of so many sophismes, we have drawn a reply (as we vnderstand by your Secretary is expected from vs), such an one as designs not to combate it out in words with Mr. Deane (this we feare would rune on in infinitum), but as may putt an end thereto, by ascertaining the truth betwixt vs, by the credits and consciences of standers by, who are privy to our affairs. All our parte therein is but so to open Mr. Dean's answer, without altering his own words, as that others' certificates may be distinctly apply'd, and so to methodize both articles answer and reply, that all may be seen through at one view. When your Grace is pleased to lett vs vnderstand that it wilbe vouchsaf'd your perusall, it shall with all humility be presented from

Your Grace's most bounden and most obedient servants,

(Signed)

HEN. GRESWOLD.

RIC. HARRISON.

THOM. BROWN.

July the 30th, 1669.

In the mean while the Dean had seen the Archbishop at Lambeth, and was encouraged by his reception to turn the tables on the Chapter, and to complain in his turn that the Residentiaries were neglecting their duty.

FROM THE DEAN OF LICHFIELD TO ARCHBISHOP (SHELDON) OF CANTERBURY. (103)

Durham, Aug. 8, 1669.

May it please your Grace,

The Friday after I wayted vpon your Grace at Lambeth House I gott to Litchfield, and found no Resident there; it was Mr. Greswell's time, who had withdrawen himself of purpose (as I was informed) that wee might have no Chapter. Mr. Harison was in Lichfield, and I

sent two or three times for him by a proper officer, but he told him he durst not come, and asked him what the Bishopp would think if he came to me; neverthelesse he promised to come to me the Munday following, but fayld; and so I sent for the Register to haue seene some records and writings, in order vnto a triall which was to be betweene Sir Scattergood, my Lord's chaplaine and ourselues, this next Assises at Stafford; but Mr. Glazior refused to shew them to me or my solicitor: so I left a letter for Mr. Harison concerning that and some other waytie affaires of our Church, desiring him that he would call a Chapter and consider of those particulars which I writt about. My occasions that your lordshipp knowes called me hether, and so I left those things to the Chapter's consideration. I humbly entreat your Grace would please to lett Mr. Smith write to my Brethren that they take care of the Church, and be mindfull to performe theire duety in the mayntayning of the rites and reuenewes of the same. I doe most humbly begg your lordshipp's pardon for this, and shall in all obedience and duety remayne

Your Grace's, etc.

(Signed)

TH. WOOD.

These appeals to the Archbishop ended, as might have been anticipated, in his coldly recommending the Prebendaries to be reconciled to the Dean, and the Dean to make friends with his Bishop. Accordingly a reconciliation was patched up, and in the next year the Dean wrote to assure the Archbishop that he had punctiliously observed his instructions.

FROM DEAN (WOOD) OF LICHFIELD TO ARCHBISHOP (SHELDON) OF CANTERBURY. (104)

Litchfield, 6 Jun. '70.

May it please your Grace,

At my first coming hether out of the North, in obedience vnto your lordshipp's command I went to wayte upon our Bishopp heere, and to paye him those respects which are dew vnto lordshipp from myself. But I could gett no admission, and so for the present I went away without any accesse vnto him; about foure dayes after he was pleased to send and invite me, and I dined with his lordshipp this day, and so hope that now wee are verie good friends and well reconciled againe, which I take to be the verie best aduantage that cann befall me heere, and for which I am first to retourne thanks vnto God, and in the next place to your Grace.

May it please your lordshipp, I was verie ill vpon the way heather, and my weakenesse has continewd vpon me in such a manner that I was not able to gett from hence in any time, to make my attendance at Court this present month; and so was forced to write vnto his lordshipp of Oxon, to excuse me for this time, and to procure an other to supply my place, which fauour I perceiue by letters from my brother he has beene pleased to conferr vpon me, so that I am verie much bound vnto his lordshipp for such his great condescensions. I send this by my wife that she may lett your Grace also vnderstand my condicion, and then I doubt not but I shall haue your lordshipp's dispensation for my absence at this time. I hope your Grace will suddenly receiue a letter from our Bishopp heere of my carriages toward him since my last coming, which will giue your lordshipp better satisfaction then I can doe now. Howeuier, it is enough for me that I haue obserued your lordshipp's commands in this, as I shall in allover your Grace shall please to lay vpon him who desires nothing more then to shew himselfe as becomes

Your Grace's, etc.

(Signed)

TH. WOOD.

This letter is indorsed 'Excuse,' but there is no doubt that the Dean was a constant invalid, although he lived to a great age.

Sir Henry Wood's position at Court, and the success with which the Dean set at defiance all complaints of his conduct, caused a general expectation at Durham

and Lichfield that he would be promoted to the next vacant bishopric, and the Dean of Durham writes on 18th Nov. 1670 to one of his Chapter: (105)

We suppose we may have his Majesty's letter of dispensation in favour of the Dean of Lichfield, if higher thoughts do not put a thing of small concernment out of his head. We have made him Bishop of Worcester long since, and since that Bishop of Oxford or Chester, and now of late Bishop of Lichfield, and wagers are offered to be laid that he will be Bishop of Durham; but I suppose he must tarry for that till the present Bishop be removed.

These anticipations were realised in the following year, for when Sir Henry Wood concluded with Lord Treasurer Clifford the treaty for the marriage of his only child to the King's eldest son by the Duchess of Cleveland, it was part of the bargain that the vacant bishopric of Lichfield should be given to his brother. (106) Accordingly the Dean was elected Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield on 9th June 1671, and was consecrated at Lambeth on 2d July by the Archbishop of Canterbury, who must have now congratulated himself on the politic coldness with which he had listened to the complaints of the Prebendaries of Lichfield. At the same time and place, Dr. Nathaniel Crewe (afterwards Lord Crewe and Bishop of Durham) was consecrated Bishop of Oxford. He was a prelate of the same type as Bishop Wood, and resembled him in many circumstances of his career. They were both cadets of influential families, and owed their advancement to family interest at Court without any pretension to professional merit. Both eventually succeeded to great estates of inheritance, and died without issue. Each of these Bishops was regarded by the Clergy of his time as a scandal to his order and the Church, but they have partially redeemed their fame with posterity by posthumous munificence, and by charitable foundations which are still in existence.

The first act of the new Bishop of Lichfield was to commence a suit for dilapidations against the executors of his predecessor. But Sir Andrew Hackett, the son and heir of the late Bishop was a Member of Parliament and a Master in Chancery, and sheltered himself from legal proceedings under the privilege of Parliament, so that the suit was suspended nearly ten years. In the mean while the Clergy of the diocese were loud in their complaints that the Bishop was non-resident, and neglected to restore his episcopal palaces. Archbishop Sheldon was fully alive to the scandal of the Bishop's constant absence from his diocese, but he was determined not to be forced into a quarrel with a Suffragan who stood well at Court. He therefore invited the Bishop to a friendly conference at Lambeth, and was contented to accept the excuses which he made from time to time for his non-attendance. His usual plea was ill-health, but even an invalid could scarcely expect to be believed when he complained of the distance of the journey from Chelsea to Lambeth.

FROM BISHOP (WOOD) OF LICHFIELD TO MR. RALPH SNOWE AT LAMBETH HOUSE,  
OR, IN HIS ABSENCE, FOR MR. JHONSON. (107)

My verie good Friend,

I haue beene heere weake and verie ill aboue this 6 weeks, and vnderstand from my wife that his Grace sent yesterday to her lodgings that I should wayte vpon him at Lambeth

House; this inclosed is my excuse to his Grace, and to lett him know that I am not in a condition at present to make that attendance, and therefore desire you would please to present it to his Grace with the duety of

Your most affectionate friend and faithfull seruant,

THO. LITCH. & COUENT.

Mrs. Webbs, at Little Chelsey, March 20th, '72-3.

*Enclosure.*

FROM BISHOP (WOOD) OF LICHFIELD TO ARCHBISHOP (SHELDON) OF CANTERBURY. (108)

Little Chelsey, Mar. 20th, '72-3.

May it please your Grace,

For the benefitt of the ayre and in order to my health I haue beene heere about this 6 weeks. And vpon Tuesday last went to see my wife at her lodgings in the Hay-markett; but that journey did me some preiudice, and I haue by that disturbance beene worse in my health euer since; so that your Grace's messadge to my wife yesterday (that I shoulde wayt vpon your lordshipp at Lambeth House) did a little surprize me, in so much that I must humbly begg your Grace's excuse, not being able to obserue these commands at present, nor any other but at this distance; where I shall be verie (*sic*) to receiue and obey them in that measure as becomes,

My lord, your Grace's, etc.

THO. LITCH. & COUENT.

The year 1674 ended as it began, for in the month of December the Bishop was still making excuses to the Archbishop for his absence, and was begging that matters might stand over until after Christmas. His letter was written from Chicheley, where he was paying a long visit to his niece Lady Chester. He was godfather to her son Thomas, who was born on 12th March in this year, but his illness in the spring had prevented his being present at the christening. It will be seen hereafter that his godson was remembered in his Will with an annuity of 20*l.* a year.

FROM BISHOP (WOOD) OF LICHFIELD TO ARCHBISHOP (SHELDON) OF CANTERBURY. (109)

Chicheley, Dec. 19th, 1674.

Most Reuerend Father in God and my euer-honoured Lord,

I receiued your Grace's letter of the 12th of the last vpon the 14th instant, and shall, in persurance of his Majesty's commands, take all dew care about the Reueneue of the Chemney moneys dew out of my Diocese: that my Clergy doe not giue any false certificates, but according to the Act of Parliamnt provided in that behalfe. And as for your Grace's letter the 25th of the last, it came to my hand but this day inclosed in a note vnto Sir Anthony Chester without a name. Howeuer, in order to my duety, I humbly craue leaue to retourne this answer: I haue beene heere euer since the 17th of the last, and for any thing that concerns my person I must begg your lordshipp's pardon if at this distance I doe not goe about to accuse others or plead myne owne innocencie; the one might verie well question my prudence and the other my charitie. All therefore which I desire at present is that your Grace would please to dispence with me vntill after Xmas, and in the meane time that (according to your great wisdome and wonted goodness) your lordshipp would be pleased to receiue noe accusations against me, where by your Grace will verie much oblige

Your Grace's most affectionate and obedient seruant,

THO. LITCH. & COUENT.

The Archbishop persevered in reminding his Suffragan of his duty to return to his diocese, until he was at last convinced that neither expostulation nor coaxing had the slightest effect. The Bishop had made up his mind not to live at Lichfield

if he could help it; for the climate disagreed with his health, he took no pride in his Cathedral, and he was on bad terms with his Clergy. At the same time he was not without plausible excuses for his absence; for neither of his episcopal residences was in habitable order, and he maintained that their restoration could not be completed until the liability of the late Bishop's executors for dilapidations was judicially ascertained, which could not be done while Sir Andrew Hackett insisted on his privilege to keep the suit at a standstill. The situation remained unchanged during the lifetime of Archbishop Sheldon, and his successor suffered four years to elapse before he made any serious effort to remedy the scandal. In the mean while the Bishop had become the richest prelate in England; for on the death of his niece, the Duchess of Southampton, in November 1680, he came into possession of Loudham Park and all the great estates of Sir Henry Wood in Suffolk. His influence at Court increased with his wealth, and it was commonly believed that the King intended to make a second attempt to secure the inheritance of the Woods for one of his natural children by marrying his daughter Lady Mary Tudor to the Bishop's presumptive heir. It was therefore no light matter to attack a Bishop so powerfully placed, after so many years of impunity. But Archbishop Sancroft was made of sterner stuff than his predecessor, and his zeal for Church discipline was quickened in this instance by a strong feeling of personal dislike to the Bishop. His recollection of him when they were Prebendaries together at Durham predisposed him to give full credence to the complaints of his Clergy, and in July 1681 he peremptorily commanded the Bishop to return immediately to his diocese, and to restore without further delay the palaces belonging to his See. The Bishop's reply is dated from Loudham Park, which he was visiting for the first time since his succession to the estate.

FROM BISHOP (WOOD) OF LICHFIELD TO ARCHBISHOP (SANCROFT) OF CANTERBURY. (110)

Loudham, 1st Aug. 1681. My good Lord, when I came hither I found my brother's estate much shaken and out of order, and so I am forced to stay beyond my own expectation in order to that business; yet in obedience to your Grace's commands, when the weather is somewhat cooler, I shall repair to Lichfield, and if I should presume to let your Grace know that I am not able to take that journey without great prejudice to my health, and a general weakness all over my body for a month after, I hope your Grace will please to believe it. And as for building the Bishop's houses, I have a suit for dilapidations with Sir Andrew Hackett, and it was begun immediately after his father's death; but his privilege of Parliament has hindered my proceedings, which I hope now may mend their pace, for he has sold his Master of the Chancery's place, which exempted him for the time from the course of law. And as for my Clergy's groundless complaint (if it might not savour too much of the Pharisee), I have been very tender of them, and followed them with as great care and respect as the rest of my brethren, and I have endeavoured never to give or return an injury to any man; but who can stand before envy? And if this be not true I shall be content to forfeit that favour and good respects your Grace has ever shewed unto me.

This answer did not satisfy the Archbishop, and the Bishop writes again three days afterwards, when he insinuates that the Primate was too ready to listen to complaints against him.



FROM BISHOP (WOOD) OF LICHFIELD TO ARCHBISHOP (SANCROFT) OF CANTERBURY. (111)

Loudham, August 4th, 1681.

May it please your Grace,

Since my last (by my Secretary) I haue presumed to giue your Grace this repeated trouble; and to acquaint your Grace that the last summer his Majestie was graciously pleased to giue me leaue to goe into the Bishopric of Durham, and before that journey I wayted upon your Grace to receiue your commands thether; and took my diocese in the way, and stayed theire to dispatch such occasions as were necessary at that time; and so went foreward toward the North, where I continewd some time and returned into my diocese againe, and remayn'd theire in order to my duety vntill the 23rd of October last; when I attended the Parliament for 14 dayes, when a verie great sicknesse toke me, and brought me so weake, that when I wayted upon his Majestie at Whitehall, he was pleased to dispenche with my attendance at the Oxford Parliament. Afterwards when I got a little strength I came heather, but (as I writt to your Grace) sent a commission before to Archdeacon for the ease of my Clergy, to giue institution as theire shold be occasions; so that indeed I know not wherein I haue beene wanting in my duety, or vpon what grounds any man can trouble your Grace with complaints of my neglects in this case; except it be for not multiplying holy orders vpon such, which haue not beene qualified according to your Grace's intimations; which I haue beene verie carefull to obserue and if this be my fault I am (with your Grace's pardon and leaue) like to continew it, for that multiplying of sacred orders (without a due obseruation of your Grace's injunction) is one of the greatest inconueniences our Church suffers; and as for Mrs. Stanton, she is an vnsetled woman, and has multiplied troubles vpon herselfe, and has no reason to complaine of me; but I feare theire are some which has accesse vnto your Grace which does me verie ill offices behind my back; and if your Grace take me vpon trust theire will be no remedye but patience, vntill God giue me an opportunitie to wayte vpon your Grace myselfe and scatter those clouds which now seeme to hang ouer him, who shall endeauour by all meanes possible to performe my duety, and to remayne

Your Grace's most humble and obedient seruant,

THO. LITCH. & COVENT.

In the beginning of the next year the Bishop was at Hackney, where he received another peremptory command from the Archbishop to return to his diocese without further delay. The Archbishop sent this letter, to be delivered to the Bishop in person, by one of his chaplains, Mr. Brame, who makes the following report of his mission. (36)

17 Jan. 1681-2. My Lord of Lichfield was in a morose temper when I waited upon him; yet I heard since that it was not so much upon the account of the letter which I carried from his Grace, as it was upon the letter which Mr. Howard delivered him from his Majesty, for the contents of it did oblige him to settle all his whole estate upon Sir Cæsar Cranmer's son in consideration of a great match to be had with Moll Davis's daughter. This last concern is that which troubles his lordship most, and makes him keep his chamber, for that he will not see any friend that goes to visit him.

The Bishop had all his life been a hoarder of money, and by his penurious way of living had accumulated considerable wealth before he had any expectation of surviving the Duchess of Southampton and inheriting his brother's estates. He had purchased in 1570 the manor of Egglescliffe in Durham, (112) and he had since purchased other manors in different counties, which were all at his absolute disposal. As he had no children, his nephew Sir Cæsar Wood alias Cranmer was the heir presumptive of his entailed estates under the provisions of Sir Henry Wood's Will. But he had no great love for the Cranmers, who were all professed Catholics, and

his favourite nephew was Henry Webb, the younger son of his sister Elizabeth. The King's command to settle his whole estate on Charles Cranmer was doubly displeasing to him, for he was equally unwilling to relinquish his control over the estates purchased out of his savings, and to deprive Henry Webb of the succession. He therefore flatly refused to make the settlement required, and the treaty for the marriage was broken off, to the great displeasure of the King and the disappointment of Charles Cranmer, who lost his royal wife and the peerage promised with her in dower.

The Bishop's loss of favour at Court encouraged the Archbishop to persevere in insisting that the episcopal palaces at Lichfield and Eccleshall should be restored and made habitable without further delay, in order that the Bishop might have no possible excuse for not residing in his diocese. But as the suit for dilapidations against Sir Andrew Hackett was still pending, he consented to wait a reasonable time for its prosecution. The next year, however, passed away without any progress being made in the suit; and when the Archbishop found that the Bishop was carrying it on in so dilatory a fashion that he was three times condemned in costs for not putting in an answer in time, his forbearance was at last exhausted, and in December 1683 he cited the Bishop to the Court of Arches in a criminal cause, wherein he was charged with the following crimes and misdemeanours: (113)

Viz. That he becomming Bishop of Litchfield and Coventry in anno 1671, and having received the profits thereof ever since to a great yearly value, and there antiently belonging to the said bishopricke a certaine palace called the Bishop's Palace situate in the close in Litchfield, and a mansion house called Eccleshall Castle, and the said palace and edifices being dilapidated, ruined, and demolished, and the same being requisite to be built and reëdified for the habitation of him the said Bishop and his successors, that hospitality may be there kept.

1. Hee hath not built or repayred or laid out any summe of mony towards the rebuilding or repaying of the same, but hath converted all the yearly revenues and profits of the said bishoprick to his owne private use.

2. That being bound by the lawes and the canons and constitutions of the Church of England to reside within his diocese, especially the greatest part of the yeare, as especially at Easter, Whitsontide, and Christmas to ordein Deacons and Priests, and to confirme children in the said diocesse who have been taught their catechisme, and to give institutions to Clerks presented to rectories and vicarages within the said diocese, hee hath, notwithstanding, absented himselfe from his duty and diocesse without any lawfull or just cause, or any license obtained, viz. at one time foure yeares, and ordinarily one whole yeare. And hath not any time within nyne or eight years last past resided there above two monethes at one time, nor hath not expended during the time of his being Bishop therein, hospitality or otherwise, the summe of five hundred pounds.

3. That hee hath not confirmed the young persons within his diocesse capable to bee confirmed, and hath not any publike or private Ordinations of Deacons or Priests; and that those of his diocese who have applyed themselves to Divinity have been forced to journey into remote diocesses to receive orders and institutions to their benefices.

4. That hee hath so absented himselfe from his diocesse that without much difficulty hee could not be found by persons who were presented to livings in his diocesse, who were forced to ride an hundred myles or more to obtaine institutions from him to their great charge and danger of the losse of their livings.

5. That great woods are belong:ing to the bishoprick, and much timber; and that notwith-

standing hee hath not rebuilt or repayred the palace aforesaid; and that hee hath cutt downe upon pretence of building Eccleshall Castle many great tymber trees, and converted the same to his use, and sold the same for mony.

The Bishop had so long excused himself with impunity that he could scarcely believe that Archbishop Sancroft was in earnest in prosecuting him, and he sent two of his chaplains with one of his usual letters of excuse and a written explanation of the position of his suit against Sir Andrew Hackett.

FROM BISHOP (WOOD) OF LICHFIELD TO ARCHBISHOP (SANCROFT) OF CANTERBURY. (114)

Hackney, 29th Jan. 1683.

May it please your Grace,

I have beene lately much indisposed in my health, and am still confined vnto my chamber, and therefore must begg pardon that I wayte not vpon your Grace mysele, but presumed to send theese my Chaplaines to giue you some account of me and my affaires, which at present concerne Sir Andrew Hackett and mysele, in order to dilapidations, for which theire has boorne a suite depending aboute this 10 yeeres: so that when your Grace has heard what they haue to say and to present on my part in this behalf, I hope your Grace will not think it beside my duety, or below your Grace's place and dignity, if I referr my concerne theirein to your goodnesse, as being willing to comply with whatsoever your Grace shall think meet for me to doe; and thus much I doe humbly offer to your Grace's consideration for the good of the Church, the preseruatiou of peace and charity, and the putting an end to law suites, with theire sad effects and consequences, as becomes

Your Grace's, etc.

THO. LITCH. & Co.

The Case between my Lord Bishop of Litchfeild and }  
Coventry and Sir Andrew Hackett Kt. } In the Arches Court. (115)

Bishop Hackett (Sir Andrew's father deceased) was consecrated in that see soone after his Majesty's returne, found most of the leases expired, and in the first two yeares of his incumbency receives £18,000 for fynes for renewing of leases.

There were two pallaces, viz. one in Litchfeild, the other at Eccleshall, belonging to the Bishop; that at Eccleshall was ruined in the late horrid rebellion, saveing some stones there of which were sold by Sir Andrew Hackett, party in this suite, dureing his father's incumbency.

The pallace of Litchfeild was something demolished, but yet in soe good a condition at Bishop Hackett's inthronization as that £1000 would then haue repaired the same.

But Bishop Hackett caused 1000 load and above of the stones to be taken away, and the walls to be throwne downe, the flores to be digged upp, and the cellers filled with rubbish, insomuch that the repaires of that pallace will now cost at least £7000.

Bishop Hackett rents two prebendall houses, converts them to one, lyes out some money in the repaires of them, and Sir Andrew pretends he did it for himself and his successors to live in; but they can make noe good title to the successors, nor any title more then at the will of the owner, and under an annuall rent, neither is it fitt for the Bishop and his successors to live in.

Bishop Hackett in the yeare 1670 makes Sir Andrew his executor and dyes, and soone after the complainant was instald in that see.

Finding noe house for the Bishop to live in, commenced a suite in the Arches about delapidations; the libell was answered and the witnesses sworne, and the cause ready for sentence, and then Sir Andrew procured a Master's place in Chancery in Ordinary, and soe by the Parliaments succeeding became under protection of Parliament, and soe the suite was faine to stay.

Soone after Dr. Mills dyed, who was my Lord's advocate, and soe the suite rested for 6 or 7 yeares, and now revived.

Comes Sir Andrew and exhibits very scurrulous allegacions against my Lord, in which there

is not as a word alleaged of any delapidacions done by my Lord, but charges him as in the 8th and 14th Articles of the second allegacion. My Lord had a day to answere, but being in Suffolk, 120 miles from the place, could not answere till his lordship had informd his memory of some perticulers; and being at that tyme very sick and out of order, of which there was oath made, and alsoe the certificate of the Commissioners, the Commission was out of date, and the judg put him in contempt, and taxed £3 12s. costs, gave him another day to answere: wherevpon his lordship sent for his Secretary (who was in his diocess), that he might informe himself of some matters without which he could not make a full answere, and the day was soe shorte, and his lordship's secretary not being able to reach there in season, that Commission was alsoe lost, and my lord againe putt in contempt and condemned in charges, and another day assigned, by which tyme the answere was prepared, but because my lord did not subscribe it (of which there is not a word mentioned in the Commission sent or in anything els), and for that my lord had not exhibited an account of his annuall expences, and for some other reasons (which are annexed), the answere was ruled insufficient, my lord condemned in £6 12s. cost, and a rule for a fuller answere, which is made.

In the mean tyme Sir Andrew examines witnesses by commission as the proove of his allegacions.

The Bishop's suit against Sir Andrew Hackett was at last ripe for hearing in the beginning of 1684; when Sir Andrew pleaded the hardship of his father's estate being burdened with the restoration of palaces which had notoriously been destroyed in the Civil Wars before his promotion to the see. He further alleged that considerable dilapidations had accrued since Bishop Wood's episcopate. The law concerning the dilapidation of a bishopric was by no means well settled, for the ancient Canons were not recognised by the Ecclesiastical Court, and this particular case was complicated by the provisions of the Act of Oblivion and the long period which had elapsed since Bishop Hackett's death. Moreover, it was maintained by some eminent civilians that, dilapidation being a criminal cause, the offence was extinguished, and the remedy lost by the death of the delinquent Bishop. (116) Bishop Wood now grew alarmed, lest, in the event of his failing in his suit against Sir Andrew, he might be held personally liable for the whole amount of the dilapidations. He proposed, therefore, a compromise with Sir Andrew, that they should each pay 500*l.* into Court in full discharge of their respective obligations.

FROM BISHOP (WOOD) OF LICHFIELD TO ARCHBISHOP (SANCROFT) OF CANTERBURY. (117)

Hackney, 24 March 1683-4.

May it please your Grace,

Because there may be easily mistakes by messages and buisnesse deliuered by word of mouth, especially in such as seeme to relate vnto a person of your great eminencie and place, I haue now presumed to acknowledge againe vnder my hand that I will make good my former letter baring date 29th Jan. 1683, and presented vnto your Grace by Archdeacon Vaughen and Mr. Ashenhirst; and I craue leaue to add further, that in case Sir Andrew Hackett will giue £500 or more toward the dilapidations now in question, I will doe the like, although I humbly conceiue myselfe no wayes lyable vnto the same. I doe therefore entreat your Grace would be pleased to withdraw the suite, vntill it please God I shall be able to wayte vpon you myselfe; and then I doubt not but to giue your Grace verie good satisfaction in those particulares which you were pleased to prefer against me in your owne Court, for I am in all duety, etc.,

(Signed)

THO. LITCH. & Co.

The Archbishop was too clear-sighted to allow the litigants to sacrifice by a compromise of this kind the interests of the see, and insisted that the suit should

proceed to a final and legal adjudication. He was, however, at last induced to consent that his criminal proceedings against the Bishop, and the Bishop's suit against Hackett, should be referred to two bishops (one to be named by himself, and the other by the Bishop), who should determine both causes without appeal, and whose award should be confirmed by sentence definitive of the Court of Arches. The arbitrator named by the Archbishop was Dr. William Lloyd, Bishop of Peterborough, (118) who afterwards made a name in history as the non-juring Bishop of Norwich. His colleague named by Bishop Wood was Dr. Compton, Bishop of London, who was an old courtier, and would be likely to look at matters rather as a man of the world than as a canonist. (119)

The arbitrators made their final award on 18th June 1684, (120) when they adjudged:

1. That within the next three months Sir Andrew Hackett should pay 1400*l.*, and the Bishop of Lichfield should pay 2600*l.* into the hands of Sir Richard Lloyd, the Surrogate of the Court of Arches; which sums of money were to be expended under the direction of the Archbishop of Canterbury in rebuilding the episcopal palace at Lichfield, and the Bishop's castle at Eccleshall.

2. That the Bishop of Lichfield should pay 65*l.* for the costs of the suit in the criminal cause promoted against him in the Court of Arches.

3. That Sir Andrew Hackett should pay to the Bishop of Lichfield 120*l.* for costs in his suit for dilapidations.

4. That the said Bishop of Lichfield be suspended from his episcopal office and functions, and from the benefits, profits, and perquisites of his bishopric, until such time as he should make a full and becoming submission to the Archbishop of Canterbury, for his absence from his diocese and the neglect of his duty and all other crimes alleged and proved against him in the articles exhibited against him in the criminal cause in the Court of Arches.

5. That all the parties to the arbitration should, upon their compliance with and submission to and performance of the award, seal and deliver general releases mutually to each other for the absolute and final discharging of each other of and from all suits, actions, claims, and demands whatsoever from the beginning of the world until the date of the award.

Bishop Wood received the award with sullen submission, and showed no alacrity in performing what was required from him. The Archbishop therefore proceeded to pronounce the sentence of suspension, which was formally published on Saturday 19 July 1684, between the hours of 11 and 12 in the forenoon in the Chapel of Lambeth Palace. (121)

Nos WILLIELMUS Providentia divina Cantuarensis Archiepiscopus, totius Angliæ Primas et Metropolitanus, prefatum Reverendum in Christo Patrem ac Dominum Dominum Thomam permissione divina Coven. et Lichf. Episcopum, ab officio suo, et a functione Episcopali, et a beneficiis proficuis et perquisitis Episcopatus predicti, donec fecerit Nobis plenam et debitam submissionem

pro absentia sua a sua diocesi, neglectu officii sui et omnibus aliis criminibus contra eum allegatis et probatis, SUSPENDIMUS per presentes literas.

W. CANT.

The Bishop still remained obdurate, and took no steps whatever to obey the award until the Archbishop threatened further proceeding. He then wrote from Hackney on 17th Nov. 1684, pleading his usual excuse of illness for the delay.

FROM BISHOP (WOOD) OF LICHFIELD TO ARCHBISHOP (SANCROFT) OF CANTERBURY. (122)

Hackney, 17 Nov. 1684.

May it please your Grace,

Haveing of late been very much indisposed in my health, I could not without great hazerd of my life wait on your Grace in person. Therefore, to satisfye your Grace in some measure that I really intended to perform the award, I desired Sir William Turner to pay the proctor £65, and to take his releas in full for soe much, which I doubt not he hath performed, I intending to haue performed the rest of the award as far as it concerned me in two or three dayes after, but that it pleased God to prevent me by increasing my indisposition, which still continues upon me to such a degree that I have little hopes to wait on your Grace soe suddenly as I desired, and therefore I have intreated my honourable freind Sir William Turner to wait on your Grace, to give your Grace security for the £2600 according to your Grace's former order, not doubting but therevpon your Grace will order my suspension and sequestration to be taken of, and free me from all matters or things that hath bin libeld against me. And for that full and becoming submission which I am awarded to make to your Grace, I shall perform with all readiness when it shall pleas God that I may, without danger and hazerd of my life, wait on your Grace at Lambeth.

And as for that timber which your Grace desired might be feld the next season towards the building of those two pallaces, at Lichfeild and Eccleshall, I shall be soe far from opposeing it, that I shall comply with your Grace's desire therein soe far as legally I may.

Thus begging your Grace's pardon, I crave leave to subscribe myself

THO. CO. & LITCH.

The Bishop paid the whole 2665*l.* before the end of the year, but he could not bring himself so quickly to make the full and becoming submission to the Archbishop. At last, on 14th May 1685, he proposed a form of submission, which excused and accounted for his neglect of his duty, on the score of sickness and infirmity, in the following terms: (123)

Whereas there was a suit promoted by me, Thomas, Lord Bishop of Coventry and Litchfield, against Sir Andrew Hackett, executor of the late Bishop Hackett deceased, in the Arches Court of Canterbury, and another suit promoted by one Phillip Jacob against me, both which suits were (by the said partyes and your Grace, William, Lord Archbishop of Canterbury), referred to the arbitration and award of Henry, Lord Bishop of London, and William, Lord Bishop of Peterborough, who amongst other things have therevpon awarded me to pay six-and-twenty hundred pounds towards the rebuilding the Bishop's pallace at Litchfeild and the castle of Eccleshall, and sixty-five pounds, cost of suit, and to make a full and becoming submission to your Grace, and to stand suspended till I performed the same. Now, I haveing long since paid the said £2665 as the same was directed, that there may remain noe part of the said award vnperformed soe far as it any way relates to me, I am come to make the submission to your Grace.

In the first place I begg God Almighty and your Grace's pardon for all errors and neglects of my duty or episcopall office or function alleadged against me (which for the most part hath bin occasioned thro my own sickness and infirmities) and for all things els wherein I have any way offended your Grace. And when I shall be restored I will, if God shall enable me with health and strength, perform my duty to the best of my abilityes as it becomes a Christian Bishop in all things. And I pray your Grace's favour to accept of this my submission, and to discharg the suspension and sequestration vnder which I am. This the 14th May 1685.

The Archbishop refused to accept this submission, and on 6th June 1685 tendered to Bishop Wood a more stringent form, concluding with an acknowledgment of his offences and of the justice of his sentence :

Now I, Thomas, Lord Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield, being truly sensible of the crimes and offences by me committed and proued as aforesaid, and for which I was so suspended, doe therefore acknowledge, confess, and declare that therein I haue highly offended Almighty God; and I do hereby confess that I haue been justly proceeded against for the same, and do humbly submit myself to the most Reverend Father in God, William, by Divine Providence Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, his Grace; and I doe hereby promise that, God assisting me, I never will offend in the like nature again, but will, to the vttermost of my power, perform my duty and function as it becomes a Christian Bishop in all things within my dioces. In witness, etc.

The arbitrators would have been satisfied with either form of submission, but neither the Archbishop nor the Bishop would give way, and therefore the suspension remained in force. In the mean while the work of rebuilding had been intrusted to Dr. Addison, the Dean of Lichfield, whose name has been made immortal by the writings of his son. (125) But the works were brought to a standstill from the want of timber, which could not legally be felled out of the Bishop's woods without his express permission, and he refused to give any such authority except on condition that he was relieved from his suspension. (126)

Matters were thus at a deadlock when the King proclaimed a general pardon on 10th March 1685-6, and Mr. Pollexfen, the eminent counsel, advised that the Bishop was clearly included in the pardon, and that his suspension ought to be, and was thereby, taken off. Pollexfen's opinion is dated 7th May 1686, and it is amusing to observe that Archbishop Sancroft, in his anxiety to maintain the suspension, proposed the quibble to Pollexfen, whether the words in the proclamation, 'except bodies politic and incorporate,' did not exclude the Bishop from the benefit of the pardon, he being a corporation sole. (127) But the Bishop was now master of the situation, and the Archbishop had to be contented with the Bishop's promise that he would allow the necessary timber to be felled out of his woods for the rebuilding, and with his bond for the due performance of his promise.

FROM BISHOP (WOOD) OF LICHFIELD TO ARCHBISHOP (SHELDON) OF CANTERBURY. (128)

Hackney, May 20th, 1680.

May it please your Grace,

I have received your Grace's letter this morneing by Mr. Johnson, and in answer to the saime, doe promise and assure your Grace that I shall not, neither by my self, nor any other, hinder the building of a Bishop's house att Lichfeild, nor the repairing of the castell att Eglishall; and shall allow the cutting downe trees. In order to both, I doe humbly intreat your Grace that ther be noe waist be maid of the Bishop's woods, and a strict accompt be kept of the trees which are faullen by your said workemen, whereby I may haue noe reflection and trouble vpon me in the future; and this I hope will giue your Grace satisfaction; for since I was att Lambeth I haue bin *much afflicted with the stone*, and vnder great paine, otherwise had now waited one your Grace my self, which duty, as soone as I am able, shall not faile to performe, as becomes, my lord, your Grace's most obedient humble

(Signed)

THO. CO. & LITCH.

The Bond was duly executed by the Bishop (129) on 21st May 1686, and on the same day the Archbishop issued his formal absolution to the Dean and Chapter of Lichfield: (130)

WILHELMUS, Providentia diuina Cantuar. Archi-Epus. totius Angliæ Primas et Metropolitanus, VNIVERSIS ET SINGULIS Archi-Diaconis Decanis Sub-Decanis Rectoribus vicariis Capellanis Clericis et Curatis, et præcipue Venerabili viro Lancelotto Addison Sacræ Theologiæ Professori Decano Ecclesiæ Cathedralis Coven. et Lichen. et omnibus Præbendariis ejusdem Ecclesiæ SALUTEM cum Nos Archi-Epus. prædictus in quodam Negotio officii promotus per quendam Philippum Jacob gen. contra Reverendum. in Christo Patrem ac Dnum. Thomâ Permissione divina Coven. et Lichen. Episcopum Rite et legitime procedentes dictum Reverendum in Christo Patrem Dnum. Thomam Coven. et Lichen. Episcopum per Nos ab officio suo et functione Episcopali et a beneficiis proficuis et perquisitis Episcopatus sui Coven. et Lichen. præd. suspensum a dicta suspensione absolverimus et relaxaverimus; Eundemque Reverendum in Christo Patrem Dnum. Thomam Episcopum Coven. et Lichen. prædict ad officium suum et functionem Episcopalem et ad beneficia proficua et perquisita Coven. et Lichen. Epatus. prædicti restituerimus (Justitia mediante) Vobis igitur conjunctum et divisim committimus ac firmiter injungendo mandamus quatenus dictum Reverendum in Christo Patrem Dnum. Thomam Episcopum Coven. et Lichen. præd. pro sic absoluto et restituto in Ecclesiâ Cathedrali Lichensi et aliis Ecclesiis infra Diocesim Coven. et Lichen. prædictam diebus Dominicis seu Festivis receptionem præsentium proxime et immediatè sequentibus declaratis et publicatis sub poena juris et contemptus; Et quid in præmissis feceritis Nos aut alium Judicem Competentem quemcunque debite Certificetis. IN CUJUS REI TESTIMONIUM sigillum nostrum Archi-Episcopatûs (sic) apponi fecimus. (L.S.)

Datum quoad sigillationem vicesimo primo die mensis Maii Anno Dni. 1686, et nostræ Translationis Anno Nono.

The Bishop was now fully reinstated in his see, but he did not vouchsafe to visit his diocese until the month of August, when he wrote from Coventry to the Archbishop to announce his arrival there: (131)

Coventry, 9th Aug. 1686.

May it please your Grace.

Vpon Saturday night last, I blesse God, I came safe to this place, but much afflicted by the way with paine, yet lesse then I feared; I haue presumed to signifie thus much vnto you that I may receiue your Grace's commands. In my next I shall giue your Grace further account of Litchfeild, and how I find our ecclesiasticall affaires in our parts. And in the meane time, with earnest and hartie prayers to God Almighty for your good health and happinesse, remayne as becomes your Grace's, etc.

(Signed)

THO. CO. & LITCH.

The Bishop spent the winter at Coventry, to his great disgust, for he writes to the Archbishop on 29th Dec. 1686: (132)

I have been much afflicted with stone and gravel and am confined to my own house, and find the aire too sharp for me.

He stayed at Coventry, however, until the following September, when he returned to Hackney with a firm determination of never exposing himself again to the keen air of the North of England. In the mean while fresh squabbles arose about the timber for rebuilding the palaces, (133) and their unfinished state supplied the Bishop with a new excuse for not remaining in his diocese. The palace at Lichfield was finished in 1688, when the Dean certified the Bishop that it was ready for



his occupation, but he took no notice of the Dean's letter, and refused to accept the keys of the palace until the Archbishop positively commanded him to do so. (106) He was now 81 years of age, and was a constant sufferer from two most painful diseases of long standing, the stone and the gout, so that it would have been a harsh proceeding to have prosecuted him again for returning home to die. Moreover, the Archbishop soon had too many troubles of his own to think about the see of Lichfield, and his successor, Archbishop Tillotson, was still less inclined to proceed against an aged and infirm invalid, who was, with all his faults, a staunch Protestant, and had cordially accepted the new dynasty. The Bishop never resided again in his diocese, and according to Henry Wharton's account, his way of living at Hackney was by no means edifying or becoming his rank. Wharton says, (106)

Bishop Wood lived some years at Hackney in an affected privacy, and mean sordid manner, sawing and clearing of wood for exercise to save firing. For fear of being too public in that place he retired to Astrop Wells, where he died.

Bishop Kennett of Peterborough has adopted Wharton's statement, (106) but it must be taken with some grains of allowance. Bishop Wood's parsimony had been notorious through life, and would scarcely diminish with his age; but it ought to be remembered that he was never wanting in munificence for charitable occasions. He contributed 50*l.* to the relief of the Irish Protestants in 1689, (134) and he built in his lifetime two hospitals for the aged poor, one at Clapton in the parish of Hackney, and the other at Ufford, which he endowed with rentcharges amounting to 85*l.* a year. He was also a great benefactor to Christ Church, Oxford, the place of his education, for he contributed liberally in his lifetime to the rebuilding of the large quadrangle, and by his Will he left in trust for the students lands of above 200*l.* a year, and 3000*l.* in money. In recognition of his munificence his arms are graven on the gateway at Christ Church, and his portrait by Lely hangs in the College Hall. It will be seen that his Will also contains charitable bequests to the poor of Durham, Chester, Whickham, and Hackney.

The last three years of the Bishop's life were troubled by a Chancery suit of the most serious and formidable character, for in 1689 the Duke of Southampton set up a claim to a life-interest in the whole estate of his deceased wife Mary Wood. This claim was wholly unexpected; for on the death of the Duchess in 1680, the Bishop had taken possession without any remonstrance on the part of the Duke, and his title was so completely recognised by the King, that he had been invited by his Majesty in 1682 to settle the estate on Charles Cranmer. The suit was not decided in the Bishop's lifetime, and the ultimate failure of the Duke to establish his claim has been already related in my account of Sir Cæsar Cranmer. (See p. 96.)

The Bishop retired in 1690 to Astrop Wells in Northamptonshire, in the hope of getting some relief from his pain by drinking the water there. The springs at Astrop were then reputed a specific for the cure of the stone, and had been brought into fashion by Dr. Lower, the Bishop's old schoolfellow at Westminster. (135) It

may be presumed that the place agreed with him, for he stayed there until his death. He died there on 18th April 1692, in the 86th year of his age, (136) and was buried at Ufford.\*

THOMAS WOOD, BY DIVINE PROVIDENCE LORD BISHOP OF COVENTRY AND LICHFIELD. Will dated 11 Nov. 1690.

To my wife Grace Wood, £300 a year for her life; also the furniture of her chamber at Hackney, where she usually lodgeth, also one fourth part of my plate and linen, also my best coach and two horses of her own choice, and £300 in money. She is to accept this provision in lieu of dower.

To my nephew Henry Webb Esq., my manors of Barham, Great Barling, and Drinkinston in Suffolk; also my lands in Bishops Itchington, co. Warwick, purchased of Lucy Knightley Esq., and also all my lands at Eggescliffe, co. Durham, and also all my lands and houses in Coventry and Hackney, to hold the same to him and his heirs in tail male on condition of his taking the name of Wood; with remainder to his elder brother Thomas Webb on the like condition; remainder to my own right heirs.

Whereas I have erected two hospitals, one at Ufford in Suffolk, and one in the town of Clapton in the parish of Hackney, I charge £30† per annum on my manor of Barham for the support of eight ancient poor men in Ufford and Wickham, near Loudham Hall in Suffolk, to be equally divided between them; and each of them is to have a gown every two years, with the letters H.W. upon their shoulders. And I charge £50 p.a. on my lands in Bishops Itchington for the support of ten‡ poor ancient widows in the parish of Hackney, who shall have a gown every second year with the letters T.W. on their shoulders, and shall have £50 p.a. equally divided between them. My executor to keep a chaplain in his house at Hackney, and to give yearly £5 to a minister to read prayers twice a week to the ten ancient widows. The repairs of the hospitals to be provided out of the said lands above the said annuities of £50 and £30 per ann., and also the charges of the gowns.

To the Marquis of Halifax, the Bishop of Oxon, the Dean of Christ Church for the time being, and Sir William Turner Kt. of London, Robert Knightley of London Merchant, and Mr. John Poulden of London, all my land in and near St. Ives, in Huntingdonshire, purchased of Alderman Ashurst, in trust, to divide the rents between all the Senior Masters, students of Christ Church, Oxford, being Protestants; and also £3000, to be invested in land, for the benefit of the Junior Masters, students of Christ Church.

To the City of Durham, £20 yearly, for ever out of my lands at Eggescliffe, to be disposed of towards the relief and release of poor prisoners for debt that shall be lawfully committed to the common gaol there, each such prisoner's debt, not exceeding £5, to be appointed by the mayor and aldermen. Item, to the Corporation of Durham, £100, to be laid out in a rent-charge towards the maintenance of the poor of that Corporation for ever.

To my nephew Sir Caesar Cranmore and to his son Charles Cranmore, five guineas each. To my cousin Lady§ Blunt, wife of Sir Walter Blunt, £500 out of the arrears of Sir Henry Wood's estate. To my niece Mary Webb, £5. To my niece Mary Kirke of Hackney, daughter of my late brother John Wood, £40 a year for her life. To my godson Thomas Chester, third

\* The parish register of Ufford has no entries whatever of burials in 1692 and 1693. (137)

† This rent-charge was increased to £36 p.a. by a decree of the Court of Exchequer dated 5 Dec. 1705, which apportioned £21 p.a. to Wickham Market, and £15 p.a. to Ufford. (138)

‡ The ten almswomen still inhabit the original building at Clapton, erected by Bishop Wood, which consists of ten apartments and a chapel. The Trustees of Mr. Thellusson's Will, who are the present owners of the manor of Bishops Itchington, pay them £50 per year, and £4 10s. every second year in lieu of the gowns given to them by the founder. The patronage is now vested in the Rector and Vestry of Hackney by virtue of a deed of Assignment from the widow of Sir John Chapman Bart. dated 8 June 1790. (139)

§ Mary Cranmer the eldest daughter of Sir Caesar, married in 1688 Sir Walter Kirkham Blount Bart. of Sodington, Worcestershire.

son of Sir Anthony Chester Bart., £20 a year for his life. To my godson Downing, son of Archdeacon\* Downing, late of Coventry, £20. To Lady Jane Marley of Newcastle, £100. To my godson Henry Wood, son of Mrs. Ann† Fetherston, £20. To the four daughters of my nephew Thomas Webb, Susanna, Bethia, Sarah, and Elizabeth Webb, and to his second son Anthony Webb, £100 each.

To my honoured friend Sir William‡ Turner Kt., £100. To Mr. William Hammond, £5. To the poor of the City of Chester, £100. To Sir James Clavering Bart. of Axwell, my honoured friend and relation, twenty guineas. To Major Beake of Coventry, £20. To my cousin Cranmore, the youngest daughter of my nephew Sir Cæsar, £5. To my niece Frances Webb, £5. To my cousin Lady Cranmore, five guineas. To the poor of Whickham £100, to be laid out in a rent-charge. To the poor of Hackney, £200,§ now deposited in the Chamber of London.

All the residue of my estate to my said nephew Henry Webb, whom I appoint my sole executor. Will proved in C.P.C., 7 June 1692, by Henry Webb. [142 Fane.]

## V.

It has been already related that when Charles Wood alias Cranmer of Loudham Park died without issue in September 1743, his entailed estates descended in equal moieties to the heirs of Sir Henry Wood's two sisters, Dame Mary Chester and Mrs. Elizabeth Webb. Lady Chester's moiety was inherited by the then surviving co-heirs of her great grandson, Sir William Chester of Chicheley, the fifth Baronet, whose history is told elsewhere. Mrs. Webb's moiety was divided between four of her great-grandsons, viz. Robert Oneby, Francis Chester, Sir John Chapman Bart., and William Bressey, whose descent I now proceed to trace.

ELIZABETH WOOD, the younger sister of Sir Henry Wood Bart., and of the Bishop of Lichfield, was baptized at Hackney on 2d July 1612, (41) and married at St. Margaret's, Westminster, on 27th Aug. 1633 Anthony Webb, Citizen and Merchant Taylor of London. (41) He was descended out of Suffolk, and was a landowner in that county, but his family had been for some generations settled at Hackney, and he was (as I should guess) the brother of Elizabeth Webb, the first wife of Sir Henry Wood. He was Warden of the Merchant Taylors Company, 1658-60, (141) and acquired considerable wealth. In the later part of his life he resided at Kensington, where he died in March 1672-3, for he was buried at Hackney|| on 18th March in that year. (142)

\* *George Downing* was presented to the vicarage of Chicheley, Bucks, by Sir Anthony Chester III. on 20 Aug. 1662; (140) and was promoted by Bishop Wood, on 10 March 1672-3, to the Archdeaconry of Coventry. He was collated by the Testator to the Chancellorship of Lichfield Cathedral 18 April 1676.

† *Ann Clavering*, sister of the wife of the Testator, married Thomas Fetherston Esq. of Stanhope, co. Durham. (93)

‡ *Sir William Turner*, Alderman of London, and M.P. for that City, died 9 Feb. 1692-3, aged 77. (136) He founded in 1676 a hospital for 40 poor people at Kirkleatham in Yorkshire, where he was born. His portrait, a whole length painted by Mrs. Beale, hangs in the hall of Bridewell Hospital, of which he was the President at the time of his death.

§ The interest of this £200 is now annually distributed in coals. (139)

|| I am indebted to J. R. Daniel Tyssen Esq. for lending me his volume of Extracts from the Parish Register of Hackney, which enabled me to verify and complete the results of my own examinations of the Register, made thirteen years ago.

ANTHONY WEBB of Kensington, Middlesex, Citizen and Merchant Taylor of London. Will dated 2 March 1672-3.

To my two daughters Mary and Frances Webb, £1000 each, to be paid at the end of two years after my death, and in the mean time £16 per annum to each of them. To my dau. Elizabeth, now wife of John Chapman, over and above the £2000 I have already given her, £10 for mourning. To my grandchild Anthony Chapman, £5 for mourning. To all the rest of my children, mourning. To my son Thomas Webb and his heirs all my freehold lands in Suffolk. To my said daughters Mary and Frances Webb and their heirs all my freehold lands in Hackney, Middlesex. My house in Holborn called the Rayne Deere, and also my house in Golden Lane called the Pewter Pott, to my wife Elizabeth for life, with remainder to my said daughters Mary and Frances Webb. My wife Elizabeth to be my residuary legatee and sole executrix. My Reverend brother Thomas, Lord Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield, and Thomas Jarrett of Staple Inn Gent., to be overseers of my Will.

Will proved in C.P.C. 10 March 1674-5 by the widow. [29 Dycer.]

Elizabeth survived her husband 14 years, and removed after his death from Kensington to Little Chelsea. She died there in October 1689, and was buried at Hackney on 22d October. (142)

ELIZABETH WEBB of Little Chelsea, Middlesex, Widow. Will dated 17 Dec. 1685.

To be buried in the parish church of Hackney, as near my late husband's grave as may be, in a private manner and in the nighttime. My copyhold messuages, lands, and tenements in Hackney to my eldest son Thomas Webb Gent. for life, with remainder to his second son Anthony Webb in tail male, remainder to my son Henry Webb in tail male, remainder to my said son Henry in fee. To my said sons Thomas and Henry Webb, £700 each. To my dau. Frances Webb, £300. To my dau. Mary Webb, £100. To my son Chapman and his wife, £10 each for mourning. To my servant Mary Misselton, £5. To my dau.-in-law, Susanne, wife of my said son Thomas Webb, my silver basin. To my grandson and godson John Webb, the son of my said son Thomas, £20 and my gilt cup with the cover. My said son Henry Webb to be my residuary legatee and sole executor.

Will proved in C.P.C. 25 Oct. 1689 by Henry Webb. [137 Ent.]

Anthony Webb had issue by his wife Elizabeth eleven children, eight sons and three daughters, but six of their sons died in infancy.

I. ROBERT was baptized at Hackney on 21st Oct. 1634, and was buried there on 8th Nov. following. (142)

II. ANTHONY died young and was buried 16th Sept. 1642. (142)

III. BENJAMIN, baptized on 25th Oct. 1641, (142) died young.

IV. SAMUEL, baptized 30th April 1642, (142) died young.

V. THOMAS WEBB, son and heir, of whom hereafter.

VI. JOHN died young, and was buried 20th Feb. 1654-5. (142)

VII. WILLIAM died young, and was buried 31st March 1658. (142)

VIII. HENRY WEBB alias WOOD was born in 1650, and was in 1692 the executor and testamentary heir of his uncle, the Bishop of Lichfield, who devised to him in tail male, on condition of his assuming the name of Wood, the manors of Barham, Great Bealings, and Drinkinston in Suffolk, of Bishops Itchington in Warwickshire, and of Egglecliffe in Durham, together with all his houses and lands in Coventry and Hackney. He thenceforth resided at Great Bealings, in a mansion which was

pulled down in 1777.(143) He resembled the Bishop in his litigious and miserly disposition, and for thirteen years kept in his own pocket 10*l.* a year out of the 30*l.* a year charged on the manor of Barham by the Bishop's Will in favour of Ufford Hospital. But he was not allowed to rob the charity with impunity, for the Court of Exchequer ordered, on 5th Dec. 1705, that the rent-charge of 30*l.* per annum should in future be increased to 36*l.* per annum in compensation for his default, and this amount has been paid ever since to the almsmen at Ufford and Wickham Market.(138)

Henry Wood was the executor of his brother Thomas in July 1709, and later in the same year obtained a private Act of Parliament, enabling him to sell the manor of Great Bealings and his estate in that parish to pay a mortgage debt; the surplus to be reserved for his son and heir.(143A) But Henry was surprised by sudden death almost immediately after the passing of the Act, and the debts were still unpaid in 1713. He died intestate on 13th Jan. 1709-10, in the 59th year of his age, and was buried at Great Bealings on 18th Jan. following.(142) A gravestone in the chancel of Great Bealings Church bears the Arms of Webb, *a fess Ermine between three owls*, with the Crest, *a rhinoceros passant on a helmet*, and this inscription: (143)

HENRICUS WEBB, ARMIGER, OBIT JAN. 13, 1700, ÆTAT. 59.

ANNA, UXOR SECUNDA, OBIT OCT. 12, 1703, ÆTAT. 36.

THOMAS, FILIUS NATU MAXIMUS, OBIT NOV. 12, 1708, ÆTAT. 19.

He married two wives, who both died before him, leaving issue. By his first wife he had issue three children:

1. THOMAS WEBB, son and heir apparent, was baptized at Chelsea 10th June 1689,(142) and died before his father on 12th Nov. 1708, aged 19. He was buried at Great Bealings on 15th Nov. 1708.(142)

2. HENRY WOOD als. WEBB, son and heir, succeeded to his father's estates in 1710, and died unmarried three years afterwards. He was buried at Ufford 7th July 1713.(142)

HENRY WOOD als. WEBB, of Ipswich, Suffolk, Esq. Will dated 23 April 1713.

Sick and infirm. To be buried in Ufford Church, near the grave of my late cousin Mr. John Webb deceased, and not more than £100 to be expended on my funeral. All the debts of my father to be paid, he having been 'surprized by sudden death,' and not having made any Will or provision for the payment thereof. To Thomas Redgrave of Woodbridge, Suffolk, Gent., £200 for his trouble in managing my affairs since my father's death. To my executors, £10 each. To Sir William Barker Bart., Robert Rous Esq., William Blois Esq., Edward Spencer Esq., Tollemache Duke Esq., and John Sparrow Gent., and others who may be the bearers of my corpse at my funeral, a ring each for remembrance. To my friend the said Mr. John Sparrow, £10.

The residue of my estate to be divided between my two sisters in the following proportions, viz. two-thirds to Elizabeth Webb, who is my sister of the whole blood, and one-third to Anne Webb, who is my sister only of the half blood. My loving cousin William Chapman, Merchant of London, and John Pemberton late of Ipswich, but now of Wickham Market, Linendrapar, to be my executors.

Will signed *Henry Wood alias Webb*.

*Witnesses*, Robert Edgar, Hugh Wright, and Robert May.

Will proved in C.P.C. 25 Sept. 1713 by Elizabeth Webb, sister and principal legatee, both the executors having renounced. [217 Leeds.]

Admon. de bonis non granted 26 Jan. 1725-6 to Frances Webb spinster, the sole executrix of Elizabeth Webb deceased.

3. ELIZABETH WEBB als. WOOD was the eldest child of her parents, and was born in 1688. She assumed the name of Wood in 1713 on inheriting her brother's estate. She sold to John Pitt Esq. of Crows' Hall, in Debenham, the manor of Great Bealings, (143) and to Sir William Chapman in 1720 the Wood estate at Hackney. (44) She died unmarried on 6th August 1721 in the 33d year of her age, and was buried at Great Bealings on 9th August following. (142) What remained of her estate passed by her Will to Sir William Chapman's two sons.

ELIZABETH WEBB als. Wood of Devonshire-street, in the parish of St. Andrew's, Holborn, Spr. Will dated 31 July 1721.

To be buried in the parish church of Great Bealings in Suffolk, in the vault there if Mr. Pitt will give leave,\* but if not, then in the chancel near my father and brother. My funeral expenses not to exceed £100. All debts due from my father and brother as well as myself to be paid. All my real estate to John and William Chapman, the two sons of Sir William Chapman Bart., their heirs and assigns for ever. To my aunt Mrs. Frances Webb, £100; also my father's picture set in gold, my green camlet bed, etc. To Mr. John Knightley, £100, and also a ring worth £20. To John Wiseman Esq. of the Inner Temple, £500. To Sir William Chapman, £20 for mourning, and all my pictures, which are to go after his death to his son John. To his wife Lady Chapman, my pearl necklace. To my cousin Bethia Chapman, my set of tapestry. To my cousin Chester, wife of Francis Chester, my cabinet, etc. To my cousin Grace Bressey, my silver kettle, etc. To John Chapman, my diamond ring. To my servant, John Ball, £5. All my furniture and chattles not hereinbefore bequeathed to be at the disposal of my Aunt Frances Webb, whom I appoint my sole executrix.

Will signed *Eliz. Webb alias Wood*.

Will proved in C.P.C. on 14 Sept. 1721 by Frances Webb. [171 Buckingham.]

Henry Wood the elder married secondly Anne, widow of Robert Knightley Esq., and only child of Sir John Chapman, the Lord Mayor, by his first marriage. She died on 12th Oct. 1703, aged 36, leaving a daughter of her own name.

ANNE WEBB, the only child of her father's second marriage, was baptized at Great Bealings on 11th May 1695. (142) She died intestate and unmarried, and was buried at Hackney on 30th April 1732. (142)

IX. ELIZABETH WEBB, the eldest daughter of Anthony and Elizabeth, married in her father's lifetime John Chapman, Mercer and Merchant of London, afterwards Sir John Chapman Kt. She was his second wife, and his first wife Amy was buried at St. Lawrence Jewry on 24th Aug. 1667. (144) He was a Sheriff of London and Middlesex in 1678, and was knighted at Whitehall on 28th October in that year. (145) He was one of the six Aldermen of London, who were displaced in 1687 for opposing the address in favour of the Declaration of Indulgence, (136)

\* It appears that Mr. Pitt did 'give leave;' for when the chancel of Great Bealings Church was resealed in 1850, the vault under the communion table was opened, and the coffin of Mrs. Elizabeth Webb was found there with five others. Amongst them were those of John Pitt Esq., died 2d Aug. 1731, aged 57; his widow, Isabella Pitt, died 15th Feb. 1753, aged 60; and their daughter, Laura Pitt, died 8th Feb. 1737, aged 16. (143) Mr. Pitt was the ancestor of Lord Rivers.

but the Charter of the City was restored in the next year, and Sir John Chapman was elected Lord Mayor in November 1688. It was an unfortunate choice, for although he was still in the prime of life, his health was infirm, and his nerves were unequal to the government of the City in a year of revolution. Macaulay has graphically described his fatal agitation, when Lord Chancellor Jeffreys was dragged before him in the riots which followed the abdication of King James :\* (146)

The Mayor was a simple man, who had passed his whole life in obscurity, and was bewildered by finding himself an important actor in a mighty revolution. The events of the last twenty-four hours, and the perilous state of the City which was under his charge, had disordered his mind and his body. When the great man, at whose frown, a few days before, the whole kingdom had trembled, was dragged into the justice-room, begrimed with ashes, half dead with fright, and followed by a raging multitude, the agitation of the unfortunate Mayor rose to the height. He fell into fits and was carried to his bed, whence he never rose.

This narrative is characteristic of Macaulay, for by omitting to mention the name of the Lord Mayor, whom he is branding with contempt, he keeps out of sight the fact that, so far from being a *simple man* unversed in public affairs, he had just been elected by his fellow-citizens expressly on account of his political experience, and his courageous resistance in the preceding year to all the pressure of the Court and threats of the King's displeasure. Dr. Scott, the contemporary Rector of St. Giles's in the Fields, praises in high terms the wisdom and prudence of his behaviour in the difficult circumstances of his mayoralty. (147) He appointed under his sign-manual, on 17th Dec. 1688, Sir John Moore, to act as his 'Locumtenens' during his 'indisposition of health;' (144) but he never recovered sufficiently to resume the duties of his office, for successive fits brought on a palsy, which terminated three months afterwards in his death. (148) The Lord Mayor died on 17th March 1688-9, in the 56th year of his age, and was buried at St. Lawrence in the Old Jewry on 27th March.† (144)

SIR JOHN CHAPMAN KT. AND ALDERMAN OF LONDON. Will dated 26 March 1686.

To be privately buried in the evening season in the parish church of S<sup>t</sup> Lawrence Jewry, London, near the grave of my late father Jasper Chapman,‡ and of my late wife Amey. All my personal estate to be divided into three parts, of which I give one to my wife Dame Elizabeth, one other part among four of my children, viz. James Chapman, William Chapman, Elizabeth Chapman, and Bethia Chapman, each at 21 or on marriage, and the other third part as follows: To my said wife Dame Elizabeth, £200 more if she releases all claims on my estate; and if she do

\* It is perhaps more than a coincidence that Macaulay gives no account of the memorable resistance made to the first Declaration of Indulgence by the Corporation of London. The opposition was not confined to Whigs and Dissenters, for amongst the displaced aldermen was that thorough-going Tory Sir Benjamin Thoroughgood, who had been nominated Sheriff by King James in 1685, as a person upon whom the Court could implicitly rely, and who had been so active in assisting the Government prosecutions, that he was accused after the Revolution of having abused his office 'to pack a jury to murder Alderman Cornish.'

† From the Parish Register of St. Lawrence Jewry. (144)

1689, March 27. Sir John Chapman, late Lord Mayor of the City of London, was interred in the chancel under the pulpit-stairs.

‡ 'Jasper Chapman, Grocer,' was buried 1 Dec. 1653. (144)

not, then the said £200 is to go to my son James Chapman. To my daughter Ann\* Knightley, 40s., I having already given her her portion on her marriage. To my said son James sufficient to make up his orphanage part to £3000, and also three messuages in Milk-street and Lad-lane, in the parish of St Lawrence Jewry, and two others in St Saviour's, Southwark. To my son William Chapman enough to make up his orphanage part to £1500, and lease of a messuage in Cheapside. To my daughters Elizabeth and Bethiah Chapman enough to make up their parts to £2000 each. If any of my said children die before 21 or marriage, their portions are to go to such children as I have or may have by my said wife Dame Elizabeth, but if all die, then their portions are to go to my said daughter Ann Knightley and her heirs and assigns for ever. To the poor of St Saviour's, Southwark, £15; of St Lawrence Jewry, £15; of St Peter the Poor, £15; of St Botolph, Bishopsgate, £15; of St Leonard's, Shoreditch, £15; of St Mary, Whitechapel, £15; & of St Giles, Cripplegate, £20. To my cousin James Blackerby, £10. To the poor children of Christ's Hospital, £100. To my loving mother M<sup>rs</sup> Webb, £20 for mourning; and the same to M<sup>rs</sup> Margaret Oneby. To my friend M<sup>r</sup> Basil Hearne the elder, £20. My said wife Dame Elizabeth, my son James Chapman, and my cousin M<sup>r</sup> William Lightfoote, one of the Attornies of the Lord Mayor's Court in London, to be my executors.

Will proved 4 May 1689 by James Chapman in C.P.C. [60 Ent], and again on 2 March 1698-9 by Dame Elizabeth Chapman, widow of the testator, James Chapman being dead.

His widow, Dame Elizabeth Chapman, continued to carry on her husband's trade as a Mercer, for on 16th May 1698 she was enabled by special Act of Parliament, jointly with Paris Slaughter and William Druce, Merchants of London, to import several bales of fine Italian thrown silk, notwithstanding the statute forbidding their importation. (151) She survived her husband nearly 23 years, and was buried at St. Peter le Poor on 28th Dec. 1711. (144)

DAME ELIZABETH CHAPMAN, widow of Sir John Chapman, late Lord Mayor of London. Will dated 6 Sept. 1711.

Sick and ill. To be buried at St. Peter le Poor, where four of my children lie, or at St. Lawrence Jewry, near my husband. To my friend Mr. James Dolliffe\* and my son William Chapman, £500 in trust for the sole and separate use of my dau. Dame Elizabeth Ayscombe, wife of Sir Oliver Ayscombe Bart., with remainder if she have no issue to my said son William. To my dau. Bethia Chapman, £500 with the like remainder. To my dear sister Mrs. Francis Webb, £50; and to my grandson John Chapman, £500 at 21.

Mourning to be given to my said son and his wife, to my said two daus., to my sister Frances Webb, to Anne Webb, granddaughter of my late husband Sir John Chapman, to my cousin Francis Chester and my friend Mr. Dolliffe.† To my cousin Francis Chester, the plate given me by his late grandmother Dame Mary Chester deed. To my friend Mr. Dolliffe, twenty guineas. To Mr. Gardiner Hewit, son of Sir William Hewit, £5. My son William Chapman to be residuary legatee and executor.

Will proved in C.P.C. 9 Jan. 1711-12 by William Chapman. [N Barnes.]

Sir John Chapman had issue by his second wife Elizabeth Webb eight children, four of whom died in infancy.

1. ANTHONY CHAPMAN was the godson of his grandfather Anthony Webb, who

\* Anne, only surviving child of Sir John Chapman by his first wife, married in 1684 Robert Knightley Esq., of Little Ashted, Surrey, son and heir apparent of Sir Robert Knightley Kt. Their only son John Knightley Esq. suffered a recovery in 1713 of the Manor of Little Ashted, and of the Quakers' Meeting-house at Kingston-on-Thames. (149) His mother Anne survived his father, and was the second wife of Henry Wood Esq. of Great Bealings.

† James Dolliffe als. D'Olive, merchant of London, was one of Sir William Chapman's colleagues in the Direction of the South Sea Company, and was knighted with him on 4 Oct. 1714 by George I. (150)



mentions him in his Will. He died young, and was buried at Hackney on 4th Dec. 1677. (144)

2. JAMES CHAPMAN, surviving son and heir, proved his father's Will in 1689, and died unmarried and intestate in Nov. 1698. He was buried at St. Lawrence Jewry on 1st Dec. following. (144)

3. FRANCES died infant, and was buried at St. Peter Poor 21st Jan. 1680-1.

4. HENRY was baptized at St. Peter Poor 1st Nov. 1681, and died in infancy.

5. ELIZABETH was unmarried in 1686, and married before 1711 Sir Oliver Ayshcomb Bart. of Lyford, Berks, who was created a Baronet 28th May 1696, and died without issue in Jan. 1726-7. He survived his wife, whose Will was proved in C.P.C. in March 1719.

6. BETHIA was baptized at St. Peter Poor 11th Jan. 1682-3, and died unmarried after 1727.

7. WILLIAM CHAPMAN, afterwards Knight and Baronet, of whom hereafter as the husband of his cousin Elizabeth Webb.

8. MARGARET was baptized at St. Peter Poor 10th June 1684, and died in infancy.

X. MARY WEBB, daughter of Anthony and Elizabeth, died unmarried, and was buried at Hackney on 25th Nov. 1708. (142)

XI. FRANCES WEBB survived all her brothers and sisters, and was in 1721 the executrix of her brother Henry's daughter Elizabeth. She died unmarried, and was buried at Hackney on 18th Dec. 1741. (142) Her Will is remarkable, as showing the date at which the custom of burying in the nighttime began to be disused.

FRANCES WEBB of the parish of St. Peter le Poor, Broad-street, London, Sp<sup>r</sup>. Will dated 11 May 1727.

In good health. To be buried in St. John's Church, Hackney, near my father and mother, without any escutcheons and by daylight. To my niece Bethia Chapman, £100; and 20 guineas for mourning. To my nephew Robert Oneby, £50. To Miss Bethia Bressey, £50. To my nieces Bethia Chester, Susanna Oneby, and Grace Seward, 20 guineas each for mourning. To Mrs. Robinson, late servant of niece Dame Elizabeth Chapman deceased, £5. To the poor at Hackney, £10. To the poor of the parish where I die, £10. My nephews Sir John Chapman Bart. and William Chapman Esq. to be my residuary legatees and executors.

Will proved in C.P.C. 19 Dec. 1741 by the two executors. [369 Sperway.]

THOMAS WEBB als. WOOD, the son and heir of Anthony Webb by Elizabeth Wood, assumed the name of Wood in 1695, when it was decided by the House of Lords that he was entitled, in right of his mother, to one moiety of the rents of Sir Henry Wood's estate during the life of the Duke of Southampton. (32) He was Clerk of the Kitchen to King William III. at Kensington Palace, and on his appointment removed from Chelsea to Kensington. The King's establishment was broken up at his death, but official salaries were then so irregularly paid that the arrears of Wood's wages were still owing to him seven years afterwards, when he made his Will. He survived his wife, and died at Kensington on 18th July 1709.

THOMAS WEBB, formerly of Chelsea, and now living at Kensington, Esq. Will dated 11 July 1709.

Whereas by indentures dated 28 and 29 Sept. 1682 the messuage in St. Lawrence-lane, London, then known by the name of The Seven Stars, and also a messuage in King-street, near Guildhall, in the parish of St. Lawrence Jewry, then also known as The Seven Stars, were conveyed to Sir John Chapman and Robert Abbott, both since dead, to the use of me and of my wife Susan, also since dead, for our lives, with remainder to such uses as I should by Will appoint, I now appoint these two messuages to my two unmarried daughters Bethia and Grace as joint tenants. And whereas I am entitled to one moiety of the manors and lands of my deceased uncle Sir Henry Wood during the life of the present Duke of Southampton, I devise the same to my said two daughters as joint tenants. To my eldest daughter Susan, who very lately went from me and is married without my knowledge or consent, I give one guinea. To my son John, all the money due to me from the late King William, and also ten pounds for mourning. To my brother Henry Webb and my nephew William Chapman, who is now my son-in-law, ten pounds each for mourning. To my sisters Dame Elizabeth Chapman and Frances Webb, 20 shillings each for a ring. The residue to be divided between my said two daughters Bethia and Grace. My brother Henry Webb, my son John Webb, and my son-in-law William Chapman to be my executors.

Will proved in C.P.C. 23 July 1709. [184 Lane.]

Thomas Webb als. Wood had issue by his wife Susan (whose family is unknown to me) nine children, four of whom died young in his lifetime.

I. JOHN WEBB, son and heir, inherited his father's paternal estates in Suffolk, but died unmarried in the next year, and was buried at Ufford on 2d Sept. 1711. (142)

JOHN WEBB Esq. of Kensington, Middlesex. Will dated 13 July 1711.

All my lands in Suffolk and all other my real and personal estate to my nephew and godson Robert Oneby, the son of Robert Oneby Esq. of the Inner Temple, his heirs and assigns for ever. The said Robert Oneby the elder to be my executor, and to have the management of the estate until his son be of full age.

Will proved in C.P.C 4 July 1712 by Robert Oneby. [253 Barns.]

II. SUSANNA WEBB was baptized at Chelsea on 23d Nov. 1676, (142) and had therefore attained the mature age of 33 years, when she made a runaway match, to the great displeasure of her father. She married without his knowledge or consent at St. Botolph's, Bishopsgate, in June 1709, Robert Oneby Esq. of Barwell in Leicestershire, the widower of her cousin Judith Chester. Her father never forgave her, and when he died in the month after her marriage he literally cut her off with a guinea by his Will. The loss was made up to her in the next year by her brother John, who left his whole estate to her infant son. Her husband died on 5th Feb. 1720-1, in the 55th year of his age, when the manor of Barwell descended to Anthony Oneby, the only surviving son of his first marriage.\* He had issue by his second marriage an only child ROBERT, who was born in London, at Southampton-buildings, on 9th April 1710, and was baptized at St. Andrew's, Holborn, on 13th April following. (39) Susanna survived her husband 24 years, and was in 1743 the senior co-heir of the Webb moiety of the Wood estates; but she made over her share to her son by deed of gift in her lifetime. She died on 12th July 1745, in the 69th year of her age.

Her son ROBERT ONEBY had Loudham Park allotted to him under the partition in 1747. He married, on 15th April 1743, Mary, daughter of Samuel Bracebridge Esq. of Lindley Hall in Leicestershire, but had no issue. He was Sheriff of Suffolk in 1750, and died on 16th June 1753. He was buried at Ufford on 21st June, and has a monument in that church. (152)

ROBERT ONEBY Esq. of Lindley, Leicestershire. Will dated 3 Dec. 1743.

To my friends Thomas Boothby of Marston, co. Leicester, Esq., and Samuel Bracebridge of Lindley aforesaid, their heirs and assigns, all my estate late belonging to Sir Henry Wood, Bishop Wood, and Charles Cranmer als. Wood Esq., and also all my other real estate not before by me settled, in trust, after payment of my debts and legacies, to the use of Mary my wife for life, with remainder to the use of my issue by her (if any) in strict settlement, and in default of such issue, to the use of William Chapman Esq. of Battersea, co. Surrey, in tail male, remainder to William Bressey Esq. of Battersea aforesaid, in tail male.

To Grace Seward of Bengworth, Worcestershire, £500. All my personal estate to my said wife Mary, whom I appoint jointly with my two trustees above named to be my executors.

Will proved in C.P.C.

His widow, Mary Oneby, enjoyed the Loudham estate only four years, for she was buried at Ufford on 28th July 1757. On her death the estate descended to Sir William Chapman; but when Sir William died without issue in 1785, the undivided fee became the subject of litigation, for William Bressey, the heir in remainder, had died unmarried before the testator. The estate was claimed by Bressey's half-sister Grace, then the wife of Josiah Roberts Esq., as being the sole surviving descendant of Anthony and Elizabeth Webb, and the heir-at-law of Robert Oneby the testator on the part of his mother, from whom the estate came. But it was decided that the testator had acquired his estate by purchase and not by descent, as his title was derived from his mother's deed of gift; and therefore it was divided between his heirs-at-law on his father's side, who were his third cousins, for as the law then stood the daughters of his half-brother Anthony Oneby of Barwell were excluded from the succession. The successful litigants were the co-heirs of the four daughters of John Oneby Esq., an Ancient of Gray's Inn, who died in 1662, and was the younger brother of the great-grandfather of Robert Oneby of Loudham. (152)

III. HENRY WEBB was baptized at Chelsea on 8th Jan. 1677-8, and was buried there on 5th Feb. following. (142)

IV. SARAH was baptized at Chelsea on 8th Jan. 1678-9, and was buried there on 7th April 1683. (142)

V. ANTHONY WEBB was baptized at Chelsea on 12th Feb. 1679-80, (142) and was murdered at the age of 11 by the wanton cruelty of the Earl of Lincoln's servants. The Earl was corpulent to unwieldiness,\* and was morbidly sensitive to

\* There are other proofs of Lord Lincoln's irritable temper and corpulence of body, for on 17 Feb. 1691-2 he was condemned by the House of Lords to ask pardon on his knees for his slanderous language against the Earl of Rochester. It is recorded in the Journals that the Speaker then said to him, 'Your lordship ought to kneel, but in respect to your lordship's unwieldiness their lordships are pleased to dispense with that part of your submission.' (151)

any remarks on his ungainly size. One day in November 1691 he happened to alight from his coach in the street whilst Anthony Webb was passing. The boy stood staring at the unwieldy Peer, which so enraged the Earl that he ordered his servants to beat him. They threshed him so unmercifully that the boy never recovered the shock, and died of his injuries two months afterwards. This outrage on the son of a member of the Royal household made a great sensation. A coroner's inquest was held on 26th Feb. 1691-2, and although two physicians, who made a *post-mortem* examination, deposed that the boy died of an imposthume, the jury found a verdict of murder against the Earl and his servants. The servants were accordingly sent to prison, and the Earl was given in charge of a tipstaff until the meeting of Parliament. The servants were tried for their lives on 9th April 1692, but were acquitted by the jury, who found that the boy died by the visitation of God; and on 12th April the Earl was discharged from the custody of the tipstaff on his entering into a recognisance of 4000*l.* to appear at the next meeting of Parliament to meet any charge which might be brought against him by Mr. Webb of Kensington for the death of his son. (136) No further proceedings were taken; but the Earl did not long survive his victim, for he died at his house in Bloomsbury-square on 26th Nov. 1692. (136)

VI. BETHIA WEBB was baptized at Chelsea on 29th Jan. 1683-4, (142) and with her sister Grace inherited a considerable fortune under her father's Will, for they were his residuary legatees, and enjoyed for more than 20 years his moiety of the rents of Sir Henry Wood's estate in Suffolk, which amounted to nearly 2000*l.* a year. Bethia married at St. Augustine's, Paul's Gate, on 4th March 1717-18 her cousin Francis Chester (the 3rd surviving son of Sir Anthony Chester III. by Mary Cranmer), who eventually succeeded as the 8th Baronet of his family. She died on 29th Sept. 1743, and was buried at Hackney on 5th Oct. following. (153) She left an only son FRANCIS, who was 19 years old when his mother died, and was in 1747 one of the four coheirs of the Webb moiety of the Wood estates. But the history of Sir Francis Chester and his son belongs to another portion of my narrative, and will be told hereafter in its proper place.

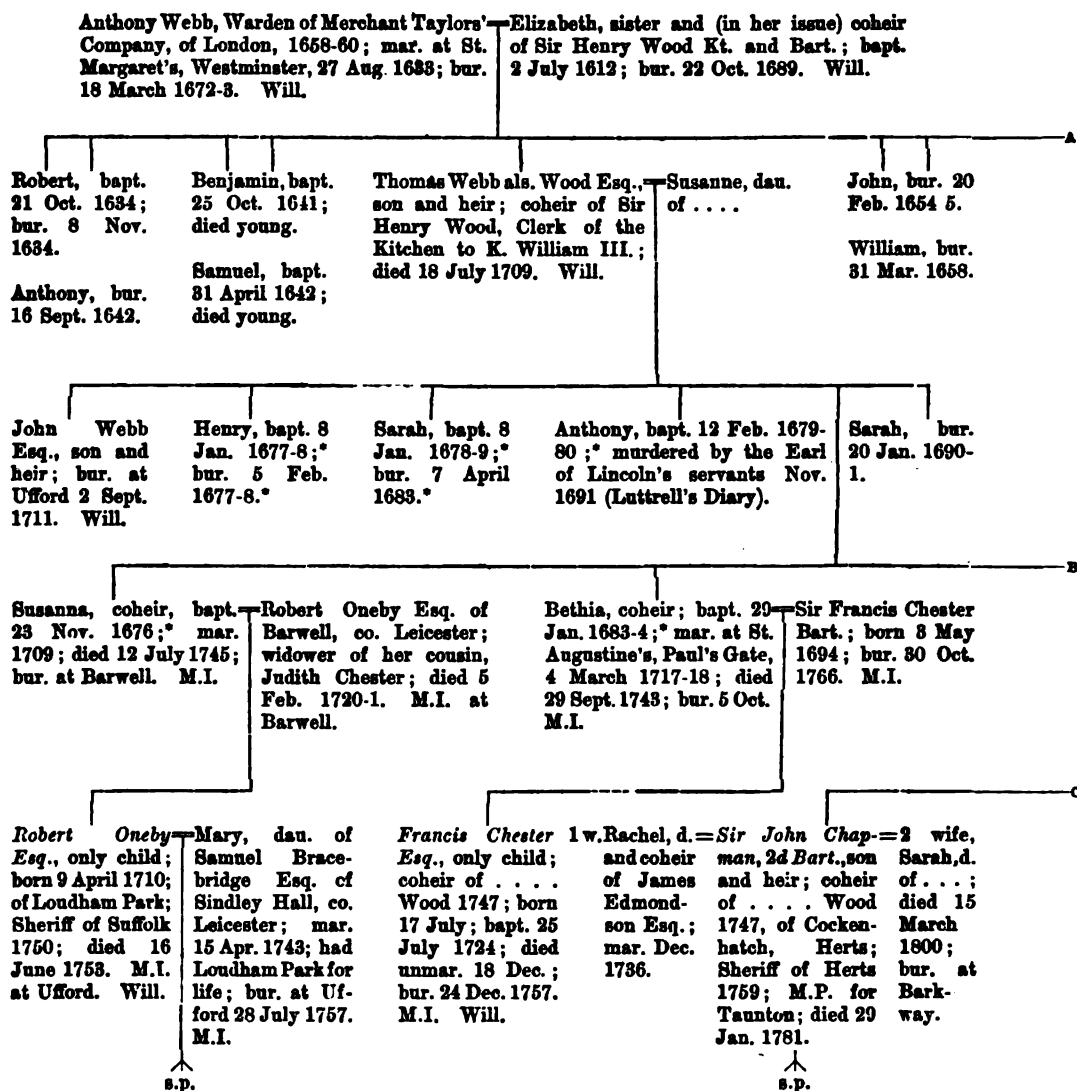
VII. ELIZABETH WEBB was baptized at Chelsea on 30th July 1685, (142) and married in her father's lifetime her cousin William Chapman, afterwards Knight and Baronet. He was one of the directors of the South Sea Company, and was knighted by George I. on 4th Oct. 1714, with his colleagues Sir James Dolliffe and Sir Harcourt Master. (154) The high price of South Sea stock soon made him a



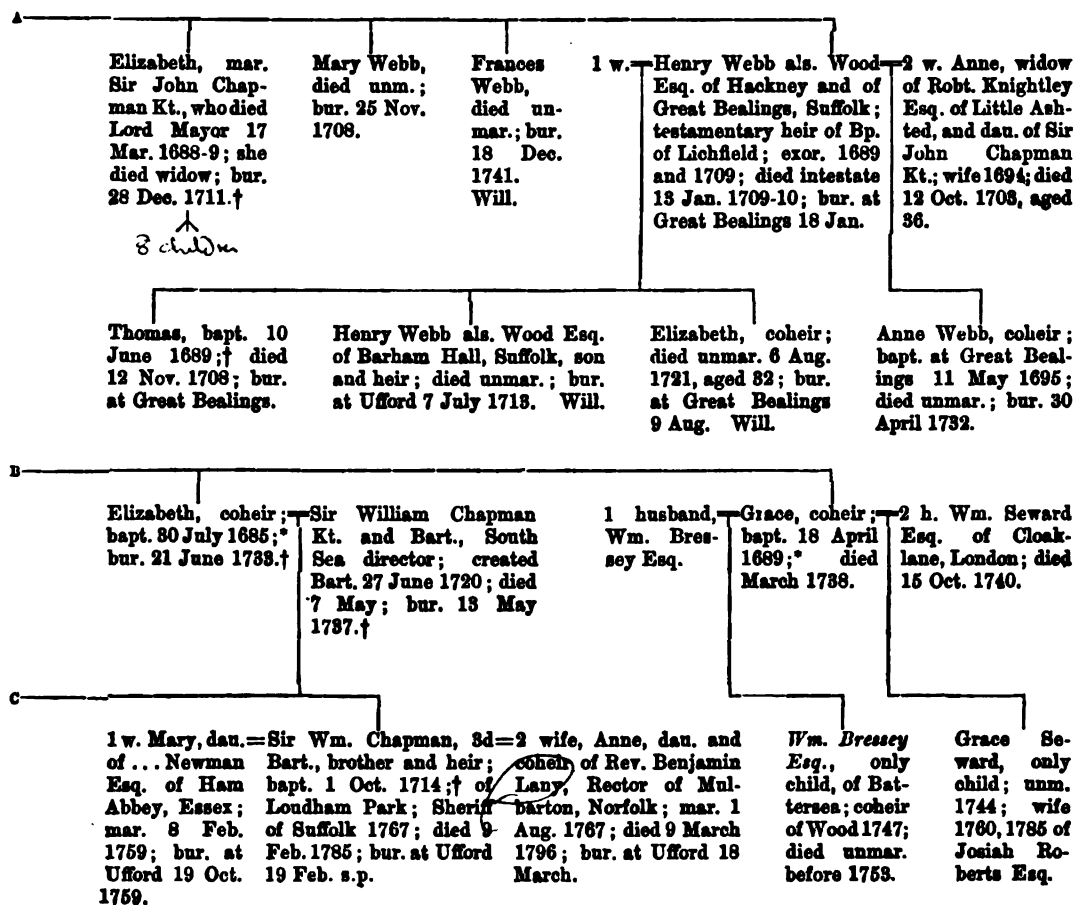
Arms of Chester, with Webb on an escutcheon of pretence: from the gravestone of Bethia Chester at Hackney.

## PEDIGREE OF WEBB OF KENSINGTON AND OF GREAT BEALINGS, SUFFOLK.

Arms.—Gules a fess Ermine between three Owls Or.



The names of the four coheirs of the Webb moiety of Sir Henry Wood's estate are printed in *italics*. The registers are from Hackney, except those marked \*, which are from Chelsea; and †, from St. Peter Poor, London.



rich man, and in 1720 he purchased from his cousin the estate at Hackney, which had belonged to their grand-uncle Bishop Wood. (44) He was created a Baronet on 27th June in the same year, but in the next year the bubble of his prosperity burst, and on 24th Jan. 1720-1 he and four other directors of the South Sea Company were interrogated by the House of Commons, and on the motion of Lord Stanhope were committed to the custody of the Black Rod. (155) The whole estates of all the directors, real and personal, were confiscated by Parliament, when the balance standing to the credit of Sir William Chapman, after payment of all his debts and liabilities, was found to amount to 39,161*l.* 6*s.* 8½*d.* (156) But his straightforward evidence made so favourable impression on the House of Commons, that he was allowed to retain 10,000*l.* for his own use. (156) He survived his ruin 16 years, and notwithstanding his disastrous connexion with the South Sea Company he was highly respected in the City, for he was Chairman of the Treasurers of the London Charities at the time of his death. He survived his wife Elizabeth, who died on 14th June 1733, (157) and was buried at St. Peter Poor on 21st June. (144) He died on 7th May 1737, and was buried with his wife on 13th May. (144) He left two sons, JOHN and WILLIAM, who successively enjoyed the Baronetcy. His son and heir, Sir John Chapman, was in 1747 one of the coheirs of the Webb moiety of the Wood estate, and was in 1757 the testamentary heir of his cousin Francis Chester. He purchased the estate of Cockenhatch in the parish of Barkway in Hertfordshire, and died without issue on 29th Jan. 1781. (158) His only brother, Sir William Chapman, enjoyed for his life the Loudham estate under the Will of his cousin Robert Oneby, as it has been already related. He, like his brother, married two wives, but had no issue. He died in London at his house in Conduit-street on 9th Feb. 1785, (158) and was buried at Ufford on 19th February. (137)

VIII. SARAH WEBB died young, and was buried at Hackney 20th Jan. 1690-1.

IX. GRACE WEBB was baptized at Chelsea on 18th April 1689, (142) and was with her sister Bethia her father's residuary legatee in 1709. She married twice. By her first husband, William Bressey Esq., she had an only child, WILLIAM BRESSEY of Battersea, who was in 1747 one of the four coheirs of the Wood estate, and was named in the Will of his cousin Robert Oneby heir in remainder to Loudham Park, but he died unmarried before 1753.

Grace married secondly (after 1721 and before 1727) William Seward Esq. of Cloak-lane in the City of London, who was employed in the Treasury of the South Sea House, but she died before him after a long illness in March 1738, (159) leaving an only child GRACE. Her widower was the devoted disciple of Whitfield the Methodist, with whom he made acquaintance at Cheltenham in 1738, during his wife's last illness. (160) Seward and his friend John Wesley were Whitfield's chief supporters, and when he visited America in August 1739 Seward went with him. (160) Whitfield returned to England in March 1741, but his munificent friend died in America in the year before, on 15th Oct. 1740. (157)

His daughter GRACE SEWARD is described in the Will of her cousin Robert Oneby in 1743 as of Bengworth in Worcestershire. She married before 1760 Josiah Roberts Esq., and was his wife in 1785, when they unsuccessfully claimed the Loudham estate. She was the last survivor of the descendants of Anthony Webb and his wife Elizabeth Wood.

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- (4) From the information of Rev. C. J. Robinson, Vicar of Norton-Canon, 1870.
- (5) Pedigree of Enyon, in Baker's Northamptonshire and in Burke's Extinct Baronetage.
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- (7) Funeral Certificates in College of Arms, i. 23, p. 55, communicated by Mr. Murray Lane, Chester Herald.
- (8) Pedigree of Wood, in Le Neve's Knights, Harleian Society edition, p. 278.
- (9) Inq. p.m. 16 Charles I. *Samuel Cranmer*, Middlesex, Court of Wards, Bundle 64, No. 38.
- (9A) Inq. p.m. 17 Charles I. Part II. No. 84, *Samuel Cranmer*, Warwick.
- (9B) Inq. p.m. 17 Charles I. Part III. No. 97, *Samuel Cranmer*, Bucks.
- (10) Communicated by Rev. C. Ware, Vicar of Astwood.
- (11) Admissions at the Inner Temple. See Appendix II.
- (12) Gage's Hist. of Thingo Hundred, pp. 890-8.
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- (23) Pedigree of Cranmer, in Le Neve's Knights, p. 327, *Sir Cesar Cranmer*.
- (24) From the family papers of William Simpson Esq. of Mitcham.
- (25) North's Life of Lord Guildford, 4to, 1742, p. 50.
- (26) From the original Grant, *pence* W. Simpson Esq. of Mitcham.
- (27) Angliæ Notitia, 1687, p. 363.
- (28) Parliamentary History of England, vol. v. p. 238; Return to the House of Commons, 27 April 1699, of existing pensions for lives.
- (29) Printed Case of Sir Cesar Wood als. Cranmer, appellant, v. Duke of Southampton, respondent, which was heard at the Bar of the House of Lords 5 Dec. 1692.
- (30) Luttrell's Diary, under the dates.
- (31) Journals of the House of Lords, vol. xv. pp. 113, 134.
- (32) Idem, vol. xv. pp. 659, 698, 705.
- (33) Idem, vol. xvi. pp. 490, 539.
- (34) Sir Alexander Croke's Hist. of the Croke and Blount Families, 4to, 1823.
- (35) See B in Appendix of Extracts from Parish Registers.
- (36) Tanner mss. in Bodleian Library, 86, fo. 215.
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- (38) Dugdale's Warwickshire, ed. Thomas, vol. i. p. 349.
- (39) Bibliotheca Topogr. Brit. No. vii.; Nichols's Hist. of Hinckley, 4to, 1782, p. 148, &c.
- (40) Grants in College of Arms, vol. ii. p. 664.



- (41) See C in Appendix of Extracts from Parish Registers.
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- (52) Verney's Notes of the Long Parliament, Camden Society.
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- (55) Foss's Lives of the Judges, vol. vi.
- (56) Anthony Wood's mss. in Bodleian Library, F 4, p. 76.
- (57) Verney Papers, Camden Society, Pedigree of Verney.
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- (72) Idem, 28 June 1665, Abstract of the Queen-mother's Will.
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- (77) Hamper's Life of Sir W. Dugdale, 4to.
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- (82) Idem, 31 Oct. 1676, p. 55.
- (83) Collins's Peerage.
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- (94) Tanner mss. 45, fo. 153.
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- (115) Idem, 131, fo. 84.
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- (126) Idem, 104, fo. 187.
- (127) Idem, 104, fo. 311.
- (128) Idem, 131, fo. 186.
- (129) Idem, 131, fo. 188.
- (130) Idem, 131, fo. 196.
- (131) Idem, 131, fo. 203.
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- (133) Idem, 29, fo. 62.
- (134) Idem, 27, fo. 53.
- (135) Baker's Hist. of Northamptonshire, vol. i., *Astrop*.
- (136) Luttrell's Diary, under the dates.
- (137) Davy's mss. in British Museum, add. mss. 19113, p. 381.
- (138) Charity Reports, vol. xxi. p. 583.
- (139) Idem, vol. xii. p. 136.
- (140) Lipscomb's Hist. of Bucks, vol. iv., *Chicheley*.
- (141) Wilson's Hist. of Merchant Taylors' Company.
- (142) See E in Appendix of Extracts from Parish Registers.
- (143) Communicated by Rev. E. J. Moor, Rector of Great Bealings, 1876.
- (143A) Journals of House of Lords, vol. xix. pp. 230, 301.
- (144) Pedigree of Chapman, in *Miscellanea Genealogica et Heraldica*, Monthly Series, vol. i. p. 6.
- (145) Le Neve's Knights, p. 329, *Sir John Chapman*.
- (146) Macaulay's Hist. of England, 8vo, vol. ii. p. 557.
- (147) Wilford's Memorials and Characters of Eminent Persons, fol. 1741, p. 507.
- (148) Nichols's Hist. of Leicestershire, vol. ii. p. 118.
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- (150) Le Neve's Knights, p. 513.
- (151) Journals of the House of Lords, under the dates.
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- (153) *Miscellanea Genealogica et Heraldica*, Monthly Series, vol. i. p. 6; Pedigree of Chapman.
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- (156) Idem, p. 834.
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 (159) Historical Register, 1788.  
 (160) Life of George Whitfield, by Robert Philips, 8vo, 1838, pp. 106, 162, 227.  
 (161) From the ms. Collections of G. E. Cokayne Esq., Lancaster Herald.

## APPENDIX I.

## EXTRACTS FROM PARISH REGISTERS.

## (A.) EXTRACTS RELATING TO THE FAMILY OF CRANMER OF ASTWOODBURY, BUCKS.

*Whotton, Notts.*

1543-4, Jan. 30. John, son of Thomas Cranmer, bapt.

*St. Martin's, Ironmonger-lane, London. (161)*

1613-14, March 8. Samuel Cranmer and Margaret Alford married.

*St. Margaret's, Westminster. (19)*

1688, July 4. Samuel Cranmer and Mary Wood married.

1633, Aug. 27. Anthony Webb and Elizabeth Woode married.

*Hackney, Middlesex.*

1634, Aug. 1. Cæsar, the sonne of the worshipful Samuel Cranmore, Alderman of London, and Mary his wife, was christened 1 Aug. 1634; the Right Honourable Sir Julius Cæsar Kt., Master of the Rolls, and Alderman Androwes being his godfathers, and Sir William Courtine's daughter his godmother.

*Astwood, Bucks (certified by the Vicar, Rev. C. Ware).*

1667, Oct. 19. Cæsar, son of Cæsar Cranmer Esq., buried.

1684, April 24. The Lady Chester buried.

1707, Aug. 17. Sir Cæsar Cranmer buried.

## (B.) EXTRACTS RELATING TO THE FAMILY OF CRANMER ALS. WOOD OF LOUDHAM PARK, SUFFOLK.

*St. Anne's, Westminster. (161)*

1699, Aug. 6. Henry, son of Charles Wood als. Cranmer Esq., and Elizabeth his wife, bapt. Born 15 July.

*Ufford, Suffolk (from Davy's Collections in Brit. Mus., add. mss. 19113, p. 384).*

1708, Feb. 23. Henry, son of Charles Wood Esq., buried.

1725, March 16. Dame Lelis Cranmer Wood, relict of Sir Cæsar Cranmer of Loudham, bur.

1743, Sept. 19. Charles Wood Esq. buried.

## (C.) EXTRACTS RELATING TO THE FAMILY OF WOOD OF HACKNEY.

*Hackney, Middlesex.**Baptisms:*

1597. Henrey the sonne of Thomas Woodd was christened the xvij daye of October.

1599. John the sonne of Thomas Woodd in Clapton was christened the xx<sup>th</sup> daye of Januarie.

1601. Dorithee the daughter of Thomas Woodd one of Her Ma<sup>ty</sup> S<sup>ts</sup> vaunts of the pastrie was christened the xiiij daie of March.

1604. Mary da. of Thomas Wood 2<sup>nd</sup> August.

1607. Thomas Wood the sonn of Thomas Wood gent. was christened the xxij<sup>th</sup> daye of Julye.

1609. Wyllyam son of Thomas Wood 2 July.

1633. Mary the da. of M<sup>r</sup> John Wood, Brewer & Ann, 10 June.

1633. Thomas the sonne of Henry Wood Esquier and Clerk of the Spicery was borne the thirtieth of July at one a clock in the afternone and was christened the last of July 1633. The Right Honorable the Lady Cesar was Godmother and M<sup>r</sup> Alderman Cranmore and M<sup>r</sup> Thomas Wood weare the Godfathers.

1635. Thomas the sonne of John Wood and Ann his wiffe the 2<sup>nd</sup> April.

1637. Suzan da. of John Wood & Anne 7 April.

1638. Anne da. of John Wood by Anne 13 March.

1642. Elizabeth the daughter of M<sup>r</sup> John Wood by Ann his wiffe was christened the 31<sup>st</sup> May.

*Marriage:*

1657. Mr. Roger Winstanley, Citizen and [illegible] of London, was married to Mrs. Anne Wood 8 November.

*Burials:*

1606. Dorothy Wood the daughter of Thomas Wood gent. was buried the xxii<sup>th</sup> day of August.  
 1627-8. William Wood the sonne of M<sup>r</sup> Thomas Wood sergeant of the Pastrei was buried the 9<sup>th</sup> Februarie in the left Isle.  
 1631. An infant of M<sup>r</sup> Henry Wood was buried at his mothers pew dore the 1<sup>st</sup> of December.  
 1637. Susanna Wood an infant April 10.  
 1649. Thomas Wood Esq<sup>r</sup> died the 18<sup>th</sup> May buried 23<sup>rd</sup> May.  
 1650. M<sup>rs</sup> Susanna Wood 17 October.  
 1651. M<sup>r</sup> John Wood died the 22<sup>nd</sup> July buried the 22<sup>d</sup>.  
 1668. M<sup>r</sup> Thomas Wood 7 May.  
 1674. M<sup>rs</sup> Elizabeth Wood 22<sup>d</sup> August.  
 1675. M<sup>rs</sup> Anne Wood 16<sup>th</sup> Sept.  
 1692. M<sup>rs</sup> Mary Kirke from Church Street April 1.

*Ufford, Suffolk.*

1671, May 31. Henricus Woode Eques. sepultus. Mortuus est 25 May.

(D.) EXTRACTS RELATING TO THE FAMILY OF SIR THOMAS GARDINER, SOLICITOR-GENERAL OF CHARLES I.

*Greenford Magna, Middlesex (certified by the Curate, 1870).*

*Marriages:*

1608, Sept. 22. Thomas Watersfield and Mary Gardiner.  
 1618. Thomas Gardiner and Rebecca Childe, both of them of London, were married the 8th day of October, being Thursday.

*Baptisms:*

1587-8, Feb. 25. Henrie Gardiner.  
 1589, Dec. 21. Michael Gardiner.  
 1590-1, March 4. Thomas Gardiner.  
 1592, July 5. Maria Gardiner.  
 1593, Aug. 20. Anne Gardiner.  
 1595, June 14. John Gardiner.  
 1599-1600, Feb. 15. George Gardiner.  
 1609, June 18. John, son of Thomas Watersfield of Terringe, co. Sussex.  
 1626-7, Feb. 26. Maria Gardiner, filia Thomæ Gardiner generosi et Rebeckæ uxoris.

*Burials:*

1593, Aug. 24. Anne Gardiner, infant.  
 1615, Oct. 19. Mr. George Gardiner, in the chancel.  
 1623-4, March 19. Mrs. Margaret Gardiner.  
 1630, Aug. 24. Michael Gardiner, Rector of this Parish of Greenford Magna.

*St. Bride's, Fleet-street, London. (19)*

1638, April 8. William Palmer Gent. and Mrs. Margaret Gardiner married.  
 1629-30, Jan. 18. Frances, daughter of Thomas Gardiner Gent. and Rebecca, bapt.  
 1638, June 29. William, son of Mr. Thomas Gardiner, Recorder of London, and Rebecca, bapt.

*St. Bartholomew the Less, London. (19)*

1642, May 21. Thomas Gardiner Esq., son of Sir Thomas Gardiner Kt., Recorder of London, and Cary Verney, daughter of Sir Edmund Verney Kt., Marshal of his Majesty's Household, were married by license.

*Cuddesdon, Oxon.*

1652, Oct. 15. Sir Thomas Gardiner Kt. of Cuddesdon was buried.

(E.) EXTRACTS RELATING TO THE FAMILY OF WEBB OF KENSINGTON AND SUFFOLK.

*Hackney, Middlesex.*

*Baptisms:*

1634. Robert s. of M<sup>r</sup> Anthony Webb & Elizabeth his wife 21 October a fortnight old.  
 1641. Benjamin s. of Anthony Webb by Elizabeth 25 October.  
 1642. Samuel s. of Anthony Webb by Elizabeth 30 April.

*Burials :*

1634. Robert the child of Mr. Anthony Webb 8 November.  
 1642. Anthony Webb 16 September.  
 1654. John Webb y<sup>e</sup> sonne of M<sup>r</sup> Anthony Webb was buried 20<sup>th</sup> of February.  
 1658. William y<sup>e</sup> sonne of M<sup>r</sup> Anthony Webb buried from London y<sup>e</sup> 31 of March.  
 1672. M<sup>r</sup> Anthony Webb 18 March.  
 1689. Mad<sup>me</sup> Elizabeth Webb from Chelsey 22 October.  
 1690. M<sup>rs</sup> Sarah Webb from Chelsey 20 January.  
 1708. M<sup>rs</sup> Mary Webb from Kingainton 25 November.  
 1732. M<sup>rs</sup> Ann Webb Spinster 30 April.  
 1741. M<sup>rs</sup> Frances Webb spinster 18 December.

*Chelsea, Middlesex. (19)*

- 1676, 23 Nov. Susanna, da. of Thomas Webb Esq., bapt.  
 1677-8, 8 Jan. Henry, son of Thomas Webb Esq., bapt. Bur. 5 Feb.  
 1678-9, 8 Jan. Sara, dau. of Mr. Thomas Webb, bapt.  
 1679-80, 12 Feb. Anthony, son of Mr. Thomas Webb, bapt.  
 1683, 7 April. Mrs. Sara Webb buried.  
 1683-4, 29 Jan. Bethiah, dau. of Mr. Thomas Webb Esq., bapt.  
 1685, 30 July. Elizabeth, dau. of Mr. Thomas Webb Esq., bapt.  
 1689, 18 April. Grace, dau. of Mr. Thomas Webb Esq., bapt.  
 1689, 10 June. Thomas, son of Mr. Henry Webb, bapt.

*Ufford, co. Suffolk.*

- 1711, Sept. 2. John Webb Gent. buried.  
 1713, July 7. Henry Webb Gent. buried.  
 1753, June 21. Robert Oneby Esq. buried.  
 1757, July 28. Mary Oneby, relict of Robert Oneby Esq., buried.

*Great Bealings, Suffolk (certified by Rev. E. J. Moor, Rector, 1876).*

1695. Anne Web, (*sic*) dau. of Henry Web Gent. and Anne his wife, bapt. May 11.  
 1708. Thomas Webb, son of Henry Webb Gent., buried Nov. 15.  
 1709-10. Henry Webb Esq. buried Jan. 18.  
 1721. Mrs. Elizabeth Webb buried Aug. 9.

## APPENDIX II.

## FROM THE BOOK OF ADMISSION OF STUDENTS AT THE INNER TEMPLE.

- 1571, Aug. 28. Robert Cranmer of Aslacton, Notts, Gent., late of Clement's Inn.  
 1653-4, Feb. 13. Cesar Cranmer Esq. of London.  
 1610, May 15. Thomas Gardiner of 'Grinford,' Middlesex, and late of Clifford's Inn, Gent.  
 1637, May 31. Thomas Gardiner Gent., son and heir apparent of Thomas Gardiner Esq., Recorder of the City of London, and one of the Benchers of this Society.  
 1640, June 21. George Gardiner Gent. and Henry Gardiner Gent., sons of the same.  
 1647-8, Feb. 10. Michael Gardiner Esq., son and heir apparent of Sir Thomas Gardiner Kt., one of the Benchers of this Society.  
 1652, June 26. Michael Gardiner, son and heir apparent of Michael Gardiner of London, Gent., dec<sup>d</sup>.  
 1652, July 6. John Gardiner Esq., youngest son of Sir Thomas Gardiner, one of the Benchers of this Society.  
 1678, Oct. 23. Thomas Gardiner, son of John Gardiner Esq.  
 1633, Dec. 12. Redmaine Burrell Gent., son and heir apparent of John Burrell Esq. of Dowsby, Lincolnshire.  
 1633, Dec. 12. Richard Burrell Gent., second son of the same.  
 1622. William Palmer, eldest son of Robert Palmer of London.

# INDEX.

- ADDISON, Dean of Lichfield, 186.  
 Alcester, Cranmer estate at, 85, 88.  
 Alford als. Eynyon, Philip, 85-86; Margaret, 86-87.  
 Almshouses at Clapton, 138, 139; at Ufford, 188, 139, 142.  
 Arms of Aslacton, 17; Card, 95 note; Chester, 149; Clobury, 52; Cranmer ancient, 1; Archbishop Cranmer, 16, 59; Cranmer of Aslacton, 17, 81; Cranmer of Astwood, 60, 88; Cranmer of Mitcham, 56; Day, 81; De la Garde, 99; Fretcheville, 6; Gardiner, 112; Gray, 11; Hatfield, 2; Kenrick, 48; Morton, 8; Newmarch, 2; Norton, 27 note; Norwood, 82, 87; Parry, 32, 41; Seller, 85; Spencer, 82; Webb, 149, 150; Wood, 103, 106.  
 Arthington Priory, 17.  
 Aslacton family, 2.  
 Astwoodbury, Manor of, 87, 90, 100.  
 Ayshcomb, Sir Oliver, Bart., 146.  
 Barwick, Judith, 29.  
 Becket's martyrdom, Seals of, 17, 61.  
 Bingham, Henry, 3.  
 Blount, Sir Walter Kirkham, Bart., 98, 139 note.  
 Blowfield of St. John's, Family of, 40.  
 Boate of North Kilworth, Family of, 41.  
 Bond, Sir Thomas, 92; Henry Jermyn of Bury, 101.  
 Boteler, Sir William, of Biddenham, 116.  
 Bracebridge, Samuel and Mary, 148.  
 Bressy, William and Grace, 152; William, 140, 152.  
 Brokesby of Shouldby, Family of, 13, 14, 15.  
 Brome, Bartholomew, 32.  
 Bromley, William, of Bagginton, 53-54.  
 Brooke als. Cobham, Thomas, of Ford and Chislet, 7.  
 Bryant, Alexander, the priest, 25.  
 Burrell of Dowsby, Family of, 115.  
 Byfield, John, 105.  
 Byron of Newstead, Lord, 14; Lady, 54.  
 Camden's Annals, 27, 86.  
 Campion the Jesuit, 25.  
 Card, Andrew, 95 note.  
 Carpenter of Rye, John, 34, 85.  
 Cartwright of Ossington, Family of, 5.  
 Castlemaine, Roger Palmer, Earl of, 121.  
 Caesar, Sir Julius, Master of the Rolls, 91.  
 Chapman, Dame Elizabeth, 145; Dame Elizabeth II., 149, 152; Sir John, Lord Mayor, 143-145; Sir John, Bart., 139 note, 152; Sir William, 143, 147, 149-152.  
 Chancery suits, 96-97, 188.  
 Chester, Anthony, 101; Sir Anthony, 91, 128; Bethia, 143, 146, 149; Sir Francis, 143, 149; Sir Henry, 90, 91, 92, 104, 118; Sir John, 101; John, 101; Sir William's coheirs, 101, 140.  
 Clavering of Arwell, Grace, 122; Sir James, 123, 124; Ann, 140 note.  
 Clayton, Sir Robert, 46.  
 Clerke of Kent, 5, 7.  
 Cleveland, Duchess of, 120, 121.  
 Clobury, Sir John, of Winchester, 52; Family of, 53, 54; Lady Anne, 53.  
 Clothworkers' Company, 10, 58.  
 Cocksedge, Henry, 101.  
 Compton, Bishop of London, 134.  
 Cooke als. Cawdrey, William, of Alcester, 85, 86.  
 Coppin of Cheshunt, Family of, 27.  
 Cranmer pedigrees, 77-84, 88.  
 Crewe, Lord, Bishop of Durham, 127.  
 Crispe, Elizabeth, 10.  
 Dacres, Sir Thomas and Frances, 13.  
 Davison, William, Secretary of State, 34, 35.  
 Day, Arms of, 83.  
 Degge, Simon, 45.  
 Downing, Archdeacon, 140 note.  
 Durand, William and Jane, 123.  
 Eggescliff, Manor of, 130, 139, 141.  
 Erlisman, John, Consul at Algiers, 58.  
 Evelyn's Diary, 109, 118.  
 Eyans of Bow, Thomas, 50.  
 Eynyon family, 87.  
 Field, Dr., Dean of Gloucester, 89.  
 Fish, Elizabeth, 115, 116.  
 Fitzwilliam of Sprotborough, Family of, 6.  
 Floud als. Lloyd, Family of, 40, 41.  
 Foxe the Martyrologist, 24.  
 Fretcheville of Stavely, Family of, 6.  
 Funeral certificate, 87.  
 Garde, De la, Family of, 92; Arms of, 99.  
 Gardiner, Sir Thomas, 110-114; Family of, 110-116; Pedigree of, 112-113.  
 Gibbs, H. H., Esq., 83, 61.  
 Gittins, Mary, 10, 58.  
 Glemham of Glemham, Family of, 116.  
 Goffe, Stephen, the Oratorian, 118.  
 Gorboduc, The drama of, 23.  
 Gorham, Rev. G. C., 61; Rev. G. M., 61.  
 Gray, Jane, 10.  
 Gravenor, Anne, 10, 57.

- Great Bealings, Manor of, 141, 142, 143.  
 Greene, John, citizen of London, 86.  
 Hackett, Bishop of Lichfield, 127, 131, 132; Sir Andrew, 127, 131-134.  
 Harding, Jacobus, minister at Colchester, 50.  
 Harrington, Sir John, 16, 28, 30.  
 Hartley of Rotterdam, 50.  
 Hatfield of Willoughby, 2.  
 Hatton, Sir Christopher, 25.  
 Heard, Sir Isaac, Garter, Letters from, 55-56.  
 Herd, Mr. Prebendary, of Lincoln, 19.  
 Herrys of Chevening, Family of, 12-13.  
 Heywood, Jasper, 22.  
 Holt, Sir Charles, Bart., 53.  
 Hooker, Dr. Richard, 32, 38, 42.  
 Hughes, pedigree, 76.  
 Hutchinson, Elizabeth, 18.  
 Inner Temple, Admissions at, 10, 22, 92, 110, 114, 115, 116, 158.  
 Inquest p.m. of Agnes Cartwright, 1556, p. 5.  
 " " Samuel Cranmer, 1640, p. 89-90.  
 " " Thomas Cranmer, 1551, p. 9.  
 " " Thomas Norton, 1584, p. 27.  
 Insurance against fire, Policy of, 1689, 94; The oldest Offices of, 95.  
 Iremonger, Samuel, 10.  
 Itchington, Manor of Bishop's, 139.  
 Itchington, Manor of Upper, 87, 90, 100.  
 Jenkinson, Barts. of Walcot, 48-9.  
 Jerningham, Sir George, Bart., 101.  
 Jewell, Bishop, 9, 32.  
 Johnson, Ezekiel, 42.  
 Kenrick, John, the benefactor of Reading, 43; Barts., 43; Arms of, 43; Edward of Rotterdam, 43-44; his children, 44-47.  
 Kent, Mary, Countess of, 91.  
 Killigrew, Sir Henry, 36.  
 King, Dr., Bishop of Chichester, 33.  
 Kirke, Thomas and Mary, 97, 108-109.  
 Kirkstall Abbey, 17, 18, 28.  
 Knightley, Robert, of Little Ashstead, 143; Anne, 143, 145 note; John, 143, 145 note.  
 Lewyn of London, 45; William, clerk of the New River Company, 45; Sir Justinian, 45; John, 45, 46.  
 Library of Earl of Arundel, 19; of Lord Lumley, 19; and of Henry, Prince of Wales, 19.  
 Lichfield, Dean of, 122; Prebendaries of, 124, 125, 126; Palace at, 131, 132, 133, 138.  
 Lincoln, Earl of, 1692, 148, 149.  
 Lloyd, Bishop of Peterborough, 134.  
 Loudham park and estate, 117.  
 Macaulay's, Lord, depreciation of Archbishop Cranmer, 20; of Sir John Chapman, 144.  
 Manningham's, John, Diary, 33.  
 Markham, Sir John, 28; Isabella, 28-29 note.  
 Marriage Licenses, 12, 43, 45, 46, 57, 72, 98.  
 Marshall, Isabella, 2.  
 Maynard of Bow, William, 50.  
 Maynard, Joan, 85.  
 Merchant Adventurers of Hamburg, 43, 50.  
 Merchant Taylors' School, 35, 36, 46.  
 Mildmay, Charles, 12; Charles and Martha, 12.  
 Mitcham, Manor of, 54; Family of Cranmer of, 54-59.  
 Molyneux of Teversal, Family of, 14.  
 Molyneux, Elizabeth, 2.  
 Monins, John, of Charlton, 6.  
 Monumental Inscriptions of Sir W. Cranmer, 51; of Alderman Samuel Cranmer, 91; of Thomas Cranmer, 1604, p. 33; Thomas and Susanna Wood, 103; of Sir Henry Wood, 107; of Henry, Anne, and Thomas Webb, 142.  
 Morton of Bawtry, 8; Dr. Nicholas, 8-9.  
 Mountjoy, Charles, Lord, 36.  
 Nevins, Christopher, 4, 19.  
 Noel, Barts., 54.  
 Norton, Thomas, 21-27; Family of, 27-28.  
 Norwood, Alexander, of Canterbury, 37.  
 Oneby, Anthony, 147, 148; John, 148; Robert and Susanna, 147; Robert, 148.  
 Osiander, 16.  
 Palmer, Lord George, 119.  
 Palmer of Hill, Family of, 114, 115, 116.  
 Parish Registers, Extracts from :  
 Astwood, Bucks, 156.  
 Bromley, Middlesex, 75.  
 Canterbury, St. Mildred's, 87 note, 75.  
 Chelsea, Middlesex, 158.  
 Chevening, Kent, 75.  
 Cuddesdon, Oxon, 157.  
 Dowsby, Lincolnshire, 115.  
 Great Bealings, Suffolk, 158.  
 Greenford Magna, Middlesex, 157.  
 Hackney, Middlesex, 105, 156, 157, 158.  
 Heckington, Lincolnshire, 102.  
 London :  
 St. Andrew's, Holborn, 30 note.  
 St. Anne's, Westminster, 156.  
 St. Augustine's, 58.  
 St. Bartholomew's the Less, 45 note, 157.  
 St. Bride's, Fleet-street, 157.  
 St. Lawrence Jewry, 144, 146.  
 St. Margaret's, Westminster, 102, 121, 156.  
 St. Martin's, Ironmonger-lane, 156.  
 St. Mary's, Aldermanbury, 30 note, 75.  
 St. Mary Bothaw, 46.  
 St. Peter, Paul's Wharf, 58.  
 St. Peter le Poor, 75, 145, 146, 152.  
 Westminster Abbey, 118, 121.  
 North Kilworth, 42 note.  
 Oxford, Christ Church, 114-115.  
 Tamworth, Warwickshire, 85.  
 Ufford, Suffolk, 157, 158.  
 Whatton, Notts., 74.  
 Winchester Cathedral, 75.  
 Parry, Henry, Bishop of Worcester, 1610, p. 41; his Will, 41 note.  
 Peake of Bow, 44; Sir William, 44; Arms of, 44.

- Pedigrees of Chapman, 150-151; of Chester, 150; of Cranmer, 77-84, 88; of Crawley, 84; of Gardiner, 112-118; of Gibbs, 84; of Hughes, 76; of Oneby, 150; of Seward, 150; of Smyth, 76; of Webb, 150-151; of Wood, 112-118.
- Pelican in Heraldry, 17.
- Pepys' Diary, 118.
- Pitt, John, Esq., of Great Bealings, 143.
- Pollexfen, Opinion of, 136.
- Powell, Barts., 42, 48.
- Prestley, William, 18.
- Proofs and Authorities, 69-75, 158-158.
- Quadring, Cecily, 9.
- Queen Catharine of Braganza, 117, 118.
- Queen Henrietta Maria, 109, 117, 118.
- Radcliffe, Ralph, 26.
- Registrar, The word, 84 note.
- Roberts, Josiah and Grace, 148, 158.
- Rogers, Richard, Bishop of Dover, 80, 134.
- Rogers of Sutton Valence, 29, 30.
- Rosell of Ratcliff-on-Trent, 4, 14; Nicholas, 13.
- Rotterdam, Merchants Adventurers of, 43, 49, 50.
- Sackville, Thomas, Earl of Dorset, 22.
- Sancroft, Archbishop of Canterbury, Letters to, 123, 129, 130, 133, 135, 137.
- Sands, Alice, of Kent, 31.
- Sandys, Sir Edwin, 35, 36.
- Sapington, Manor of, 83, 42.
- Scott, Bartholomew, 21.
- Seals, Official, of Archbishops of Canterbury, 61; of Archbishop Cranmer, 17, 62-68.
- Seal, Private, of Archbishop Cranmer, 16, 59.
- Seller of Saltwood, 85; John the hydrographer, 85 note.
- Sentence of suspension against Archbishop Wood, 134, 135; removed, 137.
- Seward, William and Grace, 152.
- Sheldon, Archbishop of Canterbury, Letters to, 123, 124, 125, 126, 128.
- Shepey, Isabel, 6.
- Sidney, Francis, 12 note.
- Silvius, Sir Gabriel, 92, 93.
- Simpson, Mr., of Mitcham, 57, 95 note.
- Smyth, Pedigree of, 76.
- Somerset, Protector, 22.
- Southampton, Duke of, 96, 97; his marriage settlement, 119; anecdotes of his boyhood, 121; Duchess of, 120-121.
- Spenser, Dr. John, 37-39.
- Submission, Forms of, proposed to Bishop Wood, 135, 136.
- Sutterton, Manor of Cranmer in, 1.
- Thorold, Sir John, 15.
- Thoroughgood, Sir Benjamin, 144 note.
- Tillotson, Archbishop of Canterbury, 138.
- Tomlins of Bow, 47-49; Thomas, 47, 49; Susanna, 47-48; Sarah, 48; Thomas the younger, 49.
- Tottenham Court, The manor of, 119.
- Trollope, Barts., 54.
- Trott, Perient and Sarah, 46.
- Tudor, Lady Mary, afterwards Countess of Derwentwater, 99-100, 129, 131.
- Turner, Sir William, 135, 140 note.
- Tyssen, J. R. Daniel, Esq., 140 note.
- Vaughan, Hugh, 29.
- Vaughan of Littleton, Family of, 8.
- Verney, Family of, 111, 114.
- Walton, Isaac, 41.
- Warham, Archdeacon, 80-81.
- Webb of Rotterdam, John, 49.
- Wharton's account of Bishop Wood, 138.
- Whitchurch, Edward, the printer, 21, 28.
- Whitfield the Methodist, 152.
- Whitechapel, The Swan brewery in, 85, 86, 89.
- Wills of:
- Alford als. Eynyon, Philip, 1612, p. 86.
  - Brooke als. Cobham, Thomas, 1545, p. 7.
  - Cartwright, Edmund, 1558, p. 5.
  - Chapman, Sir John, 1686, p. 144, 145.
  - " Lady Elizabeth, 1711, p. 145.
  - Clobury, Sir John, 1687, p. 52.
  - " Lady Anne, 1706, p. 52.
  - Cranmer, Anne, 1617, p. 84.
  - " Anne, 1715, p. 98, 99.
  - " Elizabeth, 1599, p. 15.
  - " Richard, 1583, p. 7.
  - " Robert, 1616, p. 11.
  - " Samuel, 1640, p. 89.
  - " Thomas, 1501, p. 3.
  - " Thomas, 1578, p. 18.
  - " Thomas, 1604, p. 84.
  - " Thomas, 1636, p. 10.
  - " William, 1650, p. 43.
  - " Sir William, 1697, p. 50, 51.
  - Eynyon, James, 1622, p. 86 note.
  - Field, Dorothy, 1659, p. 39.
  - Floud, Susanna, 1636, p. 41.
  - Gardiner, Sir Thomas, 1649, p. 111, 114.
  - " Lady Rebecca, 1660, p. 116.
  - " Margaret, 1698, 114, 115.
  - Kenrick, Edward, 1654, p. 43-44.
  - Kirke, Mary, 1691, p. 88, 89.
  - Markham, Sir John, 1559, p. 28.
  - Norton, Thomas, 1584, p. 26.
  - Norwood, Alexander, 1609, p. 37.
  - Oneby, Robert, 1743, p. 148.
  - Parry, Henry, Bishop of Worcester, 1614, p. 41 note.
  - Rogers, Richard, Bishop of Dover, 1597, p. 80.
  - Spenser, Dr. John, 1614, p. 38.
  - Tomlins, Susanna, 1679, p. 47, 48.
  - " Thomas, 1676, p. 47.
  - " Thomas, 1686, p. 49.
  - Webb, Anthony, 1673, p. 141.
  - " Elizabeth, 1685, p. 141.
  - " Frances, 1727, p. 146.
  - " John, 1711, p. 147.
  - Webb als. Wood, Henry, 1713, p. 142.
  - " " Thomas, 1709, p. 147.
  - " " Elizabeth, 1721, p. 143.



## Wills of (continued):

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| Wood, Anne, 1675, p. 108.                        | Will of Wood als. Cranmer, Charles, 1742, p. 101. |
| „ Elizabeth, 1674, p. 105.                       | Williams of Rempston, Family of, 44, 45.          |
| „ Sir Henry, 1671, p. 120.                       | Willmot of Kelshull, 105, 108.                    |
| „ Thomas, 1640, p. 103.                          | Wingham College, Provosts of, 81.                 |
| „ Thomas, 1668, p. 105.                          | Winstanley of London, 105.                        |
| „ Thomas, Bishop of Lichfield, 1690, p. 139-140. | Wyberd of Enfield, 105, 108.                      |
| Wood als. Cranmer, Lady Letis, 1723, p. 99.      | Wyche, Nathaniel, 51 52; Family of, 52.           |
|  | Yelverton, Sir Christopher, 22.                   |
|  | York, Anne Hyde, Duchess of, 93.                  |





